

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT ON THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

(29 March-7 April 1989)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1989

SUPPLEMENT No. 9



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1989

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

E/1989/27/Rev.1
E/CN.6/1989/11/Rev.1

01200

ISSN 0252-0117

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION	1 - 3	1
A. Draft resolutions	1	1
B. Draft decisions	2	24
C. Resolutions of the Commission brought to the attention of the Council	3	27
II. PROGRAMMING AND CO-ORDINATION MATTERS RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM	4 - 27	35
III. MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN ...	28 - 73	43
IV. PRIORITY THEMES	74 - 208	53
A. Equality: Equality in economic and social participation	78 - 100	54
B. Development: Women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care	101 - 132	60
C. Peace: Full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just social and political systems	133 - 149	66
V. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION	209 - 211	82
VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS THIRTY-THIRD SESSION	212 - 213	83
VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION	214 - 233	84
A. Opening and duration of the session	214 - 217	84
B. Attendance	218	85
C. Election of officers	219	85
D. Agenda and organization of work	220 - 222	85
E. Consultation with non-governmental organizations	223	86
F. Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women ..	224 - 233	86

CONTENTS (continued)

Page

Annexes

. ATTENDANCE	89
. LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD SESSION	93

Chapter 1

MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. Draft resolutions

1. The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat*

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General to deploy on a full-time basis a senior-level officer, preferably a woman, within existing resources, as the focal point within the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat to monitor and advance the status of women in the Secretariat,

Noting the absence of the progress report requested by the General Assembly in resolution 43/224 C of 21 December 1988,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 43/101 of 8 December 1988 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 43/103 of 8 December 1988 and 43/224 C of 21 December 1988 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, and 43/226 of 21 December 1988 entitled "United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission", all of their relevant provisions, and other related resolutions and decisions and their relevant provisions,

Recalling also the priorities identified by the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat in its fourth report, 1/

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to consider additional measures to increase the number of women, particularly in senior policy-making and decision-making posts subject to geographical distribution, with a view to achieving an overall participation rate of 30 per cent by 1990;

2. Further requests that such additional measures also meet the goal of ensuring equitable representation of women from developing countries;

3. Reiterates the request to all Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, inter alia,

* For the discussion, see chap. III.

1/ A/C.5/43/14, annex I.

nominating more women candidates and encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and to participate in national competitive examinations;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to take notice of the concern of the Commission on the Status of Women that budgetary constraints should not interfere with the important goal, in accordance with the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, of rectifying the underrepresentation of women in the Secretariat and, in particular, the recruitment and promotion of women to senior policy-making and decision-making positions;

5. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to continue monitoring the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat and within the United Nations system;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved in the continued implementation of the action programme on the status of women in the Secretariat to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and to submit such information to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Programme planning and activities to advance the status of women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the high priority that Member States attach to activities to advance the status of women and the important role played by the Commission on the Status of Women in achieving that objective,

Stressing the need to ensure that, in the allocation of budgetary resources, activities for the advancement of women do not suffer disproportionately from the impact of restructuring and retrenchment measures,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General concerning programme planning matters, 2/

Recalling previous resolutions on programme planning and activities to advance the status of women, including resolution 32/3 of 23 March 1988 of the Commission on the Status of Women, 3/ and, in particular, Council resolution 1988/18 of 26 May 1988,

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

2/ A/43/329, E/CN.6/1989/10 and E/CN.6/1989/CRP.2.

3/ E/1988/15, chap. I, sect. C; for the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 5 (E/1988/15/Rev.1).

Concerned that not all elements of the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1988/18 have been fully implemented, particularly those contained in section I, paragraph 1, and section II, paragraph 1,

Stressing that in subsuming the programme on the advancement of women under a major programme entitled "International co-operation for social development" of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, women's issues should not be limited to the rubric of social issues,

1. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to include a separate programme for the advancement of women in his draft proposal for the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, 4/ as recommended by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1988/18 and the Commission on the Status of Women in resolution 32/3;

2. Decides that the inclusion of paragraph 65 in the draft introduction to the medium-term plan 5/ is not an adequate response to the recommendation contained in section I, paragraph 1, of Council resolution 1988/18;

3. Reiterates that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 6/ and the status of women in general should be identified as a global priority in the introduction to the medium-term plan;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to ensure that women's issues are not marginalized under the rubric of social issues and that they are in particular reflected in the economic programmes of the medium-term plan, as well as in other programmes;

5. Endorses the view expressed by the Secretary-General that the proposed subprogramme entitled "Monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies" should be given high priority, and urges that the highest priority be accorded to addressing the fundamental needs of women in developing countries, particularly in such areas as literacy, education, employment, health and population, with a view to ensuring their full integration in the development process and full participation in decision-making;

6. Decides that the proposed subprogramme entitled "Development" should be reoriented to focus on the fundamental needs of women in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

4/ E/CN.6/1989/CRP.2.

5/ A/43/329.

6/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

7. Reiterates the decision contained in section II, paragraph 1, of its resolution 1988/18 that the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and subsequent programme budgets should provide for full funding from the regular budget for the implementation of all aspects of legislative mandates for the advancement of women;

8. Decides that the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities for the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, established by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council decision 1983/132 of 26 May 1983, should be continued for the biennium 1990-1991 under the terms of reference set out in section II, paragraph 2, of Council resolution 1988/18, as indicated in the proposed programme of work for the Division for the Advancement of Women for the biennium 1990-1991; 7/

9. Urges the Secretary-General, in carrying out this decision, to improve collaboration with the specialized agencies and the United Nations Development Fund for Women in consultation with their respective governing bodies, as required;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the future of the Trust Fund to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its essential role in reviewing and co-ordinating all activities of the United Nations system relevant to women's issues,

Recalling all relevant resolutions on co-ordination matters pertaining to the status of women, particularly Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/46 of 31 May 1985, 1986/71 of 23 July 1986, 1987/65 of 8 July 1987, 1987/86 of 8 July 1987, 1988/22 of 26 May 1988, 1988/59 of 27 July 1988 and 1988/60 of 27 July 1988 and decision 1987/182 of 8 July 1987,

Noting, in particular, the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on plans and programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995, 8/ the report of the Secretary-General

* For the discussion, see chap. II.

7/ See E/CN.6/1989/CRP.1.

8/ E/1989/16 and Corr.1.

on the preparation of a system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 9/ and the report of the Secretary-General on the scope and general approach of the cross-organizational programme analysis on the activities of the United Nations system related to the advancement of women, 10/

Recalling the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995, 11/ accepted by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1987/86,

Considering the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in promoting international co-operation to integrate women fully in economic development programmes and activities,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/193 of 11 December 1987 and 43/182 of 20 December 1988 on the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

1. Decides to continue to include the question of the system-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development in its programme of work under the item on co-ordination in order to monitor the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development in the programmes and programme budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to report to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council, biennially in odd-numbered years beginning in 1991, on the extent to which the system-wide medium-term plan is incorporated into the programmes and programme budgets of the organizations of the United Nations system, using as a baseline indicator the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system for the advancement of women; 12/

3. Requests the Secretary-General to integrate the parts of the reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Council on the programme budget aspects of the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan into his biennial report on monitoring the progress made by the organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/ prepared under Council resolution 1988/22;

4. Recommends that all substantive reporting to the Commission on the Status of Women on the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan be

9/ E/1989/9.

10/ E/AC.51/1988/2.

11/ See E/1987/52.

12/ E/1989/19 and Corr.1.

consolidated in a concise, detailed and analytical way in the biennial report on monitoring the progress made by the organizations of the United Nations system;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, to subsume under the comprehensive reporting system established by Council resolution 1988/22 the existing reporting obligations to the Commission on the Status of Women not otherwise provided for in the present resolution regarding the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session documents related to the cross-organizational programme analysis of the activities of the United Nations system for the advancement of women, including the analysis itself 13/ and the relevant portions of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session, 14/ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development 15/ and the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

7. Urges all United Nations bodies, including the regional commissions, and the specialized agencies that have not yet done so to adopt and implement comprehensive policies for the advancement of women, on the basis of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, and to incorporate them in their organization's medium-term plans, statements of objectives, programmes and other major policy statements;

8. Endorses the timetable proposed by the Secretary-General for the preparation of a system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001; 16/

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machinery for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives - equality, development and peace - of the Forward-looking Strategies, such as literacy, education, population, health and the full participation of women in decision-making;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that specific action is taken to integrate the Forward-looking Strategies into related activities mandated by the General

13/ E/1989/19 and Corr.1.

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16), chap. IV, sect. B.

15/ A/44/290-E/1989/105.

16/ E/1989/9, para. 6.

Assembly, in particular those mandated in the following resolutions: 42/104 of 7 December 1987 on the International Literacy Year, 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, 42/193 of 11 December 1987 and 43/182 of 20 December 1988 on the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, 43/15 of 27 October 1988 on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 43/181 of 20 December 1988 on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

11. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade to attach high priority to issues related to the full integration of women in the development process, particularly by focusing on such prerequisites as literacy, education, employment, child care, population, health and participation in decision-making, and to stress the importance of the improvement of the situation of women for the fulfilment of such prerequisites.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Women and children in Namibia*

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, concerning the independence of Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 1988/24 of 26 May 1988, in which it expressed deep concern at the suffering of Namibian women under South African occupation,

Also recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/ in particular paragraph 259, which calls for the speedy and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Recognizing that the agreement recently reached on Namibian independence under Security Council resolution 435 (1978) provides a historic opportunity for the Namibian people to realize the right to self-determination following 104 years of colonial domination,

Noting that with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on 1 April 1989, Namibia faces a crucial transitional period, with an election campaign commencing on 1 July 1989 and the election scheduled from 1 November 1989, and that it is incumbent upon the international community to take immediate action to ensure that the elections render the justice and freedom to which the Namibian people have the right,

Bearing in mind that the repatriation of Namibian refugees from neighbouring States, which is scheduled to take place from 15 May to 30 June 1989, poses special problems that require massive humanitarian assistance,

1. Urges Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to make resources available to assist in making the repatriation process as smooth as possible and to continue material and financial support to Namibian women and children during the transitional period;

2. Urges all parties to respect the process of implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in order to ensure independence for Namibia;

3. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to help raise international consciousness of the special circumstances and concerns of Namibian women;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage and give special attention to the full and equal participation of Namibian women, in both registration and voting;

* For the discussion, see chap. III.

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the implementation and monitoring of the Forward-looking Strategies regarding women and children in Namibia.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Preparations for the session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990 to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/19 of 26 May 1988, in which it decided to extend the duration of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to be held in 1990, in order that the Commission might review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/

Concerned about the urgent need to implement the above-mentioned resolution, taking into account the provisional agenda outlined in the annex to the resolution,

Emphasizing the importance of a successful review and appraisal in order to increase the pace of implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. Decides that a comprehensive report on the progress achieved and obstacles encountered in implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in the first five years should be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its extended session in 1990;
2. Further decides that draft conclusions and recommendations arising from the review and appraisal should also be submitted and that they should include measures to overcome the obstacles that should be addressed immediately if the pace of implementation of the Strategies is to be increased;
3. Urges that in order to provide guidance in the formulation of draft recommendations and conclusions, information on the preliminary results of the review and appraisal, which will ultimately be included in the comprehensive report, be made available to an open-ended group of Member States meeting on an informal basis in New York during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the time of the debate on the advancement of women;
4. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing the comprehensive report and draft conclusions and recommendations, to use the documents listed in the annex to Council resolution 1988/22 of 26 May 1988, especially the first regular update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development;

* For the discussion, see chap. III.

5. Urges the Secretary-General to contact national machineries for the advancement of women that have not yet responded to the questionnaire to do so immediately in order to obtain representative responses to the questionnaire, and if possible to arrange for diagnostic missions to be sent on request to selected countries to provide assistance in the preparation of responses;

6. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the documentation prepared by the Secretary-General in plenary meeting and to convene a committee of the whole to provide the final text of the recommendations.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Women and children under apartheid*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/23 of 26 May 1988,

Noting the concern of women throughout the world about the continuing degradation and abuse to which African women and children are subjected daily by the white minority régime of South Africa,

Recalling that this concern was expressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/ which also contain proposals for various forms of assistance to be rendered to women and children inside South Africa and to those who have become refugees,

Recognizing that the inhuman exploitation and dispossession of the African people by the white minority régime is directly responsible for the appalling conditions in which African women and children live,

Also recognizing that the equality of women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle for national liberation and self-determination of the people of South Africa against the racist régime of Pretoria,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia, 17/

1. Commends the tenacity and bravery of those women both inside and outside South Africa who have resisted oppression, who have been detained, tortured or killed, or whose husbands, children and relatives have been detained, tortured or killed and who, despite this, have remained steadfast in their opposition to the racist régime;

2. Acknowledges the efforts of those Governments, intergovernmental and

* For the discussion, see chap. III.

17/ E/CN.6/1989/3.

non-governmental organizations and individuals that have campaigned for and applied sanctions against the racist régime;

3. Condemns unequivocally the South African régime for the imposition of the state of emergency, the forcible separation of black families, the detention and imprisonment of women and children and the restrictions on non-violent anti-apartheid democratic organizations and individuals;

4. Urges the South African régime to accord prisoner-of-war status to captured freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 18/ and the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I), adopted in 1977, 19/ and to accord all political prisoners sentenced to death, among whom are women, a fair trial based on international legal standards, and to stop the execution of political prisoners;

5. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, among whom are an increasing number of women and children;

6. Again calls upon Governments, in view of the deterioration of the situation in South Africa, to impose, as a matter of urgency, comprehensive sanctions in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; 6/

7. Appeals to all countries to support educational, health and social welfare programmes for women and children under apartheid;

8. Also appeals to the international community for increased assistance for women and children refugees in southern Africa;

9. Urges the international community to look into the newly developing situation of refugees and displaced persons, with a view to providing material assistance for them;

10. Urges Member States and United Nations bodies to give effect forthwith, in consultation with liberation movements, to the Forward-looking Strategies that deal with women and children under apartheid, giving particular attention to education, health, vocational training and employment opportunities and to the strengthening of the women's sections of the liberation movements;

11. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to work closely with women in the liberation movements in order to disseminate information and to ensure a proper assessment of the needs and aspirations of the women and children living under apartheid;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the

18/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

19/ A/32/144, annex I.

Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the implementation and monitoring of the Forward-looking Strategies in regard to women and children under apartheid.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Situation of Palestinian women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 20/

Mindful of the humanitarian principles and provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, 21/

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 6/ in particular paragraph 260 thereof,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/25 of 26 May 1988,

Taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories against the Israeli occupation and the oppressive practices of Israel against the Palestinian people, including women and children,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women, making use of all available information, including United Nations reports, information from Governments, non-governmental organizations and missions undertaken by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to the occupied territories, and reports of meetings and seminars as appropriate, and to submit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session;

2. Further requests the specialized agencies, in sending missions to the occupied Palestinian territories, to include an expert on women's issues to assess the situation of the Palestinian women and to elaborate specific projects of assistance;

3. Strongly condemns the continuation of the "iron-fist" policy by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinian women and their families in the occupied Palestinian territories;

4. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of

* For the discussion, see chap. III.

20/ E/CN.6/1989/4 and Corr.1.

21/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 21/ is applicable to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. Again requests the Secretary-General to send a mission composed of experts on the status of women to investigate the condition of Palestinian women and children, in the light of the drastic deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian territories;

6. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/ in particular the provisions of paragraph 260 thereof concerning assistance to Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories;

7. Reaffirms that Palestinian women, as an integral part of a nation whose people are prevented from exercising their basic human and political rights, cannot fully participate in the attainment of the objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies namely, equality, development and peace, without the realization of their inalienable right to return to their homes, their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent State in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Women and peace in Central America*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace recognized that women should participate fully in all efforts to strengthen and maintain international peace and security and to promote international co-operation, 22/

Recalling also that the World Conference also recognized that the violence and destabilization in Central America hindered the fulfilment of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, essential for the advancement of women, 23/

Noting the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

22/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A, para. 240.

23/ Ibid., para. 247.

lasting peace in Central America", 24/ signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting at Guatemala City, on 7 August 1987, by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and the subsequent meetings of the Presidents in 1988 and February 1989,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in the process of bringing peace to Central America,

Recognizing also the valuable efforts put forth by the Secretary-General and the international community to secure peace and development in Central America,

Convinced of the exceptional importance to the peoples of Central America, particularly the women, of achieving peace, reconciliation, development and social justice in the region, as well as the recognition of their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Considering that the General Assembly, in resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987, requested the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America,

Desiring to encourage the active participation of women in the promotion of peace and development in Central America,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the will to peace manifested by the Presidents of the Central American countries in their signing of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and at their efforts for the implementation thereof;

2. Again calls upon the Presidents of the Central American countries to continue their joint efforts to achieve peace in Central America, particularly the efforts to establish the Central American Parliament, in order to ensure conditions favourable for the attainment in the region of the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/ and requests the international community to support those efforts;

3. Urges all States to support the peace efforts, fully respecting the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-intervention;

4. Further urges the international community to ensure that programmes of technical, economic and financial co-operation for the region take account of the particular needs and interests of women in Central America;

5. Recommends to the Secretary-General that the special plan of co-operation for Central America include specific activities supporting the advancement of women in the region;

6. Exhorts the Governments of the Central American countries and of the countries of the Contadora Group and its Support Group to encourage and ensure

24/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085, annex.

the full participation of women at all levels in the search for peace, pluralism, democracy and overall development in the Central American region;

7. Urges national and international, governmental and non-governmental women's organizations to participate in and support actively the processes of democratization, peace and development in Central America.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Equality in economic and social participation*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,

Noting that progress in achieving de jure equality between women and men has been steady,

Welcoming the clear improvement in some indicators of equality in social participation in most regions, but concerned that progress in other regions is slowing,

Gravely concerned that the pace of achieving de facto equality, particularly equality in economic participation, has evidently been slowing in most countries over the past decade,

Bearing in mind the important economic contributions of women to their communities,

Recognizing that equality for women is closely linked to their economic independence,

Recalling the Plan of Action on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Men and Women in Employment of the International Labour Organisation, 25/

Noting that various affirmative action policies can accelerate the elimination of discrimination against women,

1. Urges Governments to give high priority to measures and temporary affirmative action programmes that will more rapidly bring about equality in women's economic participation, in particular to programmes that will ensure the following:

- (a) Women's access to the labour market and to education and training;
- (b) Elimination of sex segregation in the labour market and in education;

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

25/ International Labour Organisation document GB.235/CD/2/1.

- (c) Women's participation in trade unions;
- (d) Equal pay for equal work;
- (e) Equal access to economic resources, including credit and membership in co-operatives;
- (f) Improved conditions in the informal sector including, where desirable, the application of labour standards, and the development or improvement of sex-disaggregated statistics that accurately reflect women's work in the informal economic sector;

2. Also urges Governments that have not yet done so to ratify conventions of the International Labour Organisation on equal pay and working conditions;

3. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session, in carrying out its review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/ to consider measures to accelerate the pace of achieving equality in economic and social participation, including the definition and compilation of bench-mark statistical indicators that could be used for national, regional and international reporting, as well as affirmative action programmes;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session examples of affirmative action programmes that would be effective for the achievement of equality in economic and social participation;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session proposals for the definition and compilation of bench-mark statistical indicators of equality in economic and social participation.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Measures to facilitate the participation of women in development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that women must have education and training to enter the labour market, take part in it on an equal footing with men, and be able to exercise their rights and participate in political and social life,

Considering that women should be able to enter employment without having to sacrifice their right to equality or their reproductive function, and that they therefore require social support measures, especially child care,

Affirming the importance of women's access to health programmes,

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

including nutrition and family planning, for promoting their advancement and equality,

Affirming that only the advancement of women on an equal basis with men permits the strengthening and revitalization of the family,

Having considered the recommendations of the Expert Group on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women, held at Vienna, from 14 to 18 November 1988, 26/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 27/

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Expert Group on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women; 26/

2. Invites Governments to give high priority to programmes to promote the participation of women in education, assuring them equal access to and the availability of literacy programmes;

3. Urges Governments to endeavour to meet the relevant provisions of the conventions of the International Labour Organisation, especially those relating to equal pay and working conditions, thus ensuring women's awareness of their rights in all sectors of the economy, both formal and informal;

4. Invites Governments to achieve the goal of the World Health Organization of health for all through primary health care, ensuring that these services and related information reach women, and involving women in their design and in decision-making, in co-operation with the World Health Organization and other agencies;

5. Recommends the establishment of programmes of social support for working women, especially comprehensive child-care systems;

6. Invites Governments to design adequate policies to reduce the need for caring for disabled persons by providing them with opportunities to develop their potential and contribute to society and the family, and to pay particular attention to the special needs of women;

7. Recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other organizations that have mandates in education and training give, in their activities, especially those related to the International Literacy Year, proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 42/104 of 7 December 1987, higher priority to women in programmes and campaigns intended to eliminate illiteracy in all countries, especially in developing countries;

8. Recommends that the International Labour Organisation undertake campaigns to disseminate the conventions approved by Governments, especially

26/ E/CN.6/1989/6, annex.

27/ E/CN.6/1989/6.

those in which women's rights as workers are referred to, and promote the role of labour unions and employers in providing social support to working women;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 43/98, paragraph 7, to promote and support the establishment of strong national organizations of disabled persons and, on that basis, provide assistance in the formation of networks of disabled women and reinforce the movement for self-help by these women, making use of the appropriate non-governmental organizations;

10. Urges United Nations bodies, including the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to elaborate sufficient and adequate indicators on women in development, especially in terms of education, employment and health, and to improve data collection at all levels so as to enable realistic policy formulation;

11. Calls on Member States and organizations of the United Nations system, within the framework of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/ to increase the participation of women in professional and decision-making positions;

12. Recommends that all plans, programmes and activities relating to the family should be considered by the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women in order to ensure harmonious co-ordination and effectiveness in achieving results;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Elderly women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that women constitute a majority of the older population and that in the years to come the number of elderly women will increase more rapidly in the developing countries than in the developed ones,

Recognizing the important contribution that these women have made throughout their lives, in particular during their older years, to social, economic and cultural activities, both paid and unpaid,

Concerned that, as they age, women are increasingly exposed to marginalization or to poverty,

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

Bearing in mind its resolution 1989/50 of 24 May 1989, in which it called upon the Commission on the Status of Women to give particular attention to the specific problems faced by elderly women,

1. Recommends that concerted efforts be undertaken or strengthened at the national, regional and international levels in order to enable women to meet the challenges they face during their lives, in particular during their older years;

2. Recommends that, within existing budgetary resources or, where necessary, with the help of extrabudgetary or voluntary resources, the organizations of the United Nations system concerned provide to the bodies responsible for the advancement of women information enabling them to undertake a precise and in-depth analysis of the situation of elderly women, if necessary developing specific new methods for data collection;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to organize a seminar, within available budgetary resources, to study questions arising from the above-mentioned analysis and to transmit the results of the study to the Commission on the Status of Women;

4. Encourages Governments to ensure that women increase their participation in social and economic progress throughout their lives;

5. Urges Governments, in co-operation with the non-governmental organizations concerned, to strengthen activities for the benefit of elderly women, taking better account of their specific needs;

6. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women, in carrying out its review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/ to devote particular attention to the current and future situation of elderly women throughout the world.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

Women, human rights and development in Central America*

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the economic, social and political crisis in the Central American region, which involves various forms of discrimination and violence, affecting women in particular,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just social and political systems, 28/

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

28/ E/CN.6/1989/7.

Considering that in recent years various women's organizations have been formed in the region and that they are fighting and calling for the defence of human rights in general and women's rights in particular,

Recognizing the efforts that the Governments and peoples of Central America are making to achieve a political solution to the conflicts,

Recognizing the need to unite and strengthen further the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations aimed at achieving a new international economic and social order, so as to make real and effective the development to which the peoples of Central America aspire,

1. Urges Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to support:

(a) Programmes to strengthen women's organizations that are demanding that women be granted their full rights as citizens;

(b) Activities or forums to broaden and deepen discussion of the problems of Central American women and solutions thereto, in which all social, political and cultural sectors of the countries of Central America may participate;

(c) Research to analyse the problems of Central American women in all their dimensions and to propose viable alternative solutions based on the opinions of all the women's sectors concerned;

(d) Publications and information and documentation systems on the results of the proposals for integration or practical action that will permit women's organizations in the Central American region to advance within the general context of society;

2. Urges the international community to publicize, and to support through international solidarity, the need for greater participation of women in the processes of change and in the bodies involved in negotiations and dialogue, which are designed to bring about a political solution to the problems and conflicts of the Central American region;

3. Urges national and international women's associations, both governmental and non-governmental, to develop education, training and self-help programmes aimed at improving the living conditions and the social and political participation of Central American women;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to pay particular attention to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 6/ and to the human rights of women in Central America, as a prerequisite for ensuring women's full participation in the building of their countries and in the creation of social and political systems that are just.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIII

Women living in absolute poverty*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/195 of 20 December 1988 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 on extreme poverty,

Noting with great concern the information on the population living in poverty in developing countries and on women's participation in the labour force contained in the 1989 report on the world social situation, 29/

Convinced that absolute poverty limits the advancement of women in the social, political and economic development of their countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account, in the report prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/195, the impact of absolute poverty on women;
2. Draws the attention of the Commission for Social Development to the need to discuss in depth, at its thirty-second and subsequent sessions, the subject of absolute poverty and women, when considering reports of the Secretary-General concerning the world social situation;
3. Urges the Commission on the Status of Women to give due consideration to the subject of absolute poverty when considering its priority themes of equality, development and peace;
4. Appeals to all Member States to make efforts to overcome absolute poverty by increasing the level of integration of women in the economic and social development of their countries.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XIV

Women and development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, in which it endorsed the long-term programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women,

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

29/ E/CN.5/1989/2; subsequently issued as United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.1.

Recognizing that developing countries are suffering the most severe economic and social crisis of recent decades and consequently a grave deterioration in their social situation, which has disproportionately affected women,

Considering, in particular, the severe effects of servicing external debt and the effects of ongoing structural adjustment programmes on the economies of the developing countries, hindering their economic development and leading to a deterioration in the quality of life of large sections of the population, especially of women and children,

Emphasizing the vital importance of economic growth and development for the effective mobilization and integration of women in the economy,

Noting the link between education, employment and health, and also the negative impact that the lack of adequate social support measures has on the integration of women in development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care: the need for social support measures", 30/

1. Urges Governments to accord higher priority to programmes to promote the participation of women in the labour force and their access to education, health and social services, and to allowing women access to decision-making on the design and implementation of such programmes;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with regional commissions, to include in the report to be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session an evaluation of the effects of the debt crisis, including the effects of the structural adjustment programmes, on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; 6/

3. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system concerned with development, when designing their relevant programmes, to pay special attention to the role of women, especially rural women and poor women, in the development process, particularly in the fields of education, health, employment, agriculture and social services;

4. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system to maintain and strengthen their institutional support structures for women in developing countries;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XV

Economic situation of women in Latin America and
the Caribbean*

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking account of the fact that the debtor countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are undergoing an economic crisis manifested, inter alia, by the stagnation of their economies and the unprecedented drop in their per capita income,

Considering the negative effect of the economic crisis on social indicators, particularly those relating to the status of women,

Taking account of the analysis of the difficult situation of Latin American and Caribbean women prepared by the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking account of the need to face, at the national, regional and international levels, the problems in the debtor countries that are hampering the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of women, 6/

Recommends that:

(a) The organizations of the United Nations system, in their programmes for the improvement of the status of women, take account of the problems facing women in the debtor countries of Latin America and the Caribbean;

(b) Documentation on priority themes prepared by the Secretary-General for submission to the Commission on the Status of Women identify the differences between the various national and regional situations and highlight the specific problems affecting women in the context of the economic crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(c) The Secretary-General pay special attention to the obstacles originating in the economic stagnation caused, inter alia, by the burden of the external debt in his report to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

(d) The recommendations put forward by the Commission for future action at the national and international levels include an appeal to the appropriate parties in the debtor and creditor countries so as to create better conditions for the effective implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies.

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

B. Draft decisions

2. The Commission on the Status of Women recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Activities to assist women in the fight against the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome pandemic*

The Economic and Social Council decides:

(a) To take note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the effects of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) on the advancement of women; 31/

(b) To request the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the World Health Organization, to convene, using extrabudgetary or voluntary resources if available, an expert group meeting to prepare for an international meeting of representatives of units of national machinery for the advancement of women and of national AIDS committees to identify issues relating to women raised by the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome pandemic and appropriate strategies and programmes for possible adoption at the national level and to promote co-operation between such national units on this matter.

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-third session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers.

(Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council)

* For the discussion, see chap. IV.

31/ E/CN.6/1989/6/Add.1.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII); rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure)

3. Programming and co-ordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system.

(Legislative authority: Programme planning regulations and Council resolutions 1985/46, 1986/65, 1986/71, 1987/86, 1988/18)

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

For information

Report of the Secretary-General on the cross-organizational programme analysis on the advancement of women

Relevant excerpts from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirtieth session

4. Priority themes:

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24)

(a) Equality: Equality in political participation and decision-making;

(b) Development: Negative effects of the international economic situation on the improvement of the status of women;

(c) Peace: Women in areas affected by armed conflicts, foreign intervention, alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation and threats to peace.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on equality in political participation and decision-making

Report of the Secretary-General on negative effects of the international economic situation on the improvement of the status of women

Report of the Secretary-General on women in areas affected by armed conflicts, foreign intervention, alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation and threats to peace

5. Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women:

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 40/108, 41/111, 42/62, 43/100, 43/101; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/27, 1987/18, 1987/19, 1987/20, 1988/19, 1988/22)

- (a) Progress at the national level;
- (b) Progress at the regional level;
- (c) Progress at the international level;
- (d) Conclusions and recommendations.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Secretary-General on draft recommendations and conclusions arising from the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women regarding women and children living under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women and children living inside and outside the occupied territories

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a list of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women

For information

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

- 6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.
- 7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session.

C. Resolutions of the Commission brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following resolutions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Council:

Resolution 33/1

Programme and planning matters

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/238 of 18 December 1984 on programme planning,

Having considered relevant parts of the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 32/ and the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session, 33/

Recognizing the importance of reviewing on a regular basis the programme performance of United Nations activities to advance the status of women,

Concerned that the present system, in which a report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations simply provides a numerical ratio of activities implemented to activities programmed, does not provide an adequate basis on which to carry out a thorough programme review,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General on the proposed work programme of the Division for the Advancement of Women for the biennium 1990-1991, 34/

1. Recommends that the Secretary-General explore ways of supplementing the information contained in his overall report on the programme performance of the United Nations with subprogramme-specific information on activities related to the advancement of women, including the following elements:

(a) A qualitative assessment of output produced;

(b) A quantitative scale differentiating output by scope and scale;

(c) A correlation between output achieved and original objectives, as set out in the biennial programmes of work, the medium-term plans, and ultimately in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; 6/

32/ A/43/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

33/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16), part one, chap. II, sect. A.

34/ E/CN.6/1989/CRP.1.

2. Requests that the annex called for in General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development be made available to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session, as part of the biennial report on the system-wide implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies called for in the comprehensive reporting system established by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1988/22 of 26 May 1988;

3. Endorses the proposed work programme of the Division for the Advancement of Women for the biennium 1990-1991, and urges the Secretary-General, in implementing the plan, to pay special attention to addressing the fundamental needs of women in developing countries, particularly in sectors such as literacy, education, employment, health and population, with a view to ensuring their full integration in the development process and full participation in decision-making;

4. Recommends the continuation of recurrent documents, as follows:

(a) Directory of focal points within the United Nations system on questions relating to women (first quarter, 1990);

(b) Directory of national machinery for the advancement of women (first quarter, 1991);

(c) Women 2000 (three issues per year);

(d) Women News (eight issues per year);

(e) Regular update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (quinquennial);

(f) Data Highlights series (as appropriate).

Resolution 33/2

Interregional consultation on women in public life

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Emphasizing the priority attached to the implementation, monitoring, review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 6/

Further emphasizing, within the context of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the full participation of women in all spheres of society, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries,

Noting the importance of introducing gender-specific data on, for example, the appointment to boards and the employment of women into surveys of the professional and hierarchical structure of public life in many countries,

Convinced that a closer study of the factors facilitating or inhibiting the entry of women into public life, including the right to vote in elections and referendums, the awareness of opportunities, and de jure and de facto discrimination and other obstacles, is of paramount importance,

Recognizing the importance of establishing specific targets in order to increase the participation of women in public decision-making at all levels in their countries,

Noting the need to review and analyse trends concerning the participation of women in public life, particularly at decision-making levels where women are still grossly underrepresented,

Considering that information on such trends should be collected at local, regional and national levels,

Convinced that the full participation of women in the political, economic and social affairs of society is important for the promotion of lasting international peace and co-operation,

Aware of the need for creating more flexible structures in many sectors of public management,

Noting the importance of a more equal gender composition of public boards, committees and the like,

Noting also the importance of a more equal gender composition of appointment and promotion boards,

Stressing the need for increasing the number of women at higher and the highest levels of public life,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 43/101 of 8 December 1988, paragraph 14, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to explore, at its thirty-third session, the possibility of holding, during the period 1990-1991, an interregional consultation on women in public life,

1. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council convene in 1991 a high-level interregional consultation on women in public life of a duration of not more than three days;

2. Recommends that the consultation should discuss such issues as:

(a) A more equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men at local, national and international decision-making levels in the political, economic and social fields;

(b) Factors facilitating or inhibiting the entry of women into public life;

(c) Changing roles of women and men and their impact on participation in policy formulation, the decision-making process and the implementation of national and international programmes;

3. Recommends that the consultation make proposals with particular regard to the needs of developing countries in order to facilitate and ensure the rapid advancement of women in all sectors of public life;

4. Recommends that the consultation should report, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on the results of its deliberations and its decisions and recommendations, for further action by the United Nations system;

5. Stresses that financing for the proposal contained in the present resolution should come from voluntary and other sources.

Resolution 33/3

Tenth anniversary of the convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which the Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Bearing in mind that 18 December 1989 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 43/100 and 43/101 of 8 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/26 of 26 May 1988 and 1988/48 of 27 May 1988,

Taking note of the deliberations of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Aware of the general recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its seventh session, 35/

Recalling the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, on the ratification of, or accession to, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

1. Urges States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to make all possible efforts to submit their initial implementation reports as well as their second and subsequent

35/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third session, Supplement No. 38 (A/43/38), sect. V.

periodic reports, in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines prepared by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and to co-operate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

2. Acknowledges the efforts of the Secretary-General to provide secretariat staff and technical resources for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee;

3. Shares the concern expressed by the Committee that its recommendations be readily accessible to States parties and consistent with recommendations adopted by intergovernmental bodies dealing with the advancement of women or human rights issues;

4. Strongly supports the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthening support for the Committee, and that the additional secretariat resources requested for the Committee should provide for the analysis and preparation of intergovernmental texts to assist the Committee;

5. Welcomes the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue those efforts;

6. Recognizes the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in those countries;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the forthcoming tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, to provide, facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of public information relating to the Committee and the Convention, taking into account the Committee's own recommendations to this end;

8. Recommends that meetings of the Committee be scheduled, whenever possible, to permit the timely transmission of the results of its work to the Commission on the Status of Women, for information, during the same year.

Resolution 33/4

Full participation of women in the promotion of international peace, development and co-operation

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Reaffirming the interrelationship of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Welcoming the emerging positive developments in international relations that also contribute to the creation of more favourable conditions for the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 37/63 of 3 December 1982, by which the Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation,

Recognizing that interrelationships between equality, development and peace are most essentially reflected in the political participation of women, both mass participation and participation at decision-making levels,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just social and political systems, 36/

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to social development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Reaffirming the need for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 6/ by Governments, the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. Confirms its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and in the endeavour to promote international peace, development and co-operation;

2. Urges Governments and national machinery or its equivalent to examine, monitor and encourage all forms of the political participation of women, including electoral process, political institutions and decision-making processes;

3. Urges Governments to give priority to affirmative action programmes and temporary measures to ensure:

(a) Increased participation of women in parliaments, Governments and other decision-making bodies;

(b) Equal participation of women in political parties and trade unions, including executive positions;

(c) Equal participation of women in all peace-related activities at the governmental level, in particular in the diplomatic service, in governmental delegations and in peace negotiations;

4. Appeals to all Governments to ensure effective political information and political education for women by assisting in the organization of appropriate educational campaigns and programmes for women, by promoting research, projects and scholarships for women to study political matters and by eliminating stereotypes in the portrayal of women;

36/ E/CN.6/1989/7.

5. Appreciates the role played by non-governmental organizations in encouraging the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs as well as in promoting international peace and security, and appeals to them to redouble their efforts in this respect;

6. Recommends that Governments, national machinery or its equivalent, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and research institutes collect data, organize seminars and prepare case studies with a view to establishing a strong information base on the subject;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to use such information in preparing reports on the priority themes "Equality in political participation and decision-making" (1990) and "Equal participation in all efforts to promote international co-operation, peace and disarmament" (1992);

8. Requests the Secretary-General to organize in an appropriate way the exchange of experience on the subject of the resolution, within existing resources, and to report thereon to the Commission.

Resolution 33/5

Work in the informal and unpaid sectors

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, paragraph 120, in which it was stated that the remunerated and, in particular, the unremunerated contributions of women to all aspects and sectors of development should be recognized and that appropriate efforts should be made to measure and reflect those contributions in national accounts and economic statistics and in the gross national product, 6/

Noting that there is a growing awareness of the need to recognize the contribution to development made by women's unremunerated work as well as women's work in the informal sector,

Recalling that the first regular update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development is expected to include information on statistics and women in the informal sector,

Bearing in mind that existing statistics do not adequately reflect the unremunerated work of women or women's work in the informal sector,

1. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system to give priority to collecting existing information on women's participation in the informal and unpaid sectors of the economies of member countries;

2. Recommends that the report on statistics and indicators to be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session include suggestions for the determination of methods of including in the gross national product the economic value of work carried out by women in the informal sectors, by using, inter alia, work done by the specialized agencies;

3. Requests that existing activities to this end be covered in the report on the monitoring of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, to be submitted to the Commission at its thirty-fourth session.

Resolution 33/6

Refugee and displaced women

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Bearing in mind the conclusion on refugee women adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its thirty-ninth session, 37/

Noting that refugee women and children constitute the majority of the world's refugee population,

Aware that the vulnerability of refugee and displaced women and girls to violence, abduction and rape has been widely acknowledged,

Aware that armed conflicts are one of the main causes of the world refugee problem,

Bearing in mind that the Commission on the Status of Women, among its priority themes, will consider the question of women in areas affected by armed conflicts at its thirty-fourth session and the question of refugee and displaced women and children at its thirty-fifth session,

1. Calls for a concerted international response to the needs of refugee and displaced women and for intensified co-operation to ensure that they receive full protection and assistance;

2. Calls on Governments receiving refugees to take into account the special situation of refugee women in formulating, within available resources, national policies for refugees;

3. Recommends that the scheduled report of the Secretary-General on women in areas affected by armed conflicts, foreign intervention, alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation and threats to peace under the priority theme of peace, to be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session, be prepared in co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, taking into account the importance of the legal protection of refugee women;

4. Further recommends that the report include inputs from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and other relevant sources.

37/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/43/12/Add.1), sect. E.

Chapter II

PROGRAMMING AND CO-ORDINATION MATTERS RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

4. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 4th to 6th and 13th meetings, on 30 and 31 March and 6 April 1989. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan (A/43/329);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for 1996-2001 (E/1989/9);

(c) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on plans and programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995 (E/1989/16);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on the future of the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (E/CN.6/1989/10);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed work programme of the Division for the Advancement of Women for the biennium 1990-1991 (E/CN.6/1989/CRP.1);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General on the draft proposal for the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 in the area of advancement of women (E/CN.6/1989/CRP.2).

The Commission also had before it for information the relevant revisions to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989 (extended to 1991) (A/43/6), the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/43/16 (Part I)) and of the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/43/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

5. In introducing the item, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women emphasized the central role the Commission played in monitoring activities for the advancement of women undertaken by the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The documentation before the Commission showed both the current and future activities of the United Nations system and included reports on the plans and programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995 as well as the procedures for drafting a system-wide plan for the period 1996-2001. The system-wide plan was reflected in the proposed work programme of the Division for the Advancement of Women for the biennium 1990-1991 and in the draft proposal for the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 in the area of advancement of women. Noting the constraints that financing of all the necessary activities would place on the regular budget, the Director recalled that the Economic and Social Council had decided that extrabudgetary funds deposited in a special trust fund could be used to supplement the regular budget. The Commission should make a recommendation on whether or not the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of

the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women should be continued and on what basis.

6. The Director recalled that the Commission was also responsible for examining publications produced by the Secretariat. She cited three recurrent publications prepared by the Division: Women News, Women 2000 and the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development. While the last was a sales publication distributed by United Nations bookstores and their sales agents, the former two were distributed free-of-charge by the Division to representatives of Member States, national machinery for the advancement of women, non-governmental organizations and a certain number of high-ranking women in each country, based on information provided by their Governments. Demand for Women News and Women 2000 far exceeded supply, and the current roll figure of 8,000 in English and 2,000 each in French and Spanish would need to be increased in the next programme budget. The Commission was invited to give its views on the usefulness and periodicity of those publications.

Programme matters

Programme performance

7. One representative was of the opinion that the review of programme performance was important but felt the present system was too quantitative and not sufficiently qualitative. Four features which appeared to be lacking were a qualitative assessment of output; a quantitative scale differentiating output by scope and scale; an appropriate level of analysis; and a correlation between output achieved and the original objectives.

Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1990-1991

8. One representative expressed regret that document A/43/6 did not reflect the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/18 and Commission resolution 32/3 on the draft proposal for the third revision of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 to cover the period 1990-1991 in the area of advancement of women. He suggested that the Secretariat issue an addendum to document A/43/6 reflecting the annex to Commission resolution 32/3, which contained an amended version of subprogramme 5 (Participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation). He considered that the proposed work programme of the Division for the Advancement of Women for the biennium 1990-1991 (E/CN.6/1989/CRP.1) failed to reflect clearly a number of needs, namely, to encourage women's groups, associations and movements standing for peace, disarmament and co-operation, to grant official status to women's participation in the foreign policy decision-making process, to ensure women's involvement in education for peace and to support research and forums connected with women's struggle for peace, disarmament and co-operation. Another representative stated that her Government was generally satisfied with the outline and explanations provided in E/CN.6/1989/CRP.1. She agreed that the focus of the Division for the Advancement of Women should be to provide policy support based on the priority themes of the monitoring, review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women and support to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The limited resources available made the identification of priority areas necessary. Another representative, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, stressed the importance of providing adequate resources to the programme for the advancement of women to permit the use of

consultants and the convening of seminars and expert groups so that the three priority themes for each session of the Commission could be well prepared.

Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women

9. One representative supported the continuation of the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women through the biennium 1990-1991 as an extrabudgetary source of funds for convening three expert group meetings on international issues related to the advancement of women and focusing on the priority themes. She regretted that funds were not available under the regular budget and hoped that problem would be rectified in the budget for the biennium 1992-1993. She encouraged improved collaboration, including funding support, with appropriate specialized agencies within the United Nations system.

Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

10. Referring to the note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan (A/43/329) and the note by the Secretary-General on the draft proposal for the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 in the area of the advancement of women (E/CN.6/1989/CRP.2), some representatives expressed appreciation for the inclusion of a separate specific programme on the advancement of women - programme 30 under major programme V (International co-operation for social development) as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/18. One representative drew the attention of the Commission to the priorities given in the note by the Secretary-General on the preparation of the next medium-term plan (A/43/329) to international peace and security, the pursuit of disarmament, the elaboration of international laws, the promotion of the economic and social development of all peoples and the protection of human rights. He expressed the hope that the next medium-term plan in the area of the advancement of women would reflect equally the three goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: equality, development and peace. Another representative was disappointed that the programme on the advancement of women had not received the global priority status requested by the Council in resolution 1988/18. She trusted that the subsuming of the programme under the major programme V would not marginalize women's issues. It was, she observed, important that women's issues be adequately reflected in economic programmes, as well as social ones. She endorsed the designation of subprogramme 4 (Monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies) as of the highest priority; among the substantive subprogrammes, the next priority should be accorded to subprogramme 2 (Development), particularly with regard to the areas related to population, literacy and education.

Review of recurrent documents and publications

11. One representative supported the recurrent publications of the Division for the Advancement of Women, Women 2000, Women News, the Directory of National Machinery for the Advancement of Women and the Listing of Focal Points within the United Nations System on Questions Relating to Women. She said that they provided useful information and that her Government would be prepared to discuss with the Secretariat possibilities for reducing the cost of distributing those documents in her country.

Co-ordination matters

12. Many representatives stressed the importance of system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes for the advancement of women. One representative, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, said that the item on programming and co-ordination was included in the agenda in order to make it possible for the Commission to monitor and promote the system-wide implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. Though this was very technical, she said it would ensure the continued active involvement of the Commission in programming and co-ordination matters. She believed such involvement was of vital importance if the Commission was to achieve its objectives with regard to the implementation of the Strategies. Another representative said that her delegation believed that the most important task at hand was to streamline and simplify the system for reporting the system-wide activities for the advancement of women, particularly in view of the limited resources available to the Secretariat. She concluded that the complexity and magnitude of reporting requirements that had been placed on the Secretariat over the years had at times led to confusion and duplication.

Implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995

13. Several representatives mentioned the importance of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995. One representative emphasized the need for the plan to reflect in a balanced way all three of the objectives: equality, development and peace. Another representative, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, said that the information provided in the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/1989/16) was useful not only to Member States, but to those organizations of the United Nations system that might not have been fully aware of their responsibilities with regard to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies. She said that information could also be used to avoid duplication of programmes, seminars and meetings. She was pleased to find information from many specialized agencies. She noted that there could have been further elaboration of activities undertaken in the field of statistics. It was also regrettable that there was no information on what was envisaged by the Department of Public Information, although the Department was included in the relevant subprogrammes reviewed in the report. She hoped that the lack of information on the Department did not mean that there were no activities undertaken or foreseen in that field. She requested clarification of the criteria used for determining whether a United Nations organ had a major or a supporting responsibility.

14. Responding to those questions, the Deputy Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women explained that because of changes in the cycle of the medium-term plan of the United Nations, the Department of Public Information had not yet completed its plans for the period 1990-1995. The Department had, however, already implemented numerous activities relating to the system-wide plan, and would certainly provide further information on activities envisaged for 1990-1995. The criteria used to list the organizations of the United Nations system in the subprogrammes of the system-wide medium-term plan by major and supporting level of responsibility were based on the interpretation of individual organizations of the respective mandates.

15. Another representative, citing the need to streamline and simplify the system for reporting system-wide activities for the advancement of women, suggested the consolidation of the existing reporting structures, put into place under item 3 with respect to the system-wide medium-term plan, and the comprehensive reporting system to monitor, review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, approved by the Commission at its thirty-second session. She said that it did not appear necessary to have a range of reporting obligations imposed on the Secretariat in connection with the system-wide medium-term plans in addition to the whole separate structure for reporting in the context of the monitoring, review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies. While the report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/1989/16) provided a useful overview and check-list of plans and programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for the period 1990-1995, it did not constitute a substantive or analytical report on the progress achieved by those agencies in terms of implementing either the plan or the goals of the Forward-looking Strategies. The biennial report on progress made by the organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the Forward-looking Strategies should be considered under item 4 as part of the comprehensive reporting system and as the main vehicle for reporting on implementation. The cross-organizational programme analysis on matters relating to the advancement of women could serve as a new indicator of the system-wide effort to implement the Forward-looking Strategies. Item 3 could emphasize policy guidance and item 4, in turn, could focus increasingly on the monitoring, review and appraisal functions, including such functions at the system-wide level, and less on substantive policy issues.

16. The Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) said that the Institute had participated fully in the efforts to translate the Forward-looking Strategies into a co-ordinated, programmatic strategy embodied in the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, which, because of its thematic orientation, would strengthen the search for innovative development patterns. Those patterns should take fully into account the potential for an improved participation of women in the development process at all levels. The Board of Trustees of INSTRAW attached great importance to the research, training and information components of that plan and, at its ninth session, in February 1989, had endorsed the role of the Institute as reflected in the proposed framework of the plan and had indicated priorities for INSTRAW to follow in the future. She cited the specific contributions the Institute would make to various chapters of the plan and said that a new long-term research programme on evaluation methodologies on women and development had been launched by INSTRAW, as requested by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

17. The representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), referring to the report (E/1989/16), said that UNHCR would continue to exercise its major and supporting roles and to participate fully in the inter-agency meetings on women convened by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, especially when priority issues, such as women in conflict situations and refugee women, were discussed.

System-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women: equality, development and peace, 1996-2001

18. Several representatives expressed support for the formulation of a system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, directed towards the objectives of equality, development and peace, for the period 1996-2001. One representative expressed satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council, on the Commission's initiative, had adopted resolution 1988/59, which confirmed the interconnection of the three goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: equality, development and peace. He also expressed support for the report of the Secretary-General (E/1989/9), which contained information on the preparation of a system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for 1996-2001, including a proposed timetable.

19. A few representatives noted that, according to the proposed timetable, an outline of the plan would be submitted to the Council at its second regular session of 1992 and the proposed plan itself in 1993. One representative, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, said it was important that the Commission be given the opportunity to review and give its views on the draft before the plan was submitted to the Council. Another representative said that her delegation believed the plan should accord a high profile to the strengthening of national machinery and to certain sectoral priorities, such as women and population, literacy and education, that cut across the three themes of the Forward-looking Strategies.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

20. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Algeria, ^{38/} Australia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Italy, Lesotho, Morocco, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Zaire, subsequently joined by Mexico and Poland, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.6) entitled "Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat" and orally revised it by:

(a) Inserting in the third preambular paragraph the words "43/101 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies," after the words "Recalling General Assembly resolutions";

(b) Inserting in operative paragraph 1 the word "particularly" before the words "in senior policy-level and decision-making posts".

21. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I).

^{38/} In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

Programme planning and activities to advance the status of women

22. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Austria, Canada, China, New Zealand, 38/ the Philippines, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Australia, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Italy, Lesotho, Morocco, the Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.10) entitled "Programme planning and activities to advance the status of women".

23. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution II).

System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women into development

24. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Austria, Canada, China, New Zealand, 38/ the Philippines, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Australia, Côte d'Ivoire, Italy, Lesotho, Morocco, the Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.11) entitled "System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women into development", and orally revised operative paragraph 11, which read:

"Requests the Secretary-General, in the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, to attach high priority to the full integration of women in the development process, particularly by focusing on such prerequisites as literacy, education, employment, child care, population, health and participation in decision-making",

to read:

"Requests the Secretary-General, in the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, to attach high priority to issues related to the full integration of women in the development process, particularly by focusing on such prerequisites as literacy, education, employment, child care, population, health and participation in decision-making, and to underline the importance of the improvement of the situation of women for the fulfilment of such prerequisites".

25. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution III).

Programme and planning matters

26. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Austria, Canada, New Zealand, 38/ the Philippines, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Australia, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Italy, Lesotho, Morocco, the Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist

Republics and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.12) entitled "Programme and planning matters".

27. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 33/1).

Chapter III

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

28. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 2nd to 4th, 13th and 15th meetings, on 29 and 30 March and 6 and 7 April 1989. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on statistical indicators relating to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies (E/CN.6/1989/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia (E/CN.6/1989/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women (E/CN.6/1989/4 and Corr.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on preparations for the 1990 session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/1989/8);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on the convening of a world conference to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (E/CN.6/1989/9 and Corr.1).

The Commission also had before it, for information, the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (A/43/38), and the reports of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/43/605) and on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (A/43/638).

29. In introducing the item, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women drew the attention of the Commission to the subheadings and annotations to agenda item 4 (see E/CN.6/1989/1). In particular, she noted the problems encountered by the Secretariat in its efforts to monitor the implementation of the Strategies before the extended session of the Commission in 1990. The Secretariat had sent a questionnaire to all Member States in June 1988; only 34 replies had been received, a number too small to provide the basis for a realistic review and appraisal. In order to address that problem and the related issues concerned with preparations for the extended session of the Commission in 1990, she suggested that the Commission consider setting up a working group to elaborate the agenda for the extended session, as outlined in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/19, and approve a work programme and list of documentation for each item. She noted that while there had been very encouraging developments in Namibia, there was a lack of information on women under apartheid in South Africa. She drew the attention of the Commission to the continuing difficulty of obtaining information on the situation of Palestinian women.

Preparations for the 1990 review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

30. Many representatives emphasized the importance of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women as a basis for accelerating and strengthening efforts for the integration of women in the development process and achieving the objectives of equality, development and peace. There was also general agreement that the review and appraisal of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies was a key issue both in the process of implementing the Strategies and in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women. Many representatives stressed the importance of the reporting system, which would enable the Commission to measure and evaluate progress in the advancement of women, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

31. Many representatives regretted the fact that so few questionnaires had been completed; that might be attributed to difficulties experienced in translating the Forward-looking Strategies into operational measures, or with the methods used for the review and appraisal process. Some representatives suggested that the review and appraisal should include information from the reports considered by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and through co-operation with other United Nations bodies, such as the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat. One representative, noting that very few replies had been received from developing countries and that some of the replies were incomplete, concluded that the reporting system was too ambitious. She pointed out that Governments were being requested to answer too many similar questionnaires at the same time, and that if the Commission was to make a meaningful review in 1990, immediate steps should be taken to remedy the situation. She said that her Government was prepared to contribute its share so that the Division could undertake travel to selected countries in order to get information on the state of implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies. She hoped that other Member States would also consider contributing in a similar manner to that important task.

32. Many representatives described ways in which the Forward-looking Strategies were being implemented in their countries and some stated that new national plans had been drawn up in pursuance of the Strategies. Many representatives reported on progress made on the problems encountered in the implementation of the Strategies. Perestroika and glasnost had changed international life and led to new disarmament measures. The benefits, however, had not yet brought an end to backwardness in developing countries. Barriers had to be removed so that the objectives of the Strategies could be achieved by the year 2000. The factors cited as obstacles to the achievement of the goals of the Decade were underdevelopment, a high debt burden, conflicts, environmental problems, poverty, the refugee problem, violence against women and discrimination on grounds of race, sex or religion. Ideological barriers and old traditions that constrained women from using their full potential were also cited. The objectives of the Strategies could be achieved only with proper and adequate resource allocation. A few representatives stressed that peace was a necessary requirement for implementation of the Strategies and further development of women's issues in general.

33. One representative announced that her Government was prepared to contribute funds to enable the Division for the Advancement of Women to carry out a more qualitative review and appraisal, including visits to selected developing countries to ascertain the problems encountered by the national machineries in completing the questionnaire as well as in implementing the Forward-looking Strategies. She

expressed the hope that other Member States would consider contributing in a similar manner to that important task. Another representative recalled that it had contributed to the establishment of the computerized information network systems on women set up by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Division for the Advancement of Women.

34. Many representatives mentioned the value of world conferences to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, and suggested the years 1995 and 2000 as the most appropriate dates, since they were consistent with the schedule of review and appraisal already adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/101. One representative, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, supported the proposal for United Nations world conferences, but said the Nordic countries would be receptive to a change in the structure of such conferences in order to reduce the cost of preparations and of the conferences themselves. She reaffirmed the importance of world conferences because of their public visibility and the high level of participation from Member States, and concluded that such conferences pressured Governments to answer requests from the United Nations Secretariat for the review and appraisal of progress achieved at the national level. Another representative said that world conferences on the advancement of women had played an important role in bringing the debate on the status of women to a higher political level and in mobilizing more widely based support for that issue. One representative, however, expressed concern that efforts directed towards another world conference might be made at the cost of implementation of the priority themes based on the Forward-looking Strategies.

35. Many representatives mentioned the important role of non-governmental organizations in preparations for world conferences and the formulation of joint proposals for action to improve the status of women. Many representatives made special reference to the interaction between non-governmental organizations and governmental policy-making institutions as an essential condition for speeding up the advancement of women, both at the national and international levels. Several representatives supported the idea of a second United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace for 1991-2000, as a means of strengthening world-wide momentum for the advancement of women.

36. Some representatives referred to the need to enlarge the membership of the Commission and raise its status to that of the Commission on Human Rights. Such an enlarged membership, they said, should include all regional groups.

37. In monitoring the implementation of the Strategies, a few representatives expressed concern about the continued inequities faced by women within the United Nations system. One representative said it was imperative to resolve quickly the question of the Co-ordinator for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the United Nations Secretariat, and stated that the mandate for that post had to include responsibility for focusing attention on reversing discriminatory practices in the hiring and promotion of women to senior policy positions in the United Nations system. A few representatives expressed disappointment about the lack of adequate response to the request of the General Assembly contained in resolution 43/224 C that the Secretary-General submit a complete report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the continued implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, in particular on the respective roles of the focal point and the Steering Committee for the Improvement of Women in the Secretariat, and on progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Steering Committee as contained in its fourth report, and

that he ensure that such information was presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session. A few representatives noted that such information was not available to the Commission at its current session.

38. Many representatives reaffirmed the commitment of their countries to the spirit of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. A few representatives reminded the Commission that the Convention and the Forward-looking Strategies were the two major instruments in the advancement of women and were mutually reinforcing in their common goal. One representative said that although the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Commission had to remain separate, it was appropriate for the Commission to play an active role in support of the Committee's work. In order to ensure the effective operation of the Committee's activities, there was a need for continued support of its recommendations for adequate and appropriate assistance by the Commission. A few representatives noted the high number of States parties to the Convention, while others observed that the pace of ratification and accession had slowed down. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, a call for its ratification or accession should be repeated. One representative welcomed closer co-operation between the Division for the Advancement of Women, the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. A few representatives said that in order to facilitate the work of Member States, the Secretariat should make use of the reports, including the statistical data contained therein, submitted by States parties to the Convention for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies. With a view to raising international consciousness for the Convention and the Committee, one representative greeted with satisfaction the first seminar held on the Convention. A few representatives encouraged the organization of similar activities to assist Governments in discharging their responsibilities under the Convention and to enable other countries to draw on their experiences and help them avoid some of the difficulties encountered. In particular, it was hoped to arrange a seminar on the Convention for countries of the South Pacific region, some of which were not yet parties to the Convention. While one representative welcomed the steps taken by the Committee to streamline its procedures for the consideration of second periodic reports, another representative stated that there was an urgent need for the Committee to define necessary modifications that would enable it to work in an effective and efficient manner. It was stressed that the provision of adequate technical support and substantive servicing to the Committee was critical. One representative emphasized that both the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women had an important role to play in the observance of human rights violations against women.

39. The representative of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) said that during 1988 her office had conducted a number of studies and appraisals regarding the overall conditions of women in the region for the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Guatemala City from 27 to 30 September 1988. During the Conference, member States of ECLAC had discussed issues of concern to women in the region, especially the problem of crisis and its impact on the situation of women, and had completed a regional appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies. She said that ECLAC studies had shown that the situation of women in the region was as ambivalent and contradictory as the development process itself. Women still faced many barriers, especially economic and cultural ones. However, issues previously considered private, such as

domestic violence against women, were being brought out into the open and considered publicly.

40. The representative of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) said that ECA planned to hold its Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development from 18 to 22 September 1989 in Nigeria. She said that, in addition to the review of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, the Conference would consider specific issues such as women in the field of science and technology, women's role in the informal sector, and the flow of resources for women's programmes. During the Conference, ECA would appeal to Governments of countries of the region to provide information on the implementation of the Strategies.

41. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) described the activities undertaken to advance women in agriculture and rural development and referred in particular to training and evaluation projects. She said that FAO assisted Governments in setting up women's units in agricultural departments and also made available technical assistance and funds for implementation of check-lists and guidelines on women and development projects and related efforts for the advancement of women. FAO was collecting information on women's access to landholdings, rural credit and other matters, and was stressing women's involvement in fisheries and forestry in its programmes. Finally, an internal programme had been launched to improve the status and involvement of women in the FAO secretariat.

42. The observer for the Commission of the European Communities said that in 1985 the European Economic Community (EEC) had adopted the Medium-Term Community Programme on Equal Opportunities for Women for the years 1986-1990 containing seven priority themes similar to those contained in the Forward-looking Strategies. The programme called for the improved application of existing legal provisions and other priority themes including education and training, employment, new technologies, social protection and social security, the sharing of family and occupational responsibilities, and changing attitudes. The Community would commence the overall assessment of that programme at a major seminar to be held at Toledo, Spain, from 24 to 26 April 1989; then the responses from member States to a questionnaire drawn up by the Commission would be examined and an overall assessment report would be published in 1990.

43. The observer for the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I, proposed that consideration be given to setting up an independent committee to strengthen the machinery for monitoring implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, consisting of representatives of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Governments, non-governmental organizations, trade unions, the media and research institutes. She said that the creation of an authoritative and independent committee could accelerate the advancement of women, and was confident that it was only by a joint effort on the part of those groups that implementation of the Strategies and the Convention could be pushed forward.

44. The observer for the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, category I, described activities undertaken by WFTU to review the specific situation of working women. WFTU had organized regional seminars and round-table meetings in all regions and the observer drew attention to three main problems

which needed to be solved: (i) how to eliminate unemployment, which was one of the most abominable violations of human rights and not balanced out between the sexes; (ii) how to ensure real equality in access to employment without discrimination (i.e., equal pay for equal work, equal access to education, vocational training, promotions and social security); and (iii) how to draw special attention to the nature of female labour which is the result of the combination of three social functions of women: motherhood, professional work and the practice of their right to equality as citizens. She said that the fifth World Conference on Problems of Working Women to be held at Sofia, Bulgaria, in September 1989 would focus attention on those problems and update the Charter of Economic, Social, Cultural and Trade Union Rights of Working Women adopted at Nicosia, Cyprus, in 1979.

Statistical indicators relating to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies

45. The representative of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat introduced the report of the Secretary-General on statistical indicators relating to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies (E/CN.6/1989/2). She said that the report contained some of the most relevant series from the recently published Compendium of Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women 1986, which was based on the United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistics Data Base (WISTAT). That data base drew on the substantial quantity of data concerning the situation of women that was routinely collected and disseminated by international statistical services. Compiling those data and organizing them to provide an understanding of the situation of women throughout the world allowed the Statistical Office to meet more efficiently requests for statistics on women, including those needed for monitoring the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies. Efforts to improve the data on women were under way at the international and national levels, but the future of WISTAT was uncertain since the mandated reduction in the programme of the Statistical Office for 1990-1991 would not permit that work to be undertaken as part of the regular budget.

46. Noting the low rate of responses from Member States to the United Nations questionnaire on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, several representatives indicated the need to refer to information currently available in the United Nations system. They recommended that the valuable work of the Statistical Office in developing statistics for monitoring the implementation of the Strategies be continued. One representative emphasized the importance of the report prepared by the Statistical Office and, while noting some shortcomings in terms of a complete representation of the situation of women in her country, stressed the importance of the achievements of the Statistical Office in compiling available statistics in a form readily accessible to the Commission.

Implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies regarding women and children under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia

47. Commenting on the report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia (E/CN.6/1989/3), many representatives drew the attention of the Commission to the suffering of women and children in South Africa. It was observed that most women and children in South Africa lived either in urban slums or in impoverished rural areas and that discrimination against the black population, in particular, black women, remained a

marked feature of employment in South Africa. One representative referred to the large-scale arrests of children, 40 per cent of whom were teenagers, and to the continuing suffering of black women because of migratory systems. He said that South African black women continued to be subjected to detention without trial and that many black women also suffered from stress as a result of mass removal to rural areas and splitting of families. Another representative said that, with the exception of some recent political developments, the implications and consequences of apartheid in South Africa were still clearly visible. One representative pointed out that although there were recent signs of hope that black women in Namibia might see an end to terror and oppression, information received on flagrant violations of the political, civil, social and economic rights of women in southern Africa remained as alarming as ever. Other representatives stated that their Governments supported the right to self-determination of the people of South Africa in accordance with the Charter and principles of the United Nations and appealed to Member States to put an end to apartheid so that the people of South Africa could achieve self-determination.

48. Many representatives appealed to the international community for external assistance as recommended in the report of the Secretary-General and called on the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental organizations to increase their support. With regard to the independence of Namibia, many representatives called for the immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). One representative suggested that during the process of national construction in Namibia, the United Nations had the opportunity to bring its resources to bear in addressing the concerns of black Namibian women. Another representative said that the achievement of independence in Namibia created an opportunity to develop a society based on equality between men and women and she encouraged the future government of Namibia to strive for such a society. Some representatives appealed to all Member States, as well as organs of the United Nations system to pay special attention, in their endeavours to assist Namibia, to the situation of black Namibian women.

49. The observer for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) stated that agreement had been reached to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978), including the signing of related protocols in Brazzaville and in New York. She informed the Commission of the signing of the agreement of the cease-fire between SWAPO and South Africa, due to come into force immediately. She told the Commission that repatriation of Namibian refugees from the neighbouring countries was scheduled to take place from 15 May to 30 June 1989, which posed a special problem of massive resettlement of thousands of Namibians. She requested the Commission to send representatives to Namibia to monitor and report on the election campaign and appealed to the international community to assist Namibian women.

50. The observer for the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) said that the state of emergency had led to suffering by women in South Africa and that the situation had drastically deteriorated. The previous year had witnessed an intensive campaign against the execution of the Sharpeville Six, amongst whom was one woman who would have been the first to be executed for political reasons. She referred to women awaiting execution and others serving long sentences and informed the Commission that the South African régime had embarked on an unprecedented campaign against ANC and progressive organizations inside South Africa. The repressive laws enacted by the racist régime against the oppressed population affected women in particular. She appealed to the international community and

Governments to render assistance to the South African people, in particular detainees, and to support women in the front-line States who faced destabilization by the South African régime.

51. The observer for WIDF called for international assistance for the women in Namibia, and proposed that the Commission send a delegation to investigate the situation.

Situation of Palestinian women and children inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories

52. Many representatives referred to the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women (E/CN.6/1989/4 and Corr.1) and emphasized the problems confronting Palestinian women, the extent of their suffering and the need for extended solidarity and international assistance. A few representatives stated that since the beginning of the uprising (intifadah), the situation of Palestinian women had deteriorated.

53. Some representatives expressed regret that Israel had not allowed the Secretary-General to send a fact-finding mission to the occupied territories, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/25, and that therefore no first-hand information was available. A few representatives supported the idea of dispatching a mission in the future in order to provide more information on Palestinian women. Some representatives said that the question of Palestinian women should be maintained on the agenda of future sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women. The provisions of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949), the right to self-determination of nations, the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to their land, as well as security of all States in the region, should be observed. One representative supported the convening of a peace conference in the Middle East.

54. One observer described oppressive practices against Palestinian women and children observed since the thirty-second session of the Commission, in 1988. Those practices had resulted in deaths, major injuries, miscarriages, deportations and detentions. She commended the role of Palestinian women and women's committees during the intifadah in rendering assistance to women prisoners and their families and undertaking social work and child care.

55. Another observer rejected that statement as incorrect and said that acts of violence had been committed by young Palestinians against the Israeli military forces and civilian population, including women and children. She explained that Israel had refused to accept the fact-finding mission because it considered that the conclusions had been reached a priori. At its thirty-second session, the Commission had condemned the "iron fist" policy of her Government prior to its decision to dispatch the mission, and, furthermore, among all ongoing conflicts, only the conflict in the occupied territories was being singled out for examination. She noted her country's contribution to the education of Palestinian women and its encouragement of the involvement of Palestinian women in political life by extending their right to vote.

56. The observer for WIDF noted the continued problems confronting Palestinian women, and expressed the hope that the long-awaited Middle East peace conference would finally take place.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

Women and children in Namibia

57. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Egypt, 39/ on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.4/Rev.1) entitled "Women and children in Namibia".

58. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

59. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IV).

Preparations for the 1990 session of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

60. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Mexico, in her capacity as Chairman of the sessional working group of the whole established by the Commission at its 5th meeting, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.7) entitled "Preparations for the 1990 session of extended duration to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies", submitted on the basis of informal consultations.

61. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution V).

Women and children under apartheid

62. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Egypt, 39/ on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.3) entitled "Women and children under apartheid".

63. At its 15th meeting, on 7 April, after hearing a statement by the representative of the United States of America, the Commission adopted the draft resolution by a vote of 25 to 1, with 4 abstentions (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VI).

64. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of France, Canada, Japan, Italy and Sweden.

39/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

The situation of Palestinian women

65. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of Algeria, 39/ Burkina Faso, Cuba, Egypt, 39/ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 39/ Morocco, Nigeria, 39/ Pakistan, the Sudan, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 39/ and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.5) entitled "The situation of Palestinian women".

66. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 4 by replacing the words "in 1967" with the words "since 1967".

67. At the same meeting, after hearing a statement by the representative of the United States of America, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by a roll-call vote of 19 to 1, with 10 abstentions (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VII). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Austria, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Thailand, Zaire.

68. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, France, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Canada, Australia and Costa Rica.

Tenth anniversary of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

69. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Australia, on behalf of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, 39/ Finland, 39/ the Federal Republic of Germany, 39/ Greece, 39/ Italy, Japan, New Zealand, 39/ Norway, 39/ the Philippines, Sweden and Turkey, subsequently joined by Gabon and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.8) entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women".

70. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

71. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Australia, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised the draft resolution by adding to the title the words "Tenth anniversary".

72. At the same meeting, Bulgaria, 39/ the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, 39/ the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 39/ and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

73. Also, at the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 33/3).

Chapter IV

PRIORITY THEMES

74. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda at its 7th to 13th, 15th and 16th meetings, from 3 to 7 April 1989. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on equality in economic and social participation (E/CN.6/1989/5);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care: the need for social support measures (E/CN.6/1989/6) and the addendum thereto on effects of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) on the advancement of women (E/CN.6/1989/6/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the full participation of women in the construction of their countries and the creation of just social and political systems (E/CN.6/1989/7).

75. In introducing the item, the Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women said that all three themes converged at a common point: the need to provide women with the necessary means by which they could play their role on an equal footing with men in all aspects of society. She said that the discussion on the item should be directed to the women of the world who formed the majority and who were the primary constituency of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. To succeed, she said, the Commission should address itself to those women, speak for them and recommend specific solutions to their problems. Such recommendations should be directed to Governments and to the international community, indicating what should be done so that the full force of women could be liberated for the good of society.

76. Reviewing the reports before the Commission, the Director drew the Commission's attention to the difference between the de jure and de facto situations confronting women. She said that the report of the Secretary-General on equality (E/CN.6/1989/5) demonstrated that a certain degree of progress had been achieved towards equality in the law (de jure), but that there was evident stagnation in terms of progress made towards equality in practice (de facto). In addition, she said that the report of the Secretary-General on development (E/CN.6/1989/6) was based on the work of an expert group convened by the Division for the Advancement of Women in November 1988, financed on an extrabudgetary basis. That report underlined dramatic economic and demographic changes that had taken place in the contemporary world, especially in the developing countries. Those changes had inflicted an additional burden on women who were obliged to work in order to survive and to support their families. Poverty was touching an increasing number of women who were heads of households. The report emphasized the gravity of the situation and pinpointed possible corrective measures at all levels. In the family, it was a question of sharing parental and household responsibilities. At the community level and for Governments, support measures by education, employment, health and family-planning services were required.

77. She also drew the attention of the Commission to the report of the Secretary-General on the effects of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) on

the advancement of women (E/CN.6/1989/6/Add.1), prepared with the support of the World Health Organization (WHO). Finally, she said that the report of the Secretary-General on peace (E/CN.6/1989/7) revealed that the potential political force of women had not been particularly utilized and emphasized one of the paradoxes of modern times: women represented 50 per cent of the electorate but only 10 per cent were in parliaments, despite the fact that women had enjoyed the right to vote on average for over 40 years. The report explored the possible causes of that situation and suggested two solutions: women had to recognize their real and potential political importance, and political institutions (political parties, trade unions among others) had to make a conscious effort to integrate women into political life and to enhance their access to the decision-making process. She said that the discussion by the Commission would be the first of many that would take place in the years ahead on the role of women in society and on government action to better use the skills and expertise of women for national development and international co-operation.

A. Equality: Equality in economic and social participation

78. Many representatives emphasized the need to consider women as an integral part of all economic, social and political issues and in the context of the three themes of the United Nations Decade for Women: equality, development and peace. The perception that the promotion of equality only benefited women as a group and not society as a whole needed to be changed. One representative stressed that problems on the status of women were not marginal and must be treated as an issue central to the whole of society. Many representatives noted with regret the lack of implementation of legislative reforms and that the initial impetus of the United Nations Decade for Women to achieve de facto equality had not been sustained, as the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/1989/5) had emphasized. One representative said that the conflict over resources and power was a great hindrance to the realization of de jure measures in the economic field. Several representatives said that despite many Member States having taken legislative measures as a result of ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the realities did not reflect full participation in the economic and social spheres of life. Changes were still needed, but changes affecting traditions required time. Economic, social and cultural barriers to the implementation of equality legislation still existed and the political will must exist to overcome them. There had been an observable slowing or complete stopping of progress in some key areas such as the formal economy and access to education and economic management positions.

79. Several representatives supported the introduction of temporary affirmative measures, as defined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 4, to remove existing discrimination against women. One representative said that economic reasons were often used as an excuse not to implement affirmative action to promote women in public life.

80. Many representatives referred to the lack of statistics on women's participation in society and the need to collect accurate and gender-specific statistics. In particular, one representative, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community, stated that available statistics did not include occupations in fields such as food production and processing, fisheries and employment in family enterprises, which were not usual occupations. Those fields were consequently ignored by planners and

policy makers. He further said that attention should be paid to those fields in order to rectify the situation. Research and data collection were still underdeveloped in many countries and often proved too difficult to be undertaken owing to limited human and financial resources, but the commitment must be made as statistics provided the basis for a clearer view of the situation and what remained to be done. One representative suggested that statistical studies should be made on "time use" for both sexes.

81. Many representatives stated that national machinery should be strengthened. Wide discussion and reviews on a national basis should be undertaken to make all members of society, particularly planners and women themselves, aware of women's issues. One representative stressed the importance of integrating women's issues into all areas of national policy.

82. Many representatives reported on legislation that had been enacted with regard to access to opportunity, the correction of inequality in salaries, promotion and social security, recourse to discrimination, sexual harassment in the workplace and extension of parental leave. Many representatives referred specifically to the laws on equal pay for equal work and observed that it had proved difficult to establish a universal definition of equal work, and often legislation had not been successfully implemented in that regard. One representative stated that, although constitutional rights existed for equality of opportunity in employment, not enough women occupied managerial or decision-making posts in the economy or in cultural activities so that the increased percentage of women in the working population was not reflected in such posts.

83. One representative stated that economic participation should be considered not only a goal in its own right but also a means of achieving economic independence, which should primarily be achieved through gainful employment. Another representative defined equality in economic participation as women's right to work and to equal pay and said that obstacles still existed to de facto equality in her country with regard to wage differences. Another representative stated that although equal opportunities existed with regard to employment and service conditions, lack of education was the primary reason for women not entering the formal labour force in the same numbers as men. Skilled and trained labour was required and women could not compete. Women still used archaic techniques that needed modernizing, and international co-operation was essential to achieve that. One representative stated that women formed a large percentage of unskilled workers, who were the first to lose their jobs during economic reforms and that Governments must find solutions to the new problems that had arisen. Women should have an equal right to decision-making at both national and international levels. One representative stressed the necessity of ensuring that sufficient employment posts were available to continue the gains of increased education. Another representative stressed the importance of developing training and retraining opportunities in areas of non-traditional employment. A few representatives noted the feminization of low-status jobs and the necessity of breaking down sex segregation in the labour market and in education.

84. One representative reported that in her country a high percentage of women were in the informal sector, especially in agriculture, which required little scientific or technological knowledge, although it was the backbone of the national economy. They participated in food production, cultivation of cash crops and unskilled labour in afforestation projects.

85. One representative, speaking on behalf of the States members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community, considered access to credit and loans to be a basic requisite to participation in economic life and that co-operatives were a practical economic solution for women to achieve economic independence. A few representatives noted an increase in loans made to women in recent years, which had been channelled to provide capital for development, income- and employment-generating projects. One representative noted that the lack of women's participation in co-operatives and lack of access to ownership and control of land, as well as to credit and collateral, remained a serious obstacle to women's economic participation in developing countries. One representative from a developing country reported on recent legislation to protect women's access to ownership and control of land whereby the wife's consent was required in order to sell land. Another representative reported on legislation regarding leasing and the ownership of land but said that legislation was not comprehensive in that it did not include married women. One representative reported on special dispensations given to co-operatives in agriculture, poultry raising and crafts in which women were more involved than men.

86. Many representatives placed emphasis on education and literacy programmes and training and retraining and considered education a prerequisite for women to enter the labour market under the same conditions as men. One representative reported on special measures in the field of education and training designed to encourage girls to take up non-traditional occupations. Another representative stressed that no matter what stage of development a country was in, education was the key factor to every economic and social activity. Some representatives reported that although education at the primary level was universal and free, higher education was not always available to women, sometimes owing to traditions or economic factors. A few representatives said that traditional obstacles still existed that prevented young girls from attending school and becoming literate. Scientific and technical education for women was education for liberation. Another representative reported that school curricula had been revised to remove sex-stereotyping from courses, and another representative reported advances in education in non-traditional areas such as high technology and computer sciences.

87. Some representatives supported the Commission's method of preparing the priority themes and stressed the usefulness of expert group meetings on the priority theme topics that provided specific recommendations for action-oriented policies. One representative stated that attitudes had changed since 1985 as a result of the United Nations Decade for Women and the work of the Commission and suggested that a study be made of the change in attitudes for a future priority theme.

88. Several representatives stressed the importance of non-governmental organizations, including women's organizations, that had developed programmes in decisive fields for the advancement of women.

89. One representative stated that women's issues were considered one of the major goals within the framework of her Government's economic co-operation with developing countries. Aid programmes should ensure that women's interests were an integral part of planning, policies and measures. Monitoring and appropriate training were essential.

90. The representative of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) said that about half the countries of the region had ratified the

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. She further said that many countries of the region had included aspects of the Convention in their national plans.

91. The representative of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) reported that qualitatively the participation of women in economic activities in the ESCWA region had been among the lowest in the world causing concern among scholars and policy makers alike. ESCWA data from 1985 showed that, for the region as a whole, economic activity rates for women were approximately 7 per cent. That meant that only one out of 14 women engaged in economic activity as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which definition excluded housework. But, a relatively large and increasing number of women in the region worked in the informal sector of the economy. The participation of Arab women in the ESCWA region in remunerative activities remained unusually low when compared with both developed and developing countries. ESCWA sought to increase the economic participation of women in the region within existing norms and attitudes. To increase the economic participation of women in the region, ESCWA was concentrating on (a) the occupations in which women already had obtained many positions; (b) the occupations in which only little progress had been made to achieve equality; and (c) the adaptation of work requirements to the family needs of women.

92. The Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) expressed a special interest in the priority theme of equality as a result of the assessment of UNIFEM of its experience accumulated over the past 10 years of working at the local level with poor women in rural villages and urban slums. Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/125, she said that on the basis of the experience of UNIFEM, change had come more slowly than UNIFEM would have wished, but it had come incrementally and with sustainability when women's own needs and problems as defined by them were addressed. Change came when women themselves had the opportunity and resources to take the initiative and to fulfil their aspirations. UNIFEM started from the premise that to involve women in the mainstream of development was not a panacea for women. Mainstreaming was an equality issue concerning the economic and social participation of women. The quid pro quo was that ultimately most women would benefit from the mainstream only if it were responsive to the needs of women. To achieve that, women had a role to play and the responsibility to introduce qualitative change as they entered the mainstream. She gave examples of UNIFEM projects whose purpose was to enable women to acquire a greater share in the management and control of the process and outcomes of development.

93. The representative of ILO commented on the challenge of promoting equality of opportunity and treatment between men and women workers at a time when the poor health of the world economy posed many obstacles to employment creation and when constant adjustments had to be made to respond to the changing requirements of the labour market. Despite that difficult context, she reported that women's labour-force participation was increasing in most parts of the world and that there was continuing progress in a variety of fields, even if its pace was not so fast as that of a few years ago. She noted, however, that major obstacles remained and new problems had emerged that called for urgent action at the national and international levels. Among those problems were disproportionately high female unemployment, continuing segregation of the labour market, fast development of part-time, temporary and other forms of precarious labour and the still inadequate social security coverage of women. She referred to the increasing role of

self-employment and the continuing plight of rural women, especially in developing countries. She stressed the necessity of reconsidering development plans and strategies with a view to setting priorities and reallocating resources accordingly.

94. The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) said that the new elements in the conceptual planning of UNESCO for the next six years would underline the interdependence of men and women as the main key to full equality. She noted the importance of women's contribution to the past, present and future for a better world, and said that the search through field work for such contributions by women (especially in developing countries) might serve as living examples or so-called role models to encourage other women to recognize their potential as builders of a different society. She said that it had been necessary to document the existence of sex discrimination in laws, politics and institutions and of social and structural inequalities based on sex, as well as the nature of obstacles encountered by women in the educational, social, cultural, scientific and political domains. To overcome those inequalities, a number of conventions regarding the equality between men and women in all aspects of life had been signed by most States members of UNESCO. The implementation of those conventions in many countries, however, still encountered many obstacles: at the societal level, religious, cultural, social or political obstacles; and at the individual level, psychological and interpersonal ones. UNESCO would analyse a number of strategies to overcome such obstacles, and would continue its earlier studies on attitude formation and change and on the effect of changes of perception of the roles of women and men in society. She said that other top UNESCO priorities would continue to be literacy programmes and increased access of girls to primary education and to scientific, technological and environmental education.

95. The observer for the Commonwealth Secretariat said that her organization had published a number of studies and carried out several training programmes on those issues. In 1987, on the recommendation of the Commonwealth ministers responsible for women's affairs, an expert group had been set up on structural adjustment and women, which had decided to focus its attention on medium-term adjustment carried out under agreements with international agencies and other organizations. The expert group was examining the impact of structural adjustment on women and had adopted a matrix approach relating to functions of women (as producers, consumers, reproducers or child bearers and social organizers) and to aspects of their livelihood (work, time, income and health education).

96. The observer for the Commission of the European Communities said that his organization supported the focus of document E/CN.6/1989/6 on the increasing gap between the achievement of equality in law, on the one hand, and equality in reality, on the other, which corresponded closely with the ongoing policy of EEC designed to achieve de facto as well as de jure equality of opportunity. The Treaty of Rome of 1957, which had established EEC, had also established the principle of equal pay for equal work under article 119, and the principle of equality in law had been reflected in the adoption in the latter half of the 1970s of three directives that were legally binding on member States and were subsequently translated into national legislation. Those directives dealt with the principle of equal pay, equal treatment with regard to access to employment, vocational training, promotion and working conditions, and equal treatment in matters of statutory social security schemes. Throughout the 1980s, however, the Community's strategy was to consolidate legal provisions and to pursue a multi-faceted policy designed to achieve de facto equality of opportunity over time.

97. The observer for the Inter-American Commission of Women, a specialized agency of the Organization of American States (OAS), cited projects to increase the participation of women in all levels of decision-making; to increase the number of women in national parliaments; to eliminate remaining discriminatory legislation and to eradicate offensive stereotypes in the media and education, as well as to improve statistical indicators and to support innovative development programmes for the advancement of women. She said that further advances could be made by the elimination of overlapping activities and by the establishment of co-ordinated programming by international intergovernmental organizations to better promote the participation of women in economic and social development.

98. A few observers for non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council said that with the help and support of national machinery, women's organizations, especially at the local level, could be more active agents for economic and social change. One observer for a non-governmental organization emphasized that such machinery, to be effective, had to be given the power and the necessary means of promoting equality in practice (in work, family and society). Another observer for a non-governmental organization said that women needed to participate in development processes, but had to acquire the necessary skills to participate effectively in both an individual and a social context. Another observer for a non-governmental organization noted that the unprecedented rise in participation by women in the labour market during the past 30 years had taken place during an era of rapid economic growth, job creation and expansion of public services and education. Current government policies of privatization of public services, which deregulated the labour market and promoted so-called flexibility, had had a detrimental effect on women's employment. Action by her organization for the promotion of equality for women had taken place mainly in the development of policies regarding women's economic and social rights, and the integration of women into trade unions.

99. Observers for several non-governmental organizations stressed the importance of more accurate data on the situation of women. One suggested that data resulting from the review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies should be specifically defined and categorized by age in order to provide a clearer picture of the current and projected situation of women who were at mid-life or older, including data measuring the degree to which women of different age categories had achieved equality in economic and social participation. Another called for more meaningful and accurate data on the contribution of women to economic and social development because such data were vital for the rational utilization of human resources in development. Yet another observer, referring to a statement in document E/CN.6/1989/NGO/7 on the priority theme equality, submitted by 18 non-governmental organizations, stressed the important and still unrecognized contribution of women to the economies of their countries from the unpaid and informal sectors.

100. The observer for a non-governmental organization was of the opinion that child care and parenting were emerging issues, particularly in the light of the increasing number of married women who chose or found it necessary to enter the labour market, and that equality of men and women in all spheres of social, economic and political life could not be achieved without the full acceptance of the concept of equality in the family, including shared responsibility in parenting and in determining the number and spacing of children.

B. Development: Women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care

101. Many representatives linked the question of the advancement of women to economic development in general, while one representative indicated that a policy aimed at creating economic growth, full employment and redistribution of resources would reduce the difference between the opportunities for women and men. In that respect, another representative stated that development, among the three priority goals, was the most difficult to achieve since it was a process determined by social and economic factors that had not been favoured by the economic crisis.

102. Several representatives stated that the debt burden had put constraints on the resources available for development, while another emphasized the effects of inflation in the process of feminization of poverty. Many representatives described the action taken to minimize such effects. A number of representatives noted that the lack of appropriate technology hindered food production in rural areas.

103. Several representatives informed the Commission of the development programmes pursued specifically to promote women in development and of the assistance provided to developing countries in that respect. One representative noted that her country had incorporated the work of the Commission into domestic and international assistance programmes. She said that a primary concern in international assistance programmes was to integrate women in development focusing on agriculture, natural resources and the environment.

104. One representative reported that there was a lack of information available on women's activities in the informal sector, in general regarding their remuneration, and that those activities in her country were connected with food production and processing, and fishing. The problem in that case was the lack of accurate and disaggregated statistics and was reflected in the inability to account for women's work. She emphasized the need to improve the statistical information that would reveal the work of women, paid or unpaid, in the informal economic sector. She also indicated that the efforts of her Government to solve the problem would be reflected in the full integration of women into the economy. The question of sex disaggregation of statistics could be adopted as a possible priority theme.

105. Several representatives, commenting on the Secretary-General's report on development (E/CN.6/1989/6), said that poverty was considered a fundamental factor of discrimination and its consequences were reflected in the lack of education and professional training in addition to fewer chances of employment and less access to health care; a number of representatives agreed with the Expert Group on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women that education was a prerequisite for women to enter the labour market at the same level as men.

106. Many representatives stated that the eradication of illiteracy was essential for the integration of women in social and economic development. One representative, said that illiteracy was one of the most serious factors affecting the unemployment of women. It was also stated that economic conditions prevented families from sending children to school and thus contributed to illiteracy; in other cases illiteracy among girls was due to the fact that they were given household duties that prevented them from staying at school as long as boys did, a trend observed more frequently in rural areas. One representative said that in her

country, the illiteracy rate was among the highest in the world and, in spite of the efforts undertaken by the Government, illiteracy continued to be a great obstacle to development. Every year literacy campaigns were launched for women.

107. Most representatives of countries with a significant incidence of illiteracy said that they had carried out literacy campaigns to achieve equality and to create conditions that would allow women to benefit from other interrelated services such as health and employment.

108. Several representatives reported the development of training opportunities for women in non-traditional areas of employment, including managerial posts, and the introduction of new initiatives, which included training in new technologies and income-generating schemes. The increasing representation of women in vocational training and the programmes provided for women who wished to return to work after years of absence from the labour force was noted.

109. Several representatives said that the central issue on the equalization of salaries was the fact that women's work was valued less than men's. One representative speaking on all three sub-items, stressed that access to the labour market and education and the breaking of sex segregation in the labour market and in education were of considerable importance. The Secretary-General's report could have been stronger if it had provided available statistical information on men's and women's participation in various occupational and educational programmes. Furthermore, regarding the participation of women in the labour market, it was indicated that there had been a shift from dependence on individual men to dependence on political decisions, which meant that the economic position of women was becoming directly dependent on the outcome of decisions taken in society (for example, by political bodies and labour organizations). In that respect, the need to work to improve women's participation in the decision-making process was stressed. The same representative announced that her country was going to make more funds available to the Division for the Advancement of Women for additional studies in some developing countries on the role of women in decision-making processes, focusing on political institutions and dealing with international issues.

110. One representative reported that a major project had been started to assess how women's unpaid work contributed to the economy by a time-use survey for measuring the caring, supporting and domestic work that women did on an unpaid basis. That project would examine the links between paid and unpaid work and how the unpaid force sustained and underpinned the work that took place in the paid labour force; women's work was undervalued because it was not included in the national accounts data.

111. One representative noted the initiatives taken on equal pay for work of equal value, which had been in effect for more than 15 years, but pointed out that the gap between men's and women's average wages had changed little. Another representative informed the Commission that women enjoyed the same rights as men regarding remuneration in addition to certain privileges enjoyed during motherhood.

112. Several representatives said that access of women to primary health care was essential to their advancement. In that context, they emphasized family-planning programmes. Another representative said that in relation to family planning, high morbidity and mortality were linked to malnutrition. Regarding parental responsibilities, it was stated on behalf of the Nordic countries that the main responsibility for the household and for children was carried by women, even though

the women also worked outside of the home. Equality presupposed that both men and women would be prepared to change traditions and attitudes in their roles.

113. Several representatives endorsed the recommendation of the Expert Group on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women (E/CN.6/1989/6, annex) that women should be able to work without having to sacrifice their reproductive function; it would therefore be necessary to provide the conditions for equality in the workplace and social support measures including child care. The need to combine working and family life was stressed.

114. Several representatives noted the importance of the provision of child-care facilities of high quality. One said that the increasing number of women who continued to work after marriage and childbearing had been taken into consideration in the adoption of measures to assist them to work and to reconcile their work with family responsibilities; such measures included child-care facilities and a provision for employers to establish child-care leave.

115. Many representatives indicated the insufficient social support services for bringing up children; for example, confinement after maternity leave hindered the professional advancement of women. One representative, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community, enumerated the measures taken to facilitate maternity leave and suggested flexibility in working hours, paternal leave, increased social benefits granted to women during the period of maternity leave and the possibility of working part-time at home. He further said that social support measures should include child-care facilities, family planning, parental leave and training programmes for re-entry into employment after maternity leave.

116. One representative said that child care could be subsidized by the Government and private companies. Provision for child-care leave and other facilities for women workers, pregnant women, women who had a heavier burden of family responsibilities than men, and elderly women was also emphasized.

117. Several representatives stressed that for women to achieve economic independence they should have an equal opportunity with men in education and employment, and that domestic responsibilities should be equally shared. Social-support measures in line with the recommendations of the Expert Group were considered essential as a result of a growing need for the income of women and the number of single-parent households headed by females. The need for both men and women to combine working and private life and parental responsibilities was noted. One representative said that the principle that men should participate in raising children and looking after household responsibilities should be stressed and she would like to have seen the role and responsibilities of fathers in the recommendations made by the Expert Group. She suggested that as a possible subtheme for the proposed international year of the family, with an emphasis on co-parental responsibilities rather than just burden sharing to eliminate the conventional division of labour within the home and to change traditional attitudes and values related to the function and roles of men and women.

118. One representative suggested the desirability of an optional protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women relating to the family as a social unit, as recommended by the Expert Group.

119. A few representatives noted the situation of rural and disabled women. One representative emphasized the recommendation regarding disabled women, who should be given equal opportunities to fulfil their role in society. She expressed the wish for national and international recognition of that recommendation.

120. Several representatives expressed great concern about the problem of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). They stressed the value of expert group meetings and a seminar to be held in 1990 for national machineries and national committees on AIDS to explore the issue further and to facilitate the formulation of policies and programmes for women. It was strongly recommended that such meetings be organized by the Secretariat in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) if extrabudgetary resources were available. One representative said that her country would contribute to those activities, and proposed to the Commission that it encourage relevant bodies of the United Nations system to consider the consequences of AIDS on women in development, as outlined in the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/1989/6/Add.1). Another representative stressed the role of non-governmental organizations in combating the disease and helping the afflicted.

121. The representative of ECLAC said that the issue of advancement of women in the region was closely linked to the issue of development. Personal well-being was the overall aim of development, and in order to achieve economic growth, autonomy, equality and peace were necessary.

122. The representative of the United Nations Population Fund said that improvement in the status of women as measured by the level of education, access to gainful economic activities and participation in political and community life was closely associated with demographic factors such as fertility, and maternal and infant mortality patterns. In many developing countries where the majority of women were still illiterate, the rate of infant mortality remained considerably high. Based on the recognition of the interrelationship of demographic and socio-economic factors, the Fund had introduced a number of measures to ensure that all population programmes supported by the Fund were developed and implemented in a manner that reflected women's concerns and that provided for the participation of women. At the same time, she said that the Fund had supported a number of projects providing women with education, training and gainful economic activities so that they could have access to better jobs and participate fully in national population and development programmes.

123. The representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said that frequently there was a link between the mass displacement of people and missed development. In the refugee context, development was both a cure and a preventative measure. Development projects could help to solve refugee problems and to prevent the refugee exodus by ensuring that refugees who returned home were not forced to leave again because of poverty and starvation. Development was rapidly becoming a central factor in resolving refugee problems and should be linked to the concept of welfare and security. Such concepts of development were within the UNHCR mandate regarding durable solutions leading to the local integration of refugees in the country of asylum or rehabilitation of refugees in the country of origin.

124. The representative of ILO reported that women's unemployment was still disproportionately high in most parts of the world. That was due to a variety of factors; among them, the inadequate skill base of women, which hindered their

occupational mobility. She emphasized the importance of training women in scientific and technical fields to facilitate their access to jobs traditionally filled by men. A closer examination should be made of technical co-operation projects that more often than not contributed to the further marginalization of women by promoting traditional income-generating activities. In future years, ILO would make a major effort to support non-traditional activities for women, as well as self-employment (small enterprises established by women); part-time, temporary or other forms of precarious labour; social security for women; and rural women workers (especially in developing countries).

125. The representative of UNESCO said that among the specific activities envisaged under its theme on women, UNESCO would continue to focus on the education of women and girls as a top priority of the organization. Better education was the key factor in achieving the full and equal participation of women in all aspects of social, cultural and economic life, and would enable women as mothers to give their children in their early years a moral and practical education for their whole life; every child should have the right to an educated mother. UNESCO continued its efforts to increase the literacy rate among girls and women, especially in countries in which less than 20 per cent of women were literate. She said that UNESCO would undertake supplementary measures for post-literacy follow-up programmes for women and girls that would enhance their civic awareness and give them increased opportunities for employment in productive activities. Special emphasis was given to rural women, and to facilitating the access of girls and women to science and technology in education and to increasing women's participation in higher education.

126. The representative of WHO referred to the co-operation between his organization and the Division for the Advancement of Women in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on the effects of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) on the advancement of women (E/CN.6/1989/6/Add.1). As of 1 April 1989, 146,569 cases of AIDS had been reported to WHO by 148 countries. WHO estimated that at least 5 million people were infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which caused AIDS, and, of those, 1.5 million were women. Those who regarded AIDS as solely a medical problem underestimated the effects of AIDS on the lives of women throughout the world as carers, health-workers, educators and mothers; a large and growing number of women were affected by the economic and social consequences of AIDS. One quarter to one half of infants born to HIV-infected mothers were themselves infected and most would die before their fifth birthday. Health programmes should be sensitive to those special health and counselling needs. The vital role of women in the prevention of HIV infection was recognized by the World Health Assembly in 1987. It was essential that women around the world become knowledgeable about HIV infection and AIDS to protect themselves, and to play their role in the protection of children.

127. The representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) said that major trends in manufacturing employment pointed to the declining importance of manual skills in the overall production process and that production techniques, as well as the development of new products, significantly changed the nature and organization of work. The demand for unskilled and semi-skilled workers was expected to decrease and the proportion of managers, engineers and technicians was expected to increase, with an obvious effect on women, since the overwhelming majority of women workers were concentrated in unskilled or low-skilled jobs. Identification and monitoring of skill requirements in industrial sectors affected by technological and workplace changes was needed, and women needed to acquire

greater technical skills in management, technology and sciences. Apart from access to overall general educational and literacy training, women should have access to specific industry-related skill training and be motivated to take advantage of it with adequate support structures and training for self-employment and entrepreneurship. UNIDO, in pursuance of its mandate for the integration of women in industrial development, was focusing on activities to enhance the role and contribution of women to industrial development in all aspects of its work.

128. The observer for the Commission of the European Communities said that in 1986 the Council of Development Aid Ministers had adopted a resolution concluding that priority should be given to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, with special attention in the first instance to women's participation in sectors such as agriculture and food production. The Commission continued to have a "Women in Development" (WID) desk in its Directorate-General for Development. In January 1988, a newsletter on women in development had been initiated and a WID working group had been established on an interdivisional basis. Regarding training, he said that EEC had had since 1986 an agreement with the University of Copenhagen to produce material on gender and development, and he described related projects of the Community in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

129. The observer for the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) said that the Center had been developing indicators and data bases on the position of women in public enterprises in developing countries. In accordance with the Forward-looking Strategies, and having in mind the availability of data on female employees in public enterprises in developing countries, ICPE had initiated that project to highlight the position of women in enterprises and to help monitor recent developments that affected the economic role of women and the manner in which those developments had influenced changes in the economic, social and other aspects of employed women. Other areas of ICPE concern included the participation of women in management and decision-making in the enterprises of developing countries; and social impact analyses of investment/acquisition of technology projects in developing countries, with special emphasis on the position of women.

130. Among the many statements made by observers for non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, several observers emphasized that the major problem facing working women was the under-valuing of their labour. The cause was the concentration of women in a small number of sectors and occupations. There was a double standard for wages: one for women's work and one for men's work. Not only did women do different work than men, but the work women did was paid less and the more an occupation was dominated by women, the less it paid. One of those observers said that the problems of working women could not be solved separately from the existing political, economic and social conditions throughout the world. Another observer for a non-governmental organization said that her organization supported the introduction of flexible work schedules for men and women built into all fields of employment, and the acceptance of the concept of equally shared responsibilities for child rearing so that women and men had equal freedom to accept employment outside the home. One observer for a non-governmental organization cited progress made by its affiliated vocational institute for rural women in India to promote positive social change while teaching income-generating skills to women of the tribal areas of south-western Madhya Pradesh state. Another observer for a non-governmental organization stressed the problem of sexual harassment of women at work and proposed that the problem should

be addressed in the context of employment and data collected on a global basis. The observer for another non-governmental organization noted that, while in most countries, social work was a profession predominantly consisting of women, the welfare systems in those countries lacked the experience to work with women.

131. Concerning the problem of illiteracy, a few observers for non-governmental organizations said that more attention should be given to the problem of elimination of illiteracy as a major obstacle to the equality of women. One such observer said that the proclamation by the General Assembly of 1990 as International Literacy Year (resolution 42/104) provided a good opportunity for action to better deal with the problem. Citing the fact that a member of her organization was Vice-President of the UNESCO Working Group on Literacy, her organization was ready to make full use of that opportunity for co-operation with other non-governmental and governmental organizations. The observer for another non-governmental organization emphasized the fact that millions of rural women were illiterate and virtually untouched by education or development initiatives of any kind. She said that consequently there was a very great need for non-formal education structures, resources and services specifically planned and organized to reach rural women.

132. The observer for a non-governmental organization drew the attention of the Commission to the problems of young women, especially of female students, and to the cultural dimensions of development.

C. Peace: Full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just social and political systems

133. Many representatives emphasized the importance of the Forward-looking Strategies in the area of peace and stressed the need for their full implementation. The importance of the definition of peace, as contained in paragraph 13 of the Strategies, as well as paragraphs 240, 255 and 258 thereof, was stressed by one representative. Another representative pointed to the statement in the Forward-looking Strategies that peace was promoted by equality of sexes, and considered equality fundamental for promoting international peace. Many representatives stressed the equal importance of the three main themes: equality, development and peace and their interrelationships; one representative expressed concern because peace sometimes seemed to be given unequal treatment. A few representatives commended the role of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace with its world conferences, which had contributed to the practical improvement of the situation of women world-wide.

134. A few representatives stressed the importance of the Commission on the Status of Women as the key forum for the exchange of views and the elaboration of international policies for the advancement and empowerment of women. One representative stated that the Commission should deal with political aspects of women's advancement within the United Nations system. Another representative emphasized the fact that since the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, held at Nairobi in 1985, all organizations of the United Nations system had been obliged to include women's issues in their programmes.

135. One representative welcomed the analysis contained in the report of the Secretary-General on peace (E/CN.6/1987/7) concerning the so-called gender-gap in political behaviour. She suggested that that issue should be further analysed by the forthcoming expert group meeting on equality in political participation and decision-making. It was also stated that, in addition to the power of women in political parties and parliaments, so-called corporate channels (a type of advisory body) should be taken into consideration. The access of women to power inside such institutions should be considered under the priority themes by the Commission at its next session. Another representative analysed some of the barriers and measures for improvement presented in the report and stated that in her opinion the measures proposed in section IV could have only limited effectiveness as long as negative attitudes to female candidates, such as the belief that women lacked confidence, experience in political life and proper training, prevailed. A few representatives agreed with the conclusion of the report that the important role of women in the struggle for independence and post-war reconstruction tended to be forgotten as soon as a situation returned to normal. One representative pointed out, however, that that was not the case in her country, which was led by a woman who had restored democratic institutions and practices after a long period of dictatorship.

136. Many representatives reported on affirmative action, legal measures, ongoing discussions, seminars, expert group meetings and studies aimed at the increased participation of women in political processes at all levels, including elections, participation in parliaments, Governments, trade unions and political parties. Many representatives pointed out that a certain amount of progress had been achieved with regard to the representation of women in parliaments, municipal councils, top administration, the judiciary and political parties. One representative referred to the experience of four countries of her region that had improved the representation of women on public committees and councils and had begun to work towards increased participation of women in decision-making executive positions. Some representatives referred to the quota system for women existing in some political parties as important factors for improvement. Several others stressed the importance to women of education, in particular political education and training, as well as encouragement of their involvement in politics, including decision-making.

137. Many representatives stated that despite the improvement in the political participation of women and all measures so far undertaken, the situation remained far from satisfactory and called for new, efficient policies and programmes. It was noted that in order to increase the participation of women in political institutions it was necessary to identify and remove existing obstacles through national policies and international co-operation. Several representatives referred to such obstacles as economic difficulties, excessive household and child-care duties, which could be gradually eliminated by improvement of social-support measures and proper distribution of domestic duties between all family members. The importance of education for equality and partnership in the family was mentioned in that regard, as the family was the first school of democracy, decision-making and distribution of responsibilities. Several other representatives referred to the traditional attitudes and barriers that prevented women from obtaining political posts, such as masculine resistance, lack of interest on the part of women, lack of support by female groups or the electorate, insufficient promotion mechanisms, traditional portrayal of women by the mass media and voting patterns. Women were also discriminated against in recruitment to the public sector.

138. Many representatives stated that peace was necessary for achieving equality, development and justice and referred to recent international developments, such as improvement of the international climate, progress in the resolution of some regional conflicts, conclusion of some security, co-operation and disarmament agreements, ongoing processes of democratization and reforms in numerous countries. Despite those positive changes, however, the plight of women refugees world-wide and women and children living in occupied territories, in particular in South Africa, Namibia and Palestine, should not be overlooked. Solidarity campaigns should be organized in support of those women. Several representatives mentioned also the situation of women detainees, women fighting for independence and justice. The negative impact of human rights violations, sexual harassment and violence on women was pointed out, and the need for programmes of assistance at national and international levels was expressed.

139. Several representatives stated that women should take equal part in the resolution of global problems such as disarmament, protection of the environment, conflict resolution and the elimination of hunger. One representative stated that women should be properly represented in the international disarmament process including United Nations disarmament and conflict resolution activities. The traditional concept of security should include the question of the environment. Women, who were particularly affected by the degradation of the environment, should give to environmental questions top priority and consider them in their interrelationship with development and peace, within the framework of the Commission. Another representative considered equality in political participation as a demand of democracy as well as a pre-condition to taking women's interests into account and attainment of an equal share in the results of the policy-making processes.

140. Several representatives referred to the new policies and reforms being carried out in their countries and commended them as conducive to the political participation of women.

141. Several representatives referred to the situation in Central America, emphasizing respect for human rights as a condition necessary for peaceful reconstruction and development. The involvement of women in processes of negotiation, reconciliation and rehabilitation at national and regional levels and the need for their full political participation were emphasized. One representative described the important role of first ladies in the promotion of peace in the region and at the international level. She also commended the contribution of women politicians, ambassadors of good will, and activists to the promotion of peace, as well as those women who had sacrificed their lives to the cause of justice.

142. One representative, speaking on behalf of the States members of the United Nations that are members of the European Economic Community emphasized the importance of the constructive role of non-governmental organizations in world conferences on women, and said that such organizations should be encouraged to participate more actively in the work of the Commission, in particular in the extended session of the Commission in 1990.

143. The representative of ECLAC said that in her region development could not be achieved without secure and durable peace. She indicated that ECLAC had supported programmes for women in conflict situations.

144. The representative of UNHCR said that the recent achievements of the United Nations in the area of peace including, in particular, Afghanistan, Cyprus, the Western Sahara and Namibia, were concerned with situations that involved the movements of refugees. She stressed, however, that peace should be buttressed by development, which guaranteed human dignity and the fulfilment of the human potential. She said that the problem of refugee women would also be given special consideration at the forthcoming international conferences on Central American refugees and the Indo-Chinese asylum seekers, sponsored by UNHCR, in seeking peaceful solutions in those regions. There were currently approximately 12 million refugees around the world; the majority of them were from and in developing countries, and women and children constituted most of the world's refugee population. She reported that the socio-economic and political trends of recent years, which had given rise to increasing hostility and intolerance towards refugees, had had enormous repercussions on refugees in general and refugee women in particular, many of whom were thrust for the first time into the role of head-of-family without the supportive structure of an extended family, clan or tribe. Access to international protection and to material assistance was essential for those women. Various cultural, socio-political and legal barriers, as well as official attitudes, too often impeded or prevented refugee women from obtaining needed health care, educational opportunities or paid employment. UNHCR had been implementing a policy aimed at strengthening existing protection and assistance to facilitate the adoption of special measures on behalf of the more vulnerable refugee groups, including women. The Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, at its thirty-ninth session (Geneva, 3-10 October 1988), had adopted conclusions to strengthen UNHCR activities pertaining to women refugees.

145. The representative of UNESCO referred to the target set by the UNESCO General Conference, in its resolution 14 adopted in 1987, to increase the proportion of women in Professional posts at UNESCO to 30 per cent by 1992; currently women occupied approximately 24 per cent of Professional posts. She said that it was important to recruit and promote more qualified female candidates for such posts, and that such action was taken not only for quantitative reasons (one more woman in the secretariat), but qualitative reasons (to change the internal environment/working conditions and human relations).

146. The representative of UNIDO also addressed the issue of representation of women in posts subject to geographical distribution. In the UNIDO secretariat, women occupied 17 per cent of such posts, far below the 25 per cent target for 1982 established by the General Assembly in 1978. She indicated that intensive efforts were under way to expand the list of women's professional organizations so that vacancy announcements could be given wider distribution, and that special recruitment missions were being undertaken to increase the number of women candidates on the UNIDO roster for both headquarters and field positions.

147. The observer for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) emphasized that the priority theme of peace was, in Azania, a prerequisite for the other two priority themes: equality and development. She provided the Commission with details of Azanian women who had been courageously involved in the PAC struggle against what she called the racist Government in that country. She questioned how there could be peace in Azania when there were massive violations of the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa by some countries. Despite political pressures, Azanian women had helped to build strong and independent trade unions. PAC had organized a seminar at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 8 to 14 August 1988, to share

experiences and to seriously examine the situation of women and children under apartheid. The PAC Women's Section was working on several follow-up projects. In conclusion, she said that the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid had held a seminar at Harare, in January 1989, which had recommended that a committee composed of women be formed to monitor the needs and aspirations of women and children refugees and to publicize their condition and support measures to alleviate their hardship. She appealed to the Commission to support that idea.

148. The observer for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) recalled that the colonial experience of 104 years had imposed on Namibian women a form of double exploitation: both by the colonial system and because of their social position as wives. But equality in economic and social participation could not be addressed until political independence had been achieved. Yet, Namibian women did play a great role in the course of the liberation struggle. She said that Namibian women could not address themselves to peace because the régime that controlled the country had launched attacks on so-called terrorist camps, forcing many Namibian women and children to become refugees. However, she said there was hope engendered by Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which came into force on 1 April 1989. But she also pointed out the difficulties confronting Namibian women who were currently being repatriated, the intrigues against a democratic election in Namibia and the problems created by the reduction of the original United Nations Transition Assistance Group force from 7,000 to 4,650 persons. She concluded by urging the Commission to make a positive response to assist Namibian women with the materials needed for the resettlement of refugees and to facilitate the election campaign.

149. Among the statements made by observers for non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were several that shared the conclusions drawn in the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/1989/7) that women were still inadequately represented in national and international political processes and that the joint efforts by Governments and non-governmental organizations should be intensified to overcome prejudices and the stereotyped thinking that deprived women of career prospects in international organizations and national diplomatic services. A few observers for non-governmental organizations said that the quota was the only effective system to achieve de facto equality between women and men in political life and had proved valuable in countries where such quotas had been set. Another observer for a non-governmental organization confirmed that women remained very much in the minority on decision-making bodies in trade unions.

* * *

ACTION TAKEN BY THE COMMISSION

Interregional consultation on women in public life

150. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Colombia and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.13) entitled "Interregional consultation on women in public life".

151. At its 14th meeting, on 6 April, after hearing a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 33/2).

152. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Canada and the United Republic of Tanzania and the observer for the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Women and peace in Central America

153. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Argentina, 40/ Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela, 40/ introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.16), entitled "Women and peace in Central America".

154. At its 15th meeting, on 7 April, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution VIII).

Full participation of women in the promotion of international peace, development and co-operation

155. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of Austria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, 40/ China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Poland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 40/ and the United Republic of Tanzania, subsequently joined by Hungary, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.19) entitled "Full participation of women in the promotion of international peace, development and co-operation".

156. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, Cuba and the Sudan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

157. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 33/4).

Equality in economic and social participation

158. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Australia, Austria, Colombia, Denmark, 40/ Finland, 40/ France, the Federal Republic of Germany, 40/ Greece, 40/ Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, 40/ Norway, 40/ the Philippines, Poland, Spain, 40/ the Sudan, Sweden, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania, subsequently joined by Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Nigeria, 40/ and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.20) entitled "Equality in economic and social participation".

159. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the sponsors, orally revised operative paragraph 1 (d), which read:

"Equal pay for work of equal value",

40/ In accordance with rule 69 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

to read:

"Equal pay for equal work".

160. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada orally proposed that the sixth preambular paragraph, which read:

"Affirming that economic independence based on gainful employment is one important pre-condition for equality",

be amended to read:

"Recognizing that equality for women is closely linked to their economic independence".

The amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

161. At the same meeting, Costa Rica and Morocco joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

162. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution IX).

Measures to facilitate the participation of women in development

163. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, 40/ the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania, subsequently joined by Burkina Faso, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.23) entitled "Measures to facilitate the participation of women in development", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing that women must have education and training to enter the labour market and take part in it on an equal footing with men, and to be able to exercise their rights and participate in political and social life,

"Considering that women should be able to enter employment without having to sacrifice their right to equality or their reproductive function, for which they require social support measures, especially child care,

"Affirming the importance of women's access to health programmes, including nutrition and family planning, as a key element in promoting their advancement and equality,

"Affirming that only the advancement of women on an equal basis permits the strengthening and revitalization of the family as the basic unit of society and a source of social support for all of its members,

"Having considered the recommendations of the Expert Group on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women, held at Vienna, from 14 to 18 November 1988,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/1989/6),

"1. Endorses the recommendations of the Expert Group on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women;

"2. Invites Governments to give a high priority to programmes intended to promote the increased participation of women in education, assuring them equal access to and the availability of literacy programmes;

"3. Urges Governments to comply with the relevant provisions of the International Labour Organisation conventions, especially those relating to equal pay and working conditions, ensuring in this way the awareness of their rights by women in all sectors of the economy, both formal and informal;

"4. Invites Governments to achieve the goal of Health for All through Primary Health Care of the World Health Organization, ensuring that these services and related information reach women, including them in their design and decision-making, in co-operation with the World Health Organization and other agencies;

"5. Recommends the establishment of programmes of social support for the working woman, especially in child care, by the establishment of comprehensive national child-care systems;

"6. Invites Governments to design adequate policies to reduce the need for caring for disabled persons by providing them with opportunities to develop their potential and to contribute to society and to the family to pay particular attention to the special needs of women;

"7. Recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other organizations that have mandates in education and training give, in their activities, especially those related to the International Literacy Year, higher priority to women in programmes and campaigns intended to eliminate illiteracy in all countries, especially in developing countries;

"8. Recommends that the International Labour Organisation, in its activities, undertake campaigns to disseminate the conventions approved by Governments, especially those with aspects referring to women's rights as workers, and to promote the role of labour unions and employers in providing social support to working women;

"9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide assistance in the formation of networks of disabled women and to reinforce the movement for self-help by these women, making use of their non-governmental organizations;

"10. Urges United Nations bodies, for example, the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, and the Statistical Commission, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to elaborate sufficient and adequate indicators on the position of women in development, especially in terms of education, employment and health, and to improve data collection at all levels so as to enable realistic policy formulation;

"11. Calls on Member States and organizations of the United Nations system, within the framework of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, to increase the participation of women in professional and decision-making positions;

"12. Recommends that all plans, programmes and activities relating to the family should be examined jointly by the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women in order to ensure harmonious co-ordination and effectiveness in the achievement of results;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress made on the implementation of this resolution to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session."

164. Statements were made by the representative of the United States of America and the observer for the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

165. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of the Sudan, on behalf of Algeria, 40/ Bulgaria, 40/ Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, 40/ Kenya, 40/ Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, 40/ the Philippines, the Sudan, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Zaire, subsequently joined by Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.23/Rev.1) and further orally revised operative paragraph 5 by deleting the word "national" before the words "child-care systems".

166. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada orally proposed the following amendments to operative paragraph 4 of the revised draft resolution:

(a) The replacement of the words "these services" by the words "health and population services";

(b) The insertion of the words "the United Nations Population Fund" between the words "in co-operation with the World Health Organization" and "and other agencies".

The amendments were not accepted by the sponsors.

167. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution, as further orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution X).

Activities to assist women in the fight against the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome pandemic

168. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the Commission had before it a draft decision (E/CN.6/1989/L.24) entitled "Activities to assist women in the fight against the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome pandemic", submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

169. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally proposed that, in subparagraph (b) of the draft decision, the words "extrabudgetary resources" be replaced by the words "extrabudgetary or voluntary resources".

170. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft decision, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I).

Elderly women

171. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of France, on behalf of Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, 40/ and Italy, subsequently joined by Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guatemala, Hungary, 40/ Lesotho, the Philippines, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.25) entitled "Elderly women".

172. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally proposed that, in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, the words "extrabudgetary resources" be replaced by the words "extrabudgetary or voluntary resources".

173. The representative of Canada made a statement.

174. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XI).

Women, human rights and development in Central America

175. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Argentina, 40/ Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela, 40/ introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.14) entitled "Women, human rights and development in Central America", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering the economic, social and political crisis afflicting the Central American region, and involving various forms of discrimination and violence particularly against women,

"Considering the difficult situation of Central American refugee women, who are suffering the physical, psychological and emotional consequences of uprooting and family separation, and of acts of violence against women,

"Taking into account that in recent years various organizations and movements have been formed of women fighting in the region, calling for the defence of human rights in general and of women's rights in particular,

"Recognizing the efforts which the Governments and peoples of Central America are making in order to achieve a political solution of conflicts,

"Recognizing the importance of the action by the Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America, as a regional body, in denouncing violations of and in defending human rights in general and women's rights in particular,

"Recognizing the need further to unite and strengthen the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations aimed at achieving a new international social and economic order for the true and effective achievement of the development to which our peoples are aspiring,

"1. Urges Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to support:

"(a) Programmes to strengthen organizations, movements, institutions, societies, communities and associations of women demanding the fulfilment of their rights as citizens and the fulfilment of their own specific claims;

"(b) Activities or forums serving to expand and deepen the discussion on the past and present problems of women in Central America, together with the solutions thereof, to which all sectors of social-political and cultural life in our countries may participate;

"(c) Research aimed at analysing regional problems in all their dimensions and offering viable proposals for solutions, based on the views of all the women's sectors concerned;

"(d) Publications and systems of information and documentation on the results of the various proposals for integration or practical action which will permit the progress of women's movements and organizations in the Central American area, within the general context of society;

"2. Recommends that the programmes of the United Nations Development Fund for Women and other United Nations bodies concerned with improvement of the status of women should give more attention to the situation of the Central American woman;

"3. Urges the international community to make known and support by means of international solidarity the need for greater participation by women in the processes of change and in instances of negotiation and dialogue aimed at achieving a political solution to the problems and conflicts of the Central American region;

"4. Urges national and international associations of women, governmental and non-governmental, to develop programmes of education, training and self-help aimed at improving the living conditions and the social and political participation of Central American women;

"5. Calls upon the Governments of the region and the various United Nations bodies to support the action by the Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America in the defence of human rights in the region, and particularly the rights of women."

176. The representative of the United States of America made a statement.

177. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the sponsors, reported on the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

178. At the 16th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Colombia, on the basis of the informal consultations and on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by Panama, 40/ read out a revised text of the draft resolution.

179. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XII).

Women living in absolute poverty

180. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Argentina, 40/ Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, 40/ Guatemala, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Venezuela 40/ and Zaire, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.15) entitled "Women living in absolute poverty".

181. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the sponsors, reported on the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

182. At the 16th meeting, on 7 April, Burkina Faso, France, Panama 40/ and the Sudan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

183. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XIII).

184. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Canada and the United States of America.

Women and development

185. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, 40/ Guatemala, Mexico and the Sudan, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.17) entitled "Women and development", which read as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 1987/24 and its decision 1987/121 of 26 May 1987, in which it endorsed the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women on the long-term work programme,

"Recognizing that developing countries are at present suffering the most severe economic and social crisis of recent decades, with consequent grave deterioration in the social situation, which has disproportionately affected women,

"Considering, particularly, the severe effects of external-debt servicing on the economies of those countries, hindering their economic development and leading to the deterioration of the quality of life of large sections of the population, especially of women and children,

"Emphasizing the vital importance of economic growth and development for the effective mobilization and integration of women in the economy,

"Noting the link which exists between education, employment and health, and also that the lack of adequate social support measures has a negative impact on the integration of women in development,

"Noting the report submitted by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/1989/6),

"1. Urges Governments to accord higher priority to programmes intended to promote the participation of women in the labour force, education, health and social services, as well as their access to decision-making levels in the design and implementation of such programmes;

"2. Requests the Division for the Advancement of Women to submit to the extended session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990 an evaluation of the effects of external debt and its servicing and in particular its repercussions on the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies;

"3. Requests the United Nations bodies concerned with development, when designing their relevant programmes, to pay special attention to the role of women in the development process, particularly in the fields of education, health, employment and social services;

"4. Requests the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to maintain and strengthen, whenever possible, their institutional support structures for women in the developing countries."

186. The representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement.

187. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of the sponsors, now joined by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, 40/ Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon, reported on the outcome of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

188. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

189. At the 16th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Brazil, Bulgaria, 40/ Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, 40/ Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Kenya, 40/ Lesotho, Mexico, the Philippines, the Sudan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire, introduced a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.17/Rev.1) and orally revised operative paragraph 2 as follows:

(a) The words "Requests the Division for the Advancement of Women" were replaced by the words "Requests the Secretary-General";

(b) The words "in his scheduled report" were added at the end of the paragraph.

190. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

191. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution, as further revised orally, by a vote of 21 to 1, with 7 abstentions (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XIV).

Economic situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean

192. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala and Mexico, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.18) entitled "Women and development" and orally revised the title to read "Economic situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean".

193. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of the United States of America made a statement.

194. At the 16th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Colombia, on the basis of informal consultations, orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) In subparagraph (b), the words "prepared by the Division for the Advancement of Women" were replaced by the words "prepared by the Secretary-General";

(b) Subparagraph (c), which read:

"The review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies for the Advancement of Women to be submitted to the extended session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990 should pay special attention to obstacles originating in the economic stagnation caused - inter alia - by the flight of financial resources abroad in order to service external debt",

was changed to read:

"The review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies for the Advancement of Women to be submitted to the Commission at its extended session in 1990 should pay special attention to obstacles originating in the economic stagnation caused, inter alia, by the burden of the external debt";

(c) Subparagraph (d), which read:

"The recommendations put forward by the extended session for future action at national and international levels should include an appeal to the relevant parties in the debtor and creditor countries to make the effort necessary to lighten the burden of debt, so as to create better conditions for the effective implementation of the Nairobi Strategies",

was changed to read:

"The recommendations put forward by the Commission for future action at national and international levels should include an appeal to the relevant parties in the debtor and creditor countries so as to create better conditions for the effective implementation of the Nairobi Strategies".

195. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada orally proposed an amendment to the last preambular paragraph by which the word "national" would be inserted before the words "regional and international levels". The amendment was accepted by the sponsors.

196. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution XV).

Work in the formal and unpaid sectors

197. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Colombia, on behalf of Argentina, 40/ Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, 40/ Greece, 40/ Guatemala, Italy and Mexico, subsequently joined by Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and the Sudan, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.21) entitled "Work in the informal and unpaid sectors".

198. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Gabon, Colombia and Brazil. The representative of the International Labour Organisation also made a statement.

199. At the 16th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Colombia, on the basis of informal consultation, orally revised the draft resolution by replacing, in operative paragraph 1, the words "Recommends that the organizations of the United Nations system give even greater priority to collecting information" with the words "Invites the organizations of the United Nations system to give priority to collecting existing information".

200. At the same meeting, Zaire joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

201. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 33/5).

Refugee and displaced women

202. At the 13th meeting, on 6 April, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of Austria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, 40/ China, Costa Rica, Denmark, 40/ Finland, 40/ Greece, 40/ Guatemala, Lesotho, Nigeria, 40/ Norway, 40/ the Sudan, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Italy, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/1989/L.22) entitled "Refugee and displaced women" and orally revised it by inserting the word "scheduled" before the word "report" in operative paragraph 3.

203. At the 15th meeting, on 7 April, the representative of Australia orally proposed amending operative paragraph 2 by adding at the end of the paragraph the words "attention should be given to an expansion of the role of refugee women in planning and administration of refugee programmes".

204. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada orally proposed amending operative paragraph 3 by adding the words "and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" after the words "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees".

205. At the 16th meeting, on 7 April, taking into account the amendment proposed by the representative of Canada, the representative of Sweden, on the basis of informal consultations, orally revised the draft resolution by adding a new operative paragraph 4, which read:

"Further recommends that this report include inputs from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and other relevant sources."

206. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia withdrew his proposed amendment.

207. At the same meeting, Canada and the Philippines joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

208. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C., resolution 33/6).

Chapter V

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

209. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 16th meeting, on 7 April. It had before it a note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session, together with the list of requested documentation (E/CN.6/1989/L.9).

210. The Deputy Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women made a statement.

211. The Commission then approved the provisional agenda for submission to the Economic and Social Council and requested the secretariat of the Commission to complete it in the light of decisions taken by other organs (for the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II).

Chapter VI

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

212. At its 16th meeting, on 7 April, the Commission adopted the report on its thirty-third session (E/CN.6/1989/L.2 and Add.1-3), as orally amended.

213. The representatives of Costa Rica, Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements.

Chapter VII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

A. Opening and duration of the session

214. The thirty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women was held at the Vienna International Centre from 29 March to 7 April 1989. The Commission held 16 meetings (1st to 16th).

215. The session was opened by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna. She noted that there had been greater recognition that social policy and advancement of women were interrelated. This was reflected in the deliberations of the Commission for Social Development and the report on the world social situation, which emphasized the role of women in social change and in the family. The theme of women was reflected in virtually all of the programme concerns in the Office, which was seeking an interdivisional approach.

216. Since the Office had been given the responsibility for preparing the social aspects of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, it was well-placed to ensure that the advancement of women was given its rightful place in the strategy. That was especially important since both that strategy and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women were targeted towards the year 2000. She drew the attention of the Commission to the reports of the Secretary-General on the priority themes. It was precisely in what could be called social indicators of equality, such as access to education, that the greatest gains had been registered towards the fulfilment of the Forward-looking Strategies.

217. The Director-General indicated that the progress in recognizing the advancement of women as a major component of social policy had not been matched in the economic or political areas. In fact, she said, evidence was mounting that progress towards the full economic and political participation of women was slowing, or had actually stopped. As a result of demographic and economic changes, women were becoming increasingly impoverished. She said that the Commission should provide to Governments and the international community sound guidance on the priority themes, including information on what could and must be done in those areas. She said that unless the Commission sufficiently prepared the discussion on such matters, its extended session in 1990 would be likely to miss the mark. She noted that Governments were not giving the same care to the 1990 appraisal as they had to the appraisals undertaken in 1975, 1980 and 1985, as evidenced by the fact that only 34 Governments had thus far replied to the review and appraisal questionnaire distributed by the United Nations to all Member States in June 1988. She therefore concluded that it was of vital importance that the Commission at its current session take remedial action to revive the interest of Governments and ensure that the 1990 session would be a success. She suggested that the Commission consider adopting a five-year plan at that session to better tackle that problem, and cited the small-scale examples of such an approach in the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995 and a new system-wide plan for the second half of the Decade. However, while noting the upgrading of the Branch for the Advancement of Women to the status of a Division, she noted the constraints of the regular budget allocated for that programme, and emphasized the need to look increasingly for extrabudgetary funding for those activities.

B. Attendance

218. The session was attended by 31 States members of the Commission. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for non-member States attended. Representatives of specialized agencies and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

219. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 29 March 1989, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Johanna Doñnal (Austria) 41/

Vice-Chairmen: Wang Shuxian (China) 42/
Sonia Martínez (Colombia) 43/
Dagmar Molková (Czechoslovakia) 42/

Rapporteur: Assumani Ussu Bagbeni (Zaire) 44/

D. Agenda and organization of work

220. At its 1st meeting, on 29 March, the Commission adopted the provisional agenda contained in document E/CN.6/1989/1, as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Programming and co-ordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system.
4. Monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

41/ To complete the term of office of the Chairman elected at the thirty-second session of the Commission, Lindsay Niemann (Canada), who had retired from her post.

42/ Elected at the thirty-second session of the Commission (see Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/21).

43/ To complete the term of office of the Vice-Chairman elected at the thirty-second session of the Commission, Thereza Maria Machado Quintella (Brazil), who had resigned from her post.

44/ To complete the term of office of the Rapporteur elected at the thirty-second session of the Commission, Liliane Dubois (Mauritius), since the term of office of Mauritius had expired at the end of 1988.

5. Priority themes:

- (a) Equality: Equality in economic and social participation;
- (b) Development: Women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care;
- (c) Peace: Full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just, social and political systems.

6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-third session.

221. Also at its 1st meeting, the Commission approved the organization of the work of the session (see E/CN.6/1989/L.1).

222. At its 5th meeting, on 31 March, the Commission decided to establish a sessional working group of the whole, under agenda item 4, to make specific recommendations to the Commission on preparations for the extended session of the Commission in 1990. In particular, the working group was set up to elaborate the agenda for the session (as outlined in Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/19, annex), and to approve a work programme and the documentation for each item. It was further agreed that the working group would be informal and hold open meetings. The representative of Mexico was designated Chairman of the working group.

E. Consultation with non-governmental organizations

223. Written statements submitted by non-governmental organizations in accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex II.

F. Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women

224. By decision 1988/125 of 27 May 1988 on the enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic and Social Council invited the Commission to offer its views on the question in the light of the considerations set forth in the decision and the discussions held during the first regular session of 1988 of the Council, so that the Council might take action on draft resolution XIII, entitled "Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women", contained in the report of the Commission on its thirty-second session, 45/ and the amendments proposed thereto (E/1988/C.2/L.2), at its first regular session of 1989.

45/ E/1988/15, chap. I, sect. A; for the final text, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 5 (E/1988/15/Rev.1).

225. At its 16th meeting, on 7 April, the Commission considered the question. The representative of Turkey, on behalf of the Western European and other States, made a statement.

226. The representative of Australia, on behalf of the Western European and other States, read out the text of a draft resolution entitled "Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women", as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling draft resolution XIII adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-second session, in 1988,

"Recalling its decision 1988/125 of 27 May 1988, in which it invited the Commission, at its thirty-third session, to offer its views on the question of the enlargement of the Commission,

"Noting that owing to lack of time the Commission was unable to complete its discussion on the matter at its thirty-third session,

"Desirous of reaching an equitable solution to the issue,

"Wishing to keep the matter under review,

"Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to continue consideration of the question at its thirty-fourth session."

227. Statements were made by the representatives of Canada, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (on behalf of the Eastern European States) and Brazil and the observers for New Zealand and Egypt (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77).

228. After a procedural debate, in which statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Australia, Mexico and Sweden and the observers for Egypt (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77), Spain and New Zealand, the representative of Mexico moved the closure of the debate on the question, in accordance with rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. The representatives of Brazil and Colombia spoke in favour of the motion. The representatives of Sweden and Australia spoke against it. The motion was rejected by a vote of 14 to 13, with 3 abstentions.

229. The representative of Australia, supported by Canada and Sweden, moved that the 24-hour rule be waived, in accordance with rule 52 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. The motion was carried by a vote of 14 to 12, with 3 abstentions.

230. Statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, the United States of America, Brazil, Pakistan, Cuba, Austria and Costa Rica.

231. The Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women made a statement.

232. The Commission rejected the draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 15 to 13, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Italy, Japan, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

Against: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Gabon, Guatemala, Lesotho, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire.

Abstaining: China, Thailand.

233. Statements were then made by the representatives of China, Brazil, Thailand and Mexico.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members*

- Australia: Helen L'Orange, M. J. Wilson, Claire Nairn, Louise Hand, Robyn Stern
- Austria: Johanna Dohnal, Richard Wotava, Mechtild Petritsch-Holaday, Brigitte Mensens, Ingrid Weninger, Erika Kotzmann, Claudia Kahr, Maria Pösel, Gabriele Herbeck, Doris Ranftl-Guggenberger, Eva Knollmayer, Ingrid Schäffer, Ulrike Kathrein, Erika Liebenwein, Wilfried Almoslechner, Oswin Martinek, Dorothea Gaudart, Birgit Stimmer, Sabine Stvan-Jagoda, Daniela Lessing, Renate Schopf, Renate Dorfmeister
- Brazil: Vera Pedrosa Martins de Almeida, Ruth Escobar, Virginia Toniatti
- Burkina Faso: Kady Korsaga, Mariam Lamizana
- Canada: Rashim Ahluwalia, Kay Stanley, Rhonda Ferdeber, Ian Burney, Don Waterfall, Jillian Stirk
- China: Wang Shuxian, Lin Shangzhen, Dai Junming, Chen Yongling
- Colombia: Sonia Martínez, María Isabel Segura, Martha Lucia Barón Valencia, Maria Franziska von Ledebur-Wicheln
- Costa Rica: Ana Cecilia Escalante-Herrera
- Côte d'Ivoire: Hortense Aka Anghui, Yvette Salimata Kone, Brigitte Porquet, Jérôme Albout-Tanoh
- Cuba: Esther Veliz Diaz de Villalvilla, Margarita Flórez
- Czechoslovakia: Dagmar Molková, Juraj Király, Vladimír Socha
- France: Pierrette Biraud, André Baeyens, Georges Gautier, Pascal Maubert, Jean Galinier
- Gabon: Marie-Agnès Mouely Koumba
- German Democratic Republic: Helga Hoerz, Joachim Maser, Gerd Kohlase
- Guatemala: Raquel Blandón de Cerezo, Olga Lucrecia Molina de Villagrán, María Teresa Rodríguez Blandón, Blanca Mendoza de Sanchez, Magda Ibarra-Rivera de Gillen
- Italy: Tina Anselmi, Vittorio Pennarola, Maria Letizia Puglisi
- Japan: Makiko Sakai, Kiyoko Fujii, Mitsuko Horiuchi, Kazutaka Nakazawa, Masako Toba

* Bangladesh was not represented at the session.

Lesotho: Thakane 'Mamonne, A. T. Ralebitso

Mexico: Olga Pellicer, María Cristina de la Garza

Morocco: Aïcha Kabbaj, Raja Ghannam

Pakistan: Afzal Begum (Nadir Khan Khakwani), Amjad Hussain B. Sial

Philippines: Patricia B. Licuanan, Rosalinda V. Tirona, Emiliana P. Dulay,
Linglingay F. Lacanlale

Poland: Anna Kedzierska, Wanda Zor, Aleksander Czepurko, Jolanda Hajduk,
Grazyna Budziszewska

Sudan: Sakina Mohamed El Hassan Abdalla, Salwa Dallalah

Sweden: Gerd Engman, Charlotte von Redlich, Eva Walder-Brundin, Lena Sundh,
Catharina Kipp, Aurore Lundkvist, Pia Rudolfsson

Thailand: Saisuree Chutikul, Yupadi Wattanalai

Turkey: Emel Dogramaci, Murat Ersavci, Erol Tuncsiper, Yavuz Mehmet Kontas

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: T. N. Nikolaeva, M. P. Beliakov,
A. N. Samoilov, V. V. Possadski

United Republic of Tanzania: Gertrude I. Mongella, Fatma S. Ali, Maria Kisanga,
Perucy N. Butiku

United States of America: Maureen Reagan, Helen I. Barnhill, Esther Coopersmith,
Juliette C. McLennan, Sarah F. McKenzie, Sharon B. Kotok,
C. Steven McGann, Albert G. Nahas, Lucy Tamlyn

Zaire: Assumani Ussu Bagbeni, Bolie Nonkwa

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,
Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Hungary,
India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Netherlands, New
Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Spain, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See, Republic of Korea, Switzerland

United Nations Secretariat

Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

United Nations bodies

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Specialized agencies

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

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Commonwealth Secretariat, European Economic Community, International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States (Inter-American Commission of Women)

Other organizations represented by observers

Palestine, South West Africa People's Organization

Liberation movements

African National Congress of South Africa, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Organization of Consumers Unions, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Muslim World League, Soroptimist International, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Veterans Federation, Zonta International

Category II: All-India Women's Conference, American Association of Retired Persons, Associated Country Women of the World, Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, Bahá'í International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), CHANGE, Disabled Peoples' International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, General Arab Women Federation, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of University Women, International Union of Students, Medical Women's International Association, National Council of German Women's Organizations-Federal Union of Women's Organizations and Women's Groups of German Associations, E.V., Pan-African Women's Organization, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association International, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Socialist International Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Young Women's Christian Association, Worldview International Foundation

Roster: European Union of Women, International Inner Wheel, International Peace Research Association, International Women's Tribune Centre, Planetary Citizens

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT
ITS THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
A/43/6	3	Relevant revisions to the medium-term plan for 1984-1989
A/43/16	3	Relevant sections of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-eighth session
A/43/326 and Corr.1 and Add.1	3	Relevant sections of the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987
A/43/329	3	Preparation of the next medium-term plan: note by the Secretary-General
E/1989/9	3	Preparation of a system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for 1996-2001: report of the Secretary-General
E/1989/16	3	Plans and programmes of the organizations of the United Nations system to implement the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development for the period 1990-1995: report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
E/CN.6/1989/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/CN.6/1989/2	4	Statistical indicators relating to the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/3	4	New developments concerning the situation of women under <u>apartheid</u> in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/4 and Corr.1	4	The situation of Palestinian women: report of the Secretary-General

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1989/5	5	Equality in economic and social participation: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/6	5	Women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care - The need for social support measures: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/6/Add.1	5	Effects of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) on the advancement of women
E/CN.6/1989/7	5	Full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just social and political systems: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/8	4	Preparations for the 1990 session of the Commission on the Status of Women: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/9 and Corr.1	4	Convening of a world conference to review and appraise progress in implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/10	3	Future of the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: report of the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/CRP.1	3	Proposed work programme of the Division for the Advancement of Women for the biennium 1990-1991: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/CRP.2	3	Draft proposal for the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 in the area of the advancement of women: note by the Secretary-General
E/CN.6/1989/CRP.3	6	Preparation of the priority themes: note by the Secretariat

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1989/L.1	2	Organization of the work of the session: note by the Secretariat
E/CN.6/1989/L.2 and Add.1-3	7	Draft report of the Commission on its thirty-third session
E/CN.6/1989/L.3	4	Egypt (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77): draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.4	4	Egypt (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77): draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.4/Rev.1	4	Egypt (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77): revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.5	4	Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.6	3	Algeria, Australia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Italy, Lesotho, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.7	4	Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the sessional working group of the whole
E/CN.6/1989/L.8	4	Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.9	6	Draft provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1989/L.10	3 (a)	Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Italy, Lesotho, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.11	3	Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Italy, Lesotho, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.12	3	Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Italy, Lesotho, Morocco, New Zealand, Philippines, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.13	5 (c)	Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Colombia and Sweden: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.14	5	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.15	5	Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Sudan, Venezuela and Zaire: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.16	5 (c)	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.17	5 (b)	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Sudan: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.17/Rev 1	5 (b)	Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Philippines, Sudan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire: revised draft resolution

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1989/L.18	5 (b)	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala and Mexico: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.19	5 (c)	Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Lesotho, Poland, Sudan, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.20	5 (a)	Australia, Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Italy, Lesotho, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.21	5 (a)	Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Sudan and Zaire: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.22	5 (c)	Austria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Lesotho, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Sudan, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.23	5	Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.23/Rev.1	5	Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines, Sudan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zaire: revised draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/L.24	5	Draft decision submitted by the Chairman of the Commission

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1989/L.25	5	Austria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Lesotho, Philippines, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution
E/CN.6/1989/NGO/1	5 (b)	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Organization of Consumers Unions, Soroptimist International, Zonta International (category I); All-India Women's Conference, Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'í International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centres, International Federation of University Women, Medical Women's International Association, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (category II); European Union of Women, HelpAge International, International Inner Wheel (Roster)
E/CN.6/1989/NGO/2	5	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International

Document symbol

Agenda item

Title or description

Council of Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Organization of Consumers Unions, Soroptimist International, Zonta International (category I); All-India Women's Conference, Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'í International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Medical Women's International Association, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of University Women, International Federation on Aging, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Federation for Mental Health, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (category II); European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly, HelpAge International, International Inner Wheel, International Road Safety, Rotary International (Roster)

E/CN.6/1989/NGO/3

5 (b)

Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International (category I); All-India Women's Conference, Associated Country Women of the World, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Disabled Peoples' International, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of University

Document symbol

Agenda item

Title or description

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
		Women, Medical Women's International Association, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (category II); European Union of Women, HelpAge International (Roster)
E/CN.6/1989/NGO/4	5 (a) and (b)	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: Soroptimist International, Zonta International (category I); International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centres, International Federation of University Women, Medical Women's International Association, World Association of Girls Guides and Girl Scouts, World Leisure and Recreation Association, World Union of Catholic Women's organizations (category II); European Union of Women, International Inner Wheel (Roster)
E/CN.6/1989/NGO/5	5 (b)	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Organization of Consumers Unions, Soroptimist International, Zonta International (category I); All-India Women's Conference, Associated Country Women of the World, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), International Federation for Home Economics, International Federation of University Women, Medical Women's

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
		International Association, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), International Council of Jewish Women, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Leisure and Recreation Association, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (category II); European Union of Women, HelpAge International, International Inner Wheel (Roster)
E/CN.6/1989/NGO/6	5	Statement submitted by the European Union of Women, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (Roster)
E/CN.6/1989/NGO/7	5 (a)	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Women's International Democratic Federation, Zonta International (category I); Arab Lawyers Union, Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'í International Community, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Commission of Jurists, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, Socialist International Women, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (category II)

<u>Document symbol</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/CN.6/1989/NGO/8	5	Statement submitted by the Disabled Peoples' International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (category II)
E/CN.6/1989/NGO/9	5 (b)	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Co-operative Alliance, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International (category I); Associated Country Women of the World, International Federal for Home Economics, Worldview International Foundation (category II)
E/CN.6/1989/NGO/10	5	Statement submitted by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Alliance of Women - Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Women's International Democratic Federation, Zonta International (category I); International Commission of Jurists, International Council of Jewish Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, Medical Women's International Association, Women's International Zionist Organization, World Federation of Methodist Women, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (category II); World Peace Council (Roster)

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
