



COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

14 February – 3 March 1972

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6

UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/5109
E/CN.6/568

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* To be issued as document E/5109/Add.1.

ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ILO	International Labour Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WHO	World Health Organization

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on the Status of Women held its twenty-fourth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 14 February to 3 March 1972.
2. The session was opened by Mrs. L. P. Marinkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic), Vice-Chairman of the Commission at its twenty-third session.

Attendance

3. The session was attended by representatives of 31 States members of the Commission, by observers from 13 Member States not members of the Commission and by representatives of specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. A full list of those attending is given in annex I.

Election of officers

4. At its 571st meeting, on 14 February 1972, the Commission unanimously elected the following officers: Chairman: Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson (Liberia); Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. Eva Kolstad (Norway), Mrs. Leticia Ramos Shahani (Philippines), Mrs. Florica Paula Andrei (Romania); Rapporteur: Miss Lilia Sánchez-Torres (Colombia).

Meetings, resolutions and recommendations

5. The Commission held 28 plenary meetings. The views expressed in those meetings are summarized in the records of the 571st to 598th meetings /E/CN.6/SR.571 (Min) to 598 (Min)/. At the 572nd meeting, at the suggestion of one representative, the Commission decided that it would have short summary records for all items of its agenda.
6. In accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure the observers of the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council made statements in the course of the Commission's twenty-fourth session:

Category I: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (items 3, 6 and 8), Women's International Democratic Federation (items 3, 6, 7 and 8), World Federation of Trade Unions (item 3);

Category II: Associated Country Women of the World (items 3 and 6), International Alliance of Women (items 3 and 5), International Federation of Business and Professional Women (items 3 and 6), International Federation of University Women (item 6), International Federation of Women's Lawyers (item 6), International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (item 3), International Planned

Parenthood Federation (item 5), International Student Movement for the United Nations (item 6), Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association (item 6), Pax Romana (item 5), World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations (items 3 and 5), and World Young Women's Christian Association (item 5).

Written statements submitted by the non-governmental organizations are listed in annex II to the present report.

7. The resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Commission at the twenty-fourth session and the draft resolutions submitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration are set out in chapters VIII and IX of the present report.

8. The documents before the Commission at its twenty-fourth session are listed in annex II to the present report.

9. In the course of its twenty-fourth session, the Commission took note of statements made by the representative of the Secretary-General on financial implications of proposals which would involve additional budgetary provisions. A summary of the statements concerning proposals adopted by the Commission is given in annex III to the present report (annex III will be issued as document E/5109/Add.1).

Agenda

10. The Commission considered its agenda at its 571st and 572nd meetings. It had before it the provisional agenda (E/CN.6/547) drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission at its twenty-third session.

11. In the course of the discussion on the question, various representatives orally submitted amendments to the provisional agenda. The proposal by the representative of the USSR to discuss separately subitem 3 c (Equal pay for equal work) was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The proposal of the representative of the United Kingdom to place item 7 of the provisional agenda (The role of women in the family) after item 4 and to renumber the remaining items accordingly, was adopted by 16 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions. The proposal by the representative of Egypt to consider subitems 6 a (Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories) and 6 b (Protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence) of the provisional agenda as separate items of the agenda was adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 11 abstentions. The proposal by the representative of the USSR to delete item 8 of the provisional agenda (Youth and human rights) was adopted by 15 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions. The provisional agenda, as a whole, as amended, was unanimously adopted.

12. The agenda adopted by the Commission (E/CN.6/567) reads as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda

3. International instruments and national standards relating to the status of women
 - (a) Implementation of the Declaration of the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
 - (b) Political rights of women
 - (c) Equal pay for equal work
 - (d) Study of provisions in existing conventions that relate to the status of women
4. Programme of work and establishment of priorities. Control and limitation of documentation
5. The role of women in the family
 - (a) Status of the unmarried mother
 - (b) Status of women in private law
 - (c) Status of women and family planning
6. Programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women and to increase their contribution to the development of their countries
 - (a) Further elaboration of a programme of concerted international action
 - (b) Advisory services in the field of human rights
 - (c) Activities of the specialized agencies to promote the advancement of women
 - (d) Co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system
7. Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories*
8. Protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence
9. Report of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women to the Economic and Social Council

* On the proposal of the representative of the USSR, discussion on this item was deferred because the report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/560) had not yet been issued in Russian.

II. INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND NATIONAL STANDARDS RELATING TO THE STATUS OF WOMEN

13. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda at its 573rd-583rd, 585th and 588th meetings. It discussed sub-items a and b together and sub-items c and d separately.

A. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and political rights of women

14. The Commission considered sub-items 3 a and 3 b at its 573rd-576th, and 579th-583rd meetings. Under sub-item a (Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women) the Commission had before it: a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/548) prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1325 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 containing an analysis of the information furnished by Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerning the publicity given to the Declaration and the measures taken to give effect to the principles of the Declaration, and a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/551) prepared in accordance with Commission resolution 1 (XXIII) and containing a summary of the information in the periodic reports on human rights relevant to the status of women.

15. Under sub-item b (Political rights of women) the Commission had before it two reports by the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XLI) of 26 July 1966 and circulated to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions (A/8132 and Add.1, and A/8481 and Corr.1 respectively). These reports contained:

(a) Information available to the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women; and

(b) Information furnished by Member States on the implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women

16. The representative of the Secretary-General, in presenting the relevant documents, noted that the report on the implementation of the Declaration had analysed the relevant material and had not reproduced in full the replies received. She also drew attention to certain suggestions concerning future reports on the implementation of the Declaration which had been made in the note by the Secretary-General concerning the review of the work programme of the Commission (see E/CN.6/565, para. 28). One of the questions the Commission would have to decide would be whether future reports should deal, every two years, with the implementation of all the rights covered by the Declaration, or whether, these rights might be divided, and deal with civil and political rights at one session and with economic, social and cultural rights at the following session. Both series of reports could, as at present, deal with general measures taken to comply with the principles of the Declaration and with the publicity given to it.

17. With respect to the report on political rights of women, the representative of the Secretary-General recalled that in its resolution 1 (XXII) the Commission had invited Governments to provide fuller information including statistical data and percentages concerning women members of parliament and women holding high office, and the two reports by the Secretary-General on the political rights of women before the Commission were the first to appear since that request had been made. Suggestions concerning reports relating to the political rights of women were also contained in the note by the Secretary-General concerning the review of the work programme (ibid., paras. 42-44).

18. Many members of the Commission stressed the importance of adequate publicity being given to the Declaration if it were to have any real impact, and some expressed concern at the fact that only 13 Governments, one specialized agency and five non-governmental organizations had furnished information on the measures taken in this respect.

19. It was emphasized that all those involved in the decision-making process at the national and regional levels should be made fully aware of the importance of the Declaration. Some representatives noted that, in giving publicity to the Declaration, it was necessary to stress the positive relation between the acquisition of political rights by women and their contribution to society at large, especially where attitudes tended to be conservative, and opposed to women militantly demanding their rights. Representatives agreed that wide publicity for the rights set forth in the Declaration could play an effective role in changing attitudes. It was also said that the work of the Commission was not sufficiently understood as being an integral part of United Nations efforts towards economic and social progress, and the importance of the Declaration in that context was not fully appreciated.

20. In discussing the implementation of the principles of the Declaration, attention was drawn to the need for closer co-operation with other United Nations bodies, and the new kind of co-operation emerging between the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission for Social Development and the Population Commission was noted in this connexion. It was said that implementation of the Declaration must be carried out with those who could promote it in practice, and not in isolation. While not disagreeing with that viewpoint, several representatives stressed the need for special bodies which would help to raise the status of women and accelerate the pace of their advancement. Reference was made to the recent creation of commissions at both the national and regional levels. Many representatives were of the view that the establishment of national commissions on the status of women, as recommended by the Commission several years ago, was valuable and hoped it would become widespread and that such commissions would be closely connected with the Commission and its work.

21. Many representatives informed the Commission how the principles set forth in the Declaration were secured by national legislation and other measures in their countries and referred to recent developments. While some representatives stated that the provisions of the Declaration had already been fully implemented in their countries, others cited examples of discriminatory laws and practices. It was noted that a more rigid approach seemed to exist with respect to family law in many countries despite the progress that had been, and was being, made. Representatives agreed that legal equality of men and women was not enough and that a wide discrepancy existed between the situation in law and the situation in practice. Some suggested that Governments be expressly invited to study the reasons for such discrepancies.

22. Among the major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration mentioned in the debate were the following:

(a) The deeply-rooted attitudes of both men and women towards their traditional roles in society, which more and more women, especially among the younger generation, were no longer willing to accept;

(b) The serious problems faced by women in rural areas, especially in countries where it was customary for women to perform much of the heavy work, even if sick or pregnant; it was said that assistance from United Nations agencies was urgently needed in such areas, rather than in the urban centres, where it tended to be concentrated at present;

(c) The lack of adequate general education and training which would equip women for a greater role in society, and also make them more aware of their rights and responsibilities.

(d) The practical difficulties faced by women in combining family, employment and civic responsibilities.

23. Several representatives expressed concern at the relatively small number of Governments which had furnished information on the implementation of the Declaration and at the fact that the nature of the information received did not lend itself to a comparative analysis. It was pointed out, however, that in many instances the small number of replies did not indicate lack of interest but was due rather to the fact that many countries - especially developing countries - had difficulty in responding to all the many requests addressed to them by the various United Nations bodies. Representatives therefore supported the suggestion that the reports be extended over longer intervals since changes in legislation and in traditional attitudes and other similar developments took time. It was also said that the reports should emphasize recent developments in the period under review.

24. Many members of the Commission expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to give Governments certain guidelines concerning the information to be supplied in future reports, as suggested in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration (see E/CN.6/548, para. 7). Governments should be invited in particular to describe any problems and difficulties; such an approach would be of more value than the listing of relevant laws and practices and could provide a valuable source of information which might assist the Commission in planning its future work.

25. In considering the political rights of women, it was observed that the requirements of family life constituted an obstacle to the active involvement of many married women in the political affairs of their countries. Several representatives further noted that although the general trend throughout the world indicated a more active participation of women in public life, the percentage of women holding high office appeared to be small. Widespread criticism was directed to the situation in the secretariats of the organizations in the United Nations system, as revealed by the statistics in the report by the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat 1/ which had been submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session. The statistical tables annexed to that report, dated 1 November 1971, showed that very few women held posts at the senior professional levels in any of the United Nations agencies and only one woman

at the D-2 level. It was also pointed out that few women were representing their countries in the various committees of the General Assembly, with the exception of the Third Committee. In this connexion it was further noted that women should urge their Governments not only to appoint more women to the General Assembly, but consider them for assignments that represent a broad cross-section of General Assembly activities.

26. The representative of the Secretary-General stated that the United Nations authorities concerned, including the Secretary-General himself, were increasingly aware of the need to have more women in senior posts in the United Nations Secretariat. She noted further that questions of personnel policy were within the purview of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, and effective action would have to come from that Committee. The representatives of the ILO and UNESCO also indicated a growing awareness in those agencies of the need to appoint more women at the senior level.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

27. A draft resolution submitted by Austria, France, Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dealing with the preparation of future reports on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/CN.6/L.604), was considered in connexion with item 4 of the agenda.

28. Three draft resolutions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and on the political rights of women were submitted.

29. The first, sponsored by Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic (E/CN.6/L.600), was slightly modified when introduced. Under the draft resolution, the Commission would, inter alia, resolve to include in the agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "Influence of mass communications media on the formation of an attitude which results in discrimination against women".

30. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors drew the attention of the Commission to the immense role played by the mass communications media in the formation of an image of women which results in discrimination against them. She referred, in particular, to women's magazines which, she said, emphasized those characteristics of women which were designed to make them better servants of men, and thus fostered ideas detrimental to the development of women.

31. While the proposal received wide support in the Commission, a number of changes were suggested by various representatives. In the light of these suggestions the sponsors orally revised the text submitted.

32. At its 580th meeting, on 18 February 1972, the Commission adopted unanimously the revised draft resolution, as orally revised. [For the text of the resolution, see chap. VIII, resolution 1 (XXIV)].

33. The second draft resolution, recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption, was entitled "Employment of women in senior and other professional positions by the secretariats of organizations in the United Nations system"

(E/CN.6/L.602/Rev.1) and was sponsored by Canada, Chile, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines and the United Kingdom. Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Liberia, Uruguay and the United States of America were subsequently added as co-sponsors. The operative part of the draft resolution, which was revised when introduced, read as follows:

"1. Notes with satisfaction the Secretary-General's recently announced intention to appoint women to the highest levels of the United Nations Secretariat.

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his annual report to the United Nations General Assembly on the Composition of the Secretariat, more comprehensive data on the employment of women in the secretariats of the United Nations family of organizations, so as to show the nature of posts and types of duties performed by women in professional and policy-making levels.

"3. Urges, once again, the United Nations family of organizations to take or continue to take appropriate measures, including more extensive publicizing of the right of individuals personally to apply for all vacant positions, to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of qualified women in senior and professional levels, and in policy-making positions.

"4. Calls upon Member States, when proposing nationals for appointment to the senior and professional positions in the secretariats of the United Nations family of organizations, to give full consideration to submitting the candidatures of qualified women, for all positions, particularly at the policy-making level."

34. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors emphasized that the objective pursued was a fair allocation of professional posts for women in the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system, not only in recruitment, but also in promotion. However, in the ensuing discussion on the draft resolution, the view was expressed that women should rather exert pressure on their Governments since Member States were primarily responsible for the distribution of posts in the secretariats. It was also said that the principle of equitable geographical distribution should be observed along with the rights of individuals personally to apply.

35. At its 583rd meeting, on 22 February 1972, the Commission voted on the draft resolution as follows:

(a) The words "of the right of individuals personally to apply for all vacant positions", in operative paragraph 3 were voted upon separately at the request of the representative of the USSR and adopted by 23 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

(b) The draft resolution, as a whole and as revised, was adopted unanimously. For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution I/.

36. The third draft resolution was submitted by the Philippines (E/CN.6/L.603), and Indonesia, Japan, Thailand and Uruguay were subsequently added as co-sponsors.

37. A number of oral amendments submitted by the representatives of Canada, France and Argentina were accepted by the sponsors.

38. At its 582nd meeting, on 21 February 1972, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution, as orally revised. For the text of the resolution, see chap. VIII, resolution 2 (XXIV)].

B. Equal pay for equal work

39. The Commission considered subitem 3 c of its agenda at its 574th, 576th-578th, 581st and 583rd meetings. It had before it a report by the International Labour Office (E/CN.6/550) prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 504 G (XVI) of 23 July 1953, summarizing briefly the information available to the International Labour Office on major developments in the application of the principle of equal pay from approximately October 1968 to October 1971.

40. In introducing the report the representative of the ILO noted that the Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100) had now been ratified as at 15 October 1971 by 74 Governments: this represented substantial progress. Nevertheless, many practical difficulties stood in the way of full implementation of the equal pay principle. Amongst these was the reluctant, if not hostile, attitude of employers and their tendency to undervalue the work done by women. Equal pay for work of equal value meant that such factors as skill and responsibility as well as the nature and content of the work had to be taken into account in calculating remuneration. Action was needed to encourage the use of equitable systems of job evaluation and classification and other methods of objectively evaluating job content and classifying jobs. It had to be remembered that equal pay was only one aspect of the wider question of the level of women's wages as compared with that of men. It was necessary to probe into the reasons why women's wages consistently averaged less than those of men at almost all levels of skill and responsibility and why women remained concentrated almost everywhere in the lowest paid jobs and occupations. She stated that the ILO would continue to pursue with vigour the task of promoting equal remuneration for work of equal value and ensuring full application of the equal pay principle.

41. It was generally agreed that, although the principle of equal pay for work of equal value was embodied in the legislation of most countries, it was still not being fully applied. Among the obstacles to its full realization representatives mentioned the lack of equal education and the traditional concept that women were fit for some types of work only. They therefore stressed that women should be provided with equal opportunities in the field of training and education at all levels, including technical and vocational education. In this connexion, it was noted that women's earnings were generally lower than those of men because they were assigned jobs requiring lesser skills.

42. In the view of several members of the Commission, the application of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value required a change in attitude on the part of Governments, trade unions, employers, women themselves and the public in general. According to a number of representatives women were subject to a cultural process of conditioning which began at a very early age and was

reinforced at school. Generally, girls were taught to identify themselves with their mothers and boys with their fathers. In the view of some members however, a system which would provide identical upbringing for boys and girls might raise problems even for women.

43. Many representatives noted that the establishment of adequate day-care centres on a large scale was essential if both parents were to have equal opportunities to work outside the home.

44. Several representatives observed that special measures of protection for women were not justified in modern conditions except during pregnancy and nursing; neither men nor women should be allowed to work in dangerous or unhealthy conditions and all workers should be protected against arduous or dangerous work, but special protective measures for women should be avoided, since they would always be obstacles in the way of equality of employment and pay.

45. It was also said that the principle of equal pay for work of equal value should be interpreted in the broader sense and include benefits and pensions. In this connexion, reference was made to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund Regulations which, it was contended, contained discriminatory provisions with regard to the benefits payable after the death of a female staff member.

46. Referring to the fundamental role that economic conditions played in the application of the principle of equal pay for work of equal value, several representatives noted that in most of the developing countries women were engaged in agriculture and they were not wage-earners. Often, they were the first victims of the problems caused by overpopulation and underemployment and in such situations, where the dependent population might be as large as 50 per cent, the contribution of women to the national economy was even more vital. In agreement with this, several representatives suggested that the Commission should consider the status of women agricultural workers.

47. Two draft resolutions were submitted on the question of equal pay for equal work.

48. The first draft resolution, submitted by Austria, Egypt and the Philippines (E/CN.6/L.605), was revised when introduced. Under the draft resolution, the Commission would, among other things, request the International Labour Office to undertake a study of job classification and evaluation with a view to finding increasingly reliable and objective means of measuring job content and determining job comparability and to submit the results of this study to the Commission at a forthcoming session. It would further request the International Labour Office, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to update the publication Equal Pay for Equal Work 2/ and to distribute the revised pamphlet as widely as possible.

49. Hungary and Uruguay submitted amendments to the draft resolution which were accepted by the sponsors.

2/ United Nations sales publication No.: 60.IV.4.

50. The second draft resolution was submitted by Belgium (E/CN.6/L.607). Under the draft resolution, the Commission would request the ILO to (a) continue to study job evaluation on the basis of job content, with a view to developing objective analysis, evaluation and classification criteria; (b) analyse the concept of pay and the factors determining its level and structure (including deferred pay) with a view to the effective application of the principle of equal remuneration of men and women; (c) include, in its periodic reports to the Commission, information relating to the progress of its research on the subject, including national efforts to promote the participation of women in collective negotiations on job classification and remuneration.

51. At the suggestion of the Chairman, who noted that there were strong similarities between the two texts, the sponsors agreed to submit a joint draft resolution dealing with equal pay for equal work to which Iraq and Finland were subsequently added as co-sponsors of the joint draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.605/Rev.1-E/CN.6/L.607/Rev.1 /combined/).

52. Under the joint draft resolution the Commission would, inter alia, request the International Labour Office (a) to continue to study job evaluation on the basis of job content, with a view to developing objective analysis, evaluation and classification criteria; (b) to analyse the concept of pay and the factors determining its level and structure (including deferred pay) with a view to the effective application of the principle of equal remuneration of men and women; (c) to include, in its periodic reports to the Commission, information relating to the progress of its research on the subject, including the points mentioned in a and b above as well as national efforts to promote the participation of women in collective negotiations on job classification, evaluation and remuneration.

53. The Commission would further request the International Labour Office, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to up-date the publication Equal Pay for Equal Work issued as a United Nations sales publication and to distribute the revised pamphlet as widely as possible.

54. The proposal by the representative of the United States of America that the title of the draft resolution should read "Equal pay for work of equal value" was accepted by the co-sponsors.

55. The suggestion by the representative of the ILO to replace in operative paragraph 4 a the words "job evaluation on the basis of job content" by the words "measures to promote objective appraisal of jobs on the basis of the work to be performed" was accepted by the co-sponsors.

56. The representative of the Secretary-General made a statement on the financial implications of paragraph 5 of the draft resolution (see the note by the Secretary-General, E/CN.6/L.615).

57. At its 583rd meeting, on 22 February 1972, the Commission voted on the draft resolution as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 5, which was voted upon separately at the request of the representative of the USSR, was adopted by 18 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution, as a whole, as revised, was adopted by 27 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

/For the text of the resolution, see chap. VIII, resolution 4 (XXIV)7.

C. Study of the provisions in existing conventions
that relate to the status of women

58. The Commission considered subitem 3 d at its 578th, 579th, 581st, 582nd, 585th and 588th meetings. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/552) prepared pursuant to resolution 4 (XXIII) of the Commission. In introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General stated that it dealt mainly with an examination, article by article, of the substantive provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the extent to which these provisions are covered in existing international conventions, and the measures of implementation provided for under the conventions studied. She noted, in particular, that the measures of implementation indicated in the report included not only those contained in conventions adopted by, or under the auspices of the United Nations, the ILO and UNESCO, but also the measures of implementation based on the Charter of the United Nations or on arrangements made pursuant to resolutions of the United Nations organs.

59. The representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.599) which was considered in connexion with the general debate on subitem 3 d. As revised by the sponsor, the draft resolution, entitled "Draft convention on the elimination of discrimination against women" (E/CN.6/L.599/Rev.1), read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

"Having considered item 3 of its agenda, "International instruments and national standards relating to the status of women",

"Invites the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having regard to the great contribution made by women in the social, political, economic and cultural life of countries and the role played by women in the family, particularly with regard to the upbringing of children,

"Concerned at the continuing discrimination against women,

"Considering that discrimination against women, resulting in the denial or limitation of their equality with men is unjust and constitutes an infringement of human dignity,

"Desiring to give effect to the principles set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to ensure the speedy adoption of the necessary practical measures for that purpose,

"Considering that the existing rules of international law relating to promoting the equality of women are inadequate and do not correspond to the pressing reality,

"Considering it desirable to draw up a new instrument of international law embodying the rules relating to promoting the equality of women in all basic spheres and corresponding to present-day progressive standards.

"1. Recommends the Commission on the Status of Women to begin the preparation of a draft convention for the elimination of discrimination against women at its twenty-fifth session and to devote appropriate time to that task at its next session;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to call upon countries members of the Commission on the Status of Women to transmit their proposals regarding the content of the future convention during 1972;

"3. Invites the International Labour Organisation and UNESCO to assist the Commission in an advisory capacity in its future work on the convention."

60. Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the USSR declared that its purpose was to provide effective means for the practical implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. She stated that the legal practices in the United Nations had set precedents for such a resolution and, in this connexion, recalled that the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was followed by the study and the adoption of a Convention. She further observed that a number of non-governmental organizations recognized the need for such a convention and emphasized that, although conventions dealing with specific rights of women existed, there was not a consolidated instrument covering all the rights of women.

61. During the debate, opposing views were expressed as to the advisability of the elaboration of a convention on the status of women. Various representatives, while declaring that they were not opposed, in principle, to a convention properly drafted, expressed the view that it would be premature for the Commission to take a decision on that question at the present time and others questioned whether a convention was needed or desirable. They stated that the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as it stood, was a flexible document easily adaptable to new situations. In this connexion it was said that the Declaration constituted a moral commitment for all Member States, while a Convention would bind legally only the States which ratify it. Some representatives insisted, therefore, that Member States should be allowed to present their views prior to a decision by the Commission to elaborate a convention. It was also contended that the report of the Secretary-General mentioned above showed that large areas of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women were already covered in other international instruments and there had been insufficient time to study the report. In the opinion of some representatives, the Commission should not establish overlapping systems of enforcement machinery or take any action which might jeopardize the effectiveness of existing international instruments, in particular the International Covenants and the ILO Conventions.

62. The representative of the ILO made a statement in which she declared that difficult problems might be raised should a new convention concerning subject areas already covered by existing instruments be elaborated. She mentioned, inter alia, that a new convention might establish standards and procedures which

may not be concordant with provisions contained in existing conventions, with corresponding difficulties for ratification and implementation of both old and new; there might also be conflicting interpretation by the supervisory organs of the organizations concerned, the co-operation of which cannot be assumed. There was a division of responsibility between different organizations which had particular importance as regards the ILO because of the association of employers' and workers' representatives in its work. The Conventions adopted by the ILO contained provisions aimed at ensuring their continued relevance and some of the instruments relating to women's employment were currently under review.

63. Several representatives, however, pointed out that discrimination against women existed throughout the world in spite of the Declaration and other international instruments aimed at the protection of their rights. They voiced support for the proposal contained in the draft resolution under consideration and stated that in their view, the objections raised during the debate would not in any way constitute overriding obstacles to the elaboration of a convention by the Commission. It was nevertheless felt, taking into account the importance of the question and the time still available to the Commission at its present session, that the Commission should proceed cautiously in order to devise the best method for carrying out such an undertaking.

Consideration of draft resolution, amendments thereto and voting

64. The representative of the United Kingdom submitted the following amendments (E/CN.6/L.601) to draft resolution E/CN.6/L.599/Rev.1.

1. Delete the third and fourth paragraphs which read:

"Invites the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council,".

2. Delete penultimate and final preambular paragraphs as amended and substitute the following three paragraphs:

"Having regard to the fact that there has been insufficient time to study the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Study of provisions in existing conventions that relate to the status of women" (E/CN.6/552) which may provide valuable information about the extent to which equality for women is guaranteed by existing international instruments,

"Considering nevertheless that contemporary conditions indicate that the existing international instruments relating to the status of women are not in all respects adequate,

"Believing that further study should be given to the question before a decision is reached on the need to elaborate any new international instruments to promote equality for women."

3. Delete operative paragraph 1 as drafted and substitute:

"Decides to give consideration as a matter of priority at its twenty-fifth session to the need for a new international instrument or instruments for the promotion of equality of women and the elimination of discrimination against women."

4. Delete in operative paragraph 2 the words "their proposals regarding the content of the future Convention" and substitute the words "their views on the need for any new instrument or instruments in the light of their study of document E/CN.6/552 and their suggestions on the scope of such instruments and to report not less than three months before the twenty-fifth session of the Commission".

5. Delete in operative paragraph 3 the words "the Commission in an advisory capacity in its future work on the Convention" and substitute the words "the Secretary-General in his study".

65. In introducing the amendments, the representative of the United Kingdom emphasized that further study was needed before the Commission could decide whether a new Convention was necessary and, if so, whether it would be preferable to prepare one or more than one new instrument.

66. The representative of Nigeria proposed to replace in operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution the words "begin the preparation of" by the word "prepare" (E/CN.6/L.606).

67. The representative of Tunisia submitted the following subamendments (E/CN.6/L.608) to the amendments proposed by the United Kingdom:

1. In the second paragraph of the amendments, replace the third of the three proposed new paragraphs by the following text:

"Believing it desirable to draw up new international instruments designed to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women,".

2. In the text proposed in the third paragraph of the amendments, replace the words "the need for a new international instrument or instruments for" by the words "the draft international instruments to be submitted to it by the working group provided for in paragraph... of the resolution concerning".

3. In the text proposed in the fourth paragraph of the amendments, replace the words "need for" by the words "content of".

Delete the words "and their suggestions on the scope of such instruments".

Delete everything after the word "report".

4. In the fifth paragraph of the amendments, replace the proposed words "the Secretary-General in his study" by the words "the study group in its work".

68. The representative of Tunisia also submitted the following amendment (E/CN.6/L.609) to the draft resolution under consideration (E/CN.6/599/Rev.1).

"Insert the following new paragraph between operative paragraphs 2 and 3:

"Decides to appoint a working group, composed of six members of the Commission designated in accordance with equitable geographical distribution, which shall meet for two weeks in 1973 in order to prepare, in the light of the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/552) and the comments of Governments, a draft instrument or instruments of international law for communication to the members of the Commission not later than three months before the opening of the twenty-fifth session;"

69. The representative of the Secretary-General made a statement on the financial implications of the amendment contained in document E/CN.6/L.609 (see the note by the Secretary-General E/CN.6/L.616).

70. The proposal by the representative of Tunisia that the Commission appoint a working group to study the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/552) and to draft one or several new international instruments received support from several members of the Commission. The view was, however, expressed that in order to avoid unnecessary expense, the working group should meet in New York immediately before the twenty-fifth session of the Commission. There was also some discussion on the number and composition of the group.

71. In the light of the observations made in the course of the discussion and of the amendments submitted by Tunisia and the United Kingdom, the representative of the USSR submitted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.599/Rev.2) which was slightly modified when introduced. The operative part of the draft resolution read as follows:

1. Invites the Secretary-General to call upon countries members of the Commission on the Status of Women to transmit their views or proposals concerning the content of a new instrument of international law to eliminate discrimination against women;

2. Resolves to begin at its twenty-fifth session the preparation of a draft convention on the above question and decides, in order to facilitate this work, to establish a working group composed of 13-15 members of the Commission appointed with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, which is to meet five days before the beginning of the Commission's twenty-fifth session and prepare a draft convention on the elimination of discrimination against women in the light of Governments' replies to the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/552);

3. Requests the Secretary-General, the ILO and UNESCO to assist the Working Group and the Commission itself in their work.

72. Amendments to draft resolution E/CN.6/L.599/Rev.2 were submitted by Tunisia and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.622). These read as follows:

1. In the final preambular paragraph add the words "or instruments" after the words "new international instrument".

2. In operative paragraph 1:

(a) Delete the words "countries members of the Commission on the Status of Women" and substitute "Member States of the United Nations";

(b) Insert the words "the nature and" before the words "the content of";

(c) Insert the words "or instruments" after the words "new instrument"; and

(d) Add at the end of the paragraph the words "and to prepare a working paper taking into account the replies of governments".

3. In operative paragraph 2:

(a) Delete in two places the word "convention" and substitute in each case the words "international instrument or instruments"; and

(b) Add after the words "and prepare" the words "in collaboration with the expert staff of the United Nations Secretariat".

73. In the light of the comments made during the discussion on the revised draft resolution and on the amendments thereto, the representative of the USSR submitted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.599/Rev.3) which was further modified when introduced. It read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered item 3 of its agenda, "International instruments and national standards relating to the status of women",

Having regard to the great contribution made by women in the social, political, economic and cultural life of countries and the role played by women in the family, particularly with regard to the upbringing of children,

Concerned at the continuing discrimination against women,

Considering that discrimination against women, resulting in the denial or limitation of their equality with men is unjust and constitutes an infringement of human dignity,

Desiring to give effect to the principles set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to ensure the speedy adoption of the necessary practical measures for that purpose,

Having regard to the fact that there has not been enough time to study the Secretary-General's report 'Study of provisions in existing conventions that relate to the status of women' (E/CN.6/552), which may provide valuable information on the degree to which the equality of women with men is guaranteed in existing international instruments,

Considering nevertheless that, to judge by present conditions, existing international instruments relating to the status of women are not adequate in all respects,

Convinced that it is desirable to adopt a new international instrument designed to eliminate discrimination against women,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to call upon the States Members of the United Nations to transmit their views or proposals concerning the nature and content of a new instrument of international law to eliminate discrimination against women;

2. Resolves to place on the agenda of its twenty-fifth session the item "Consideration of proposals concerning a new instrument of international law to eliminate discrimination against women", and therefore decides, in order to facilitate this work, to establish a working group composed of 13-15 members of the Commission appointed with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, which is to meet five days before the beginning of the Commission's twenty-fifth session and begin work on the preparation of a new draft instrument of international law to eliminate discrimination against women in the light of Governments' replies to the Secretary-General's report (E/CN.6/552);

3. Requests the ILO and UNESCO to assist the working group and the Commission itself in their work."

74. The proposal by Finland to replace in the second preambular paragraph the words "with regard to the upbringing of children" by the words "as mothers" was accepted by the sponsor of the draft resolution.

75. Tunisia and the United Kingdom submitted the following amendments (E/CN.6/L.626) to draft resolution E/CN.6/L.599/Rev.3:

"1. In the final preambular paragraph add the words "or instruments" after the words "new international instrument".

2. In operative paragraph 1:

(a) insert the words "or instruments" after the words "new instrument"; and

(b) add at the end of the paragraph the words "and to prepare a working paper taking into account the replies of governments".

3. In operative paragraph 2:

(a) add in two places the words "or instruments" after the word "instrument"; and

(b) add after the words "and prepare" the words "in collaboration with the expert staff of the United Nations Secretariat".

76. A motion for closure of the debate made by the representative of the USSR was adopted by 20 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

77. At its 588th meeting on 24 February 1972, draft resolution E/CN.6/L.599/Rev.3 and the amendments contained in document E/CN.6/L.626 were voted upon by the Commission as follows:

(a) The amendment contained in paragraph 1 to add the words "or instruments" after the words "new international instrument", in the final preambular paragraph of the resolution, was adopted by 16 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions;

(b) The final preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 26 votes to none, with 2 abstentions;

(c) It was agreed that the adoption of the amendment contained in paragraph 1 made it unnecessary to vote separately upon the amendments contained in paragraphs 2 a and 3 a of document E/CN.6/L.626;

(d) The amendment contained in paragraph 2 b of document E/CN.6/L.626 to add at the end of operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution the words "and to prepare a working paper taking into account the replies of governments", was adopted unanimously;

(e) Operative paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted unanimously;

(f) The amendment contained in paragraph 3 b of document E/CN.6/L.626 was withdrawn by the sponsors;

(g) Operative paragraph 2, as modified by the amendment of the United Kingdom and Tunisia, was adopted by 24 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions;

(h) Operative paragraph 3, as orally revised, was adopted by 27 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

78. Draft resolution E/CN.6/599/Rev.3, as a whole, as revised and as amended, was adopted by 27 votes to none with 1 abstention. /For the text of the resolution, see chap. VIII, resolution 5 (XXIV)/.

III. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES:
CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

79. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda at its 579th, 580th, 582nd, 583rd, 594th, 595th and 597th meetings. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General dealing with the question of control and limitation of documentation, the programme of work and establishment of priorities (E/CN.6/565), to which was annexed a draft programme of work for the consideration of the Commission on the Status of Women.

80. In introducing the note, the representative of the Secretary-General recalled the various requests of the Economic and Social Council to its functional Commissions concerning their work programmes and drew attention, in particular, to the recommendations of the Council's Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (*ibid.*, para. 5) and to the decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly since the twenty-third session of the Commission in 1970 (General Assembly resolutions 2732 (XXV) of 16 December 1970 and 2836 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971 and Council resolutions 1489 (XLVIII) of 26 May 1970, and 1623 (LI) of 30 July 1971).

81. The representative of the Secretary-General observed that the draft programme of work annexed to the note by the Secretary-General, while closely linked to the Commission's agenda, was intended primarily to reflect the Secretariat work-load involved in carrying out the Commission's programme of work. A number of changes had been suggested in order to comply with current directives of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and to attempt to rationalize the preparation and submission of reports to the Commission and also to reduce the volume of documentation required. A number of changes had also been suggested as a result of the biennial pattern of meetings of the Commission established by the Council in 1970, and also in order to attempt to rationalize the requests made to Governments. She further indicated that no suggestion had been made concerning the project dealing with the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956) ^{3/} and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others ^{4/} which had been authorized under resolution 4 (XXI) of the Commission, but this request had not been implemented to date since no relevant information had been received in recent years from Governments. She also drew the attention of the Commission to the obligations of the Secretary-General under resolutions 76 (V) and 304 I (XI) of the Economic and Social Council to distribute both a non-confidential and a confidential list of communications concerning the status of women, although the Commission had decided at its twenty-third session not to include that question in its programme of work.

^{3/} United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 266 (1957), No. 3822.

^{4/} Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 317 (IV) of 2 December 1949.

82. Members of the Commission generally agreed that the decisions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council concerning the question of control and limitation of documentation should be scrupulously observed. They welcomed and endorsed the suggestions contained in the note by the Secretary-General (*ibid.*, paras. 28-44, 52-67) to restructure the reporting system relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to other relevant international instruments concerning the status of women, by the adoption of a new scheduling of reports and also to consolidate requests addressed to Governments in order to facilitate their tasks.

83. As regards the programme of work, it was generally agreed that the Commission should avoid dealing with questions being considered by other organs of the United Nations, although it was recognized that the Commission might have a legitimate interest in considering some such questions from the point of view of women, as had been noted by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (*ibid.*, para. 6). The view was also expressed that, in establishing the Commission's programme, it would be desirable to avoid questions which did not appear to be of paramount importance to women. It was further suggested that the programme of work should deal with questions which were of concern to women in all countries and not only in a few.

84. Various representatives made suggestions about projects which they felt should either remain or be added to the work programme of the Commission. After noting that women agricultural workers constituted a majority of the labour force in some of the developing countries, several members recommended that the Commission should consider adding a new project dealing with their situation. Some representatives also expressed the view that the distribution of the "Newsletter on the Status of Women", which was an effective means of informing women throughout the world of relevant United Nations activities and also of developments in various countries, should continue to be a regular part of the Commission's programme with high priority and should be given as wide a circulation as possible in the three languages. As regards the implementation of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, some representatives felt that the Commission should continue its work on that question since it was not being considered by other United Nations organs at the present time. With respect to the implementation of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, several representatives observed that slavery and similar practices still constituted an acute problem in many countries and affected women in particular, and they considered that the question should continue to be examined by the Commission. Others, however, were of the view that the question of slavery and similar practices was dealt with by the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and should not be taken up by the Commission on the Status of Women.

85. There was some discussion as to the relative priority which should be accorded certain projects listed in the suggested work programme. Some representatives expressed the view that high priority should be accorded to the role of women in such matters as the development of their community and world peace, while on the other hand, some questions relating strictly to the rights of

women and their status in private law should be given less attention. Other members however insisted that questions of private law were of special relevance to women, and in their opinion the problems of world peace were primarily matters to be dealt with by the Security Council.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

86. A draft resolution concerning the reports submitted on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of the Convention on Political Rights of Women, 5/ was submitted by Austria, France, the Philippines and the United Kingdom (E/CN.6/L.604). It contained, in addition to the paragraphs of the draft resolution for adoption by the Commission, a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, an annex entitled "Guidelines for use in the preparation of biennial reports on implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women".

87. During the discussion on the draft resolution, a number of representatives observed that the task of establishing guidelines for reports by Governments on the implementation of the Declaration would be best performed by the Secretariat rather than by the Commission. Divergent views were also expressed on the question as to whether reports should be requested on the application of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. While some members felt that the Commission on Human Rights was the competent organ to deal with that question, others emphasized that some aspects of the question were of special relevance to the Commission on the Status of Women.

88. In the light of the observations made, the sponsors agreed to delete from the draft resolution the guidelines set forth in the annex and submitted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.604/Rev.1), which was modified when introduced.

89. The representative of the USSR submitted an oral amendment in which she proposed to add in operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, after the words "Practices Similar to Slavery" the words "including information on the practices of apartheid and colonialism which are the worst forms of slavery".

90. At its 583rd meeting on 22 February 1972, the Commission voted on draft resolution E/CN.6/L.604/Rev.1 and the amendment thereto as follows:

(a) The amendment of the USSR to paragraph 4 of the draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see para. 89 above) was adopted by 14 votes to 7, with 7 abstentions;

(b) Paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 15 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions;

5/ Adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 640 (VII) of 20 December 1952.

(c) Draft resolution E/CN.6/L.604/Rev.1, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 23 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. /For the text, see chap. VIII, resolution 3 (XXIV) and chap. IX, draft resolution II./

91. A second draft resolution was submitted by Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Liberia, Mauritania, the Philippines and Thailand (E/CN.6/L.635), to which Egypt was subsequently added as co-sponsor.

92. The draft resolution, the operative part of which was slightly revised when introduced, concerned the status of women in rural areas, particularly agricultural workers.

93. At the 595th meeting, on 1 March 1972, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution as revised. /For the text of the resolution, see chap. VIII, resolution 14 (XXIV)./

94. A third draft resolution was submitted by Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Romania, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America (E/CN.6/L.650), to which the Dominican Republic was subsequently added as co-sponsor, in which the Commission expressed the hope that the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies would assign, within the total staff resources available, adequate staff to fully and effectively implement the Commission's present programme of work.

95. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors stated that its purpose was to ensure the full implementation of the Commission's programme of work adopted at the twenty-fourth session.

96. At its 597th meeting, on 2 March 1972, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution. /For the text of the resolution, see chap. VIII, resolution 16 (XXIV)./

Establishment of the Working Group and consideration of its report

97. At its 580th meeting on 18 February 1972, the Commission decided that a Working Group would be established to study the Commission's programme of work and make recommendations to the Commission, taking into account the suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report, the comments and suggestions made and the resolutions adopted, or to be adopted relating to the remaining items on the agenda. The Working Group was composed of the representatives of the following countries: Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

98. The Working Group met from 21 February to 1 March 1972. At its first meeting the Working Group elected Mrs. Leticia Ramos Shahani of the Philippines as its Chairman and Mrs. Anne Hislair-Guislain as the Rapporteur. It made a number of recommendations in its report to the Commission (E/CN.6/L.646) all of which were accepted, and the Commission endorsed the work programme as recommended by the Working Group. /For the work programme as adopted, see para. 104 below./

Programme changes

99. The Commission therefore made the following changes in its work programme, on the recommendation of the Working Group:

(a) It accepted the suggestions of the Secretary-General concerning changes in the Commission's work programme contained in paragraphs 31-34, 39-44 and 46-48 of the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/565).

(b) It revised the project on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (ibid., annex, project 1 a i), dividing the reports into civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights and requesting the preparation of guidelines for use by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations as a result of the resolution adopted by the Commission at its twenty-fourth session /resolution 3 (XXIV)/.

(c) It decided to delete from the work programme the following two projects:

- (i) Report of the Secretary-General summarizing those parts of the periodic reports on human rights which relate to the status of women (ibid., annex, project 1 a iii).
- (ii) Report of the Secretary-General containing information relating to the status of women communicated in accordance with article 8 (2) of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956), and in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 731 E (XXVIII) concerning the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949). (ibid., annex, project 1 a iv.)

Note: This project would however be absorbed in the revised reporting system on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which the Commission initiated at its twenty-fourth session (project 1 a i of the approved programme of work).

(d) It decided to combine into a single report, as far as possible, the reports listed under projects 1 a, b and c and to consolidate into a single request the requests made to Governments to submit reports on the implementation of the various instruments concerned.

(e) It decided to include communications concerning the status of women in its future work programme on the basis of Economic and Social Council resolution 76 (V) as amended by resolution 304 I (XI) /project 1 e /.

(f) It decided to recommend in connexion with the project on educational activities and dissemination of information concerning the status of women (project 6 a) that the Commission should request the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of compiling the information concerning the status of women for inclusion in the Yearbook on Human Rights in a special section. This

might make it possible to issue that section separately as well as in the Yearbook. The Commission also recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to bring the recommendation to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session.

(g) It decided to add to the work programme the following new projects which had not formed the subject of resolutions adopted by the Commission:

- (i) Project 9 a i: Improvement of general living and working conditions for women (social services, maternity protection and childcare facilities and use of leisure time activities);
- (ii) Project 9 b i: Women's participation in and contribution to the development of their countries during scientific and technological progress.

(h) It included in the work programme the following new projects based on resolutions adopted by the Commission at its twenty-fourth session:

- (i) Project 1 a ii: Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to give publicity to the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women /resolution 2 (XXIV)/;
- (ii) Project 1 d: Consideration of proposals concerning a new instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women /resolution 5 (XXIV)/;
- (iii) Project 2 a: International Women's Year /resolution 10 (XXIV)/;
- (iv) Project 2 e: Influence of mass communication media on the formation of a new attitude towards the role of women in present day society /resolution 1 (XXIV)/;
- (v) Project 3 a: Status of rural women, especially agricultural workers /resolution 14 (XXIV)/;
- (vi) Project 8 a iii: Preparation of a revised pamphlet on equal pay for equal work /resolution 4 (XXIV)/.

100. As regards the attribution of priorities, the Commission decided to include in priority A only those projects required for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission in 1974, and to include other projects in category B priority on the understanding that this did not mean that these projects were of lesser importance. In this connexion, one representative expressed disagreement over the inclusion of project 9 a ii on "Family responsibilities of working women" under projects in category B of the programme of work. In her view this important and urgent project should have been listed under category A (work of high priority), with a date of completion scheduled for 1974.

101. The Commission agreed at its 597th meeting with respect to project 1 d (Consideration of proposals concerning a new instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women) that the Working

Group, to begin work on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments, which it had decided to establish in resolution 5 (XXIV), should be appointed by the Economic and Social Council in 1973, taking into account the membership of the Commission at its twenty-fifth session in 1974.

102. The Commission also decided at its meeting to include in the programme of work the question of the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, as a result of the adoption of draft resolution XII at that meeting (see chap. VI below).

103. The representative of the United States of America proposed that the scope of this item should be broadened, and a subtitle added reading: "Special problems of women and children in armed conflict or emergency". It was pointed out that the work programme reflected the work of the Secretariat, and not the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission. Consequently, the project as included in the work programme should be based on draft resolution XII as adopted and that questions relating to the agenda might be raised at the twenty-fifth session when the agenda was adopted.

104. The Commission therefore adopted the following programme of work at its 597th meeting on 2 March 1972:

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Note: 1. The project listing reflects the work of the Secretariat, not the agenda of the Commission.
2. [] Items in square brackets are those which do not at this time require a significant amount of staff resources and therefore may not have to be described as "projects" on the work programme to be carried out by the Secretariat.

PROJECT LISTING	LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	SCHEDULED DATE OF COMPLETION	PROGRAMME CHANGES
CATEGORY A - WORK OF HIGH PRIORITY			
1. <u>International instruments and national standards relating to the status of women</u>			
(a) <u>Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women</u>			
(i) Report of the Secretary-General based on information furnished by Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on publicity given to the Declaration and on measures taken to comply with its principles including the preparation and circulation to Member States of guidelines for use by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing information on the implementation of the Declaration	Economic and Social Council resolution 1325 (XLIV) Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-fourth session, resolution 3 (XXIV) [E/5109, chap. VIII] and draft resolution II (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) [E/5109, chap. IX]	Continuing 1974:	Revised Project (To be combined with projects 1 a iii, 1 b and 1 c below)
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken to give publicity to the Declaration	Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 2 (XXIV) [E/5109, chap. VIII]	1974	New Project
(iii) Report of the Secretary-General based on information available to him on national legislation enacted during the period under review relating to the rights set forth in the Declaration, and rights which have been the subject of resolutions and recommendations of the Commission. [This report will also incorporate the following reports, formerly issued separately: report of the Secretary-General on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women (previously submitted annually to the General Assembly); report of the Secretary-General relating to recent changes in legislation concerning the nationality of married women (previously authorized on a triennial basis)]	Commission on the Status of Women, sixteenth session (E/3606/Rev.1, paras. 148-150); seventeenth session (E/3749, para. 188); eighteenth session resolution 14 (XVIII) [E/4025, para. 268]; twentieth session (E/4316, para. 384); twenty-second session (E/4619, para. 144) Economic and Social Council resolution 1132 (XII)	Continuing 1974:	(To be combined with project 1 a i above)
(b) <u>Implementation of the Convention on Political Rights of Women</u>			
Report of the Secretary-General based on information furnished by Member States on the implementation of the Convention, including statistical data and percentages of women appointed to high posts	Economic and Social Council resolutions 961 B (XXXVI) and 1132 (XII); Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-second session, resolution 1 (XXII) [E/4619, chap. XVI]; twenty-fourth session, draft resolution II (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) [E/5109, chap. IX]	Continuing: on a four-year basis (Next report due in 1974)	(To be combined with project 1 a i above)

PROJECT LISTING	LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	SCHEDULED DATE OF COMPLETION	PROGRAMME CHANGES
<p>(c) <u>Implementation of the Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages</u></p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General based on information furnished by Member States concerning methods of implementation of the three basic principles of the Recommendation</p> <p>(d) <u>Consideration of proposals concerning a new instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women</u></p> <p>Working paper by the Secretary-General taking into account the replies of Governments concerning the nature and content of a new instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women</p> <p>Assistance to the working group in the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments.</p> <p>(e) <u>Communications concerning the status of women</u></p>	<p>General Assembly resolution 2018 (XX)</p> <p>Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 5 (XXIV) <u>E/5109</u>, chap. VIII</p> <p>Economic and Social Council resolutions 76 (V) and 304 I (XI)</p>	<p>Continuing: every five years (Next report due in 1974)</p> <p>1974</p> <p>Continuing: each session</p>	<p>(To be combined with project 1 a i above)</p> <p><u>New Project</u></p>
<p>2. <u>Programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women and to increase their contribution to development</u></p> <p>(a) <u>International Women's Year</u></p> <p>Report of the Secretary-General containing a draft programme based on replies of Member States specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations</p> <p>(b) <u>Further elaboration of a programme of concerted action, including the preparation of an interregional meeting of experts on the role of women in economic and social development (to be carried out in co-operation with the Social Development Division) and the implementation of its recommendations</u></p>	<p>Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-fourth session, resolution 10 (XXIV) <u>E/5109</u>, chap. VIII and draft resolution VI (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) <u>E/5109</u>, chap. IX</p> <p>General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV); Economic and Social Council resolutions 1139 (XLI) and 1327 (XLIV); and Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-third session, resolution 4 (XXII); twenty-fourth session, draft resolutions III, VIII and IX (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) <u>E/5109</u>, chap. IX</p>	<p>1974</p> <p>Continuing</p>	<p><u>New Project</u></p>

PROJECT LISTING	LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	SCHEDULED DATE OF COMPLETION	PROGRAMME CHANGES
(c) <u>Advisory services in the field of human rights</u>			
(i) Programme support: assistance relating to seminars, fellowships and other projects relating to the status of women	General Assembly resolution 926 (X); Commission on the Status of Women, thirteenth session, resolution 2 (XIII) <u>E/3228</u> , para. 357; Commission on the Status of Women, resolutions 4 (XXII) and 5 (XXIII) <u>E/4851</u> , chap. XII7; twenty-fourth session, draft resolution V (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) <u>E/5109</u> , chap. IX7 Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 4 (XXIII)	<u>Continuing</u>	
(ii) Development of new types of assistance including the establishment and maintenance of a list of experts			
(d) <u>Activities of the specialized agencies to promote the advancement of women</u>			
(i) <u>Report of the ILO on its activities which have a bearing on the employment of women</u> 7	Economic and Social Council resolution 921 (XXII); Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 6 (XXIII) <u>E/4851</u> , chap. XII7	<u>Continuing: each session</u>	
(ii) <u>Report of UNESCO on its activities of special interest to women</u> 7	Economic and Social Council resolution 154 F (VII); Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 6 (XXIII) <u>E/4851</u> , chap. XII7	<u>Continuing: each session</u>	
(e) <u>Influence of mass communication media on the formation of a new attitude towards the role of women in present day society</u>			
Report of the Secretary-General based on the comments of Member States and interested non-governmental organizations	Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 1 (XXIV) <u>E/5109</u> , chap. VIII7	1974	<u>New project</u>
(f) <u>Co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system</u>			
<u>Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women</u> 7	Economic and Social Council resolution 48 (IV)	<u>Continuing: each session</u>	
3. <u>The role of women in community and national life</u>			
(a) <u>Status of rural women, especially agricultural workers</u>			
(i) Report of the Secretary-General and specialized agencies concerned; in particular, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO	Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 14 (XXIV) <u>E/5109</u> , chap. VIII7	1974	<u>New project</u>
(ii) <u>Report of UNESCO on education in rural development</u> 7		1974	
(b) <u>Participation of women in community development</u>	Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 8 (XXII) <u>E/4619</u> , chap. XVI7	1974	

PROJECT LISTING	LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	SCHEDULED DATE OF COMPLETION	PROGRAMME CHANGES
4. <u>The role of women in the family</u>			
(a) <u>Status of women in private law</u>	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session [E/4472, paras. 54 and 55]	1974	
Report of the Secretary-General on legal capacity of women, including freedom of movement, and on domicile and residence	Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 7 (XXIV) [E/5109, chap. VIII]		
(b) <u>Status of women and family planning</u>			
Assistance to the Special Rapporteur in the preparation of the study on the relationship of the status of women and family planning	Economic and Social Council resolution 1326 (XLIV); Commission on the Status of Women resolution 7 (XXIII) [E/4831, chap. XII] and resolution 6 (XXIV) [E/5109, chap. VIII]	1974	
5. <u>Protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence</u>			Revised project
(i) Report of the Secretary-General based on replies of Governments, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on the mobilization of public opinion in support of women and children, and on the development of ways and means of rendering all possible humanitarian support to them;	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-fourth session, draft resolution XII (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) [E/5109, chap. IX]	1974	
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General based on information available from appropriate United Nations bodies, in official United Nations documents, and any information furnished by Governments, and non-governmental organizations on the condition of women and children in emergency or war-time, in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence.	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-fourth session, draft resolution XII (to be approved by the Economic and Social Council) [E/5109, chap. IX]	Continuing	
6. <u>Educational activities and dissemination of information concerning the status of women</u>			
(a) <u>Preparation of pamphlets, publications and similar activities</u>	Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 4 (XXIII) para. 4. [E/4831, chap. XII]; twenty-fourth session, decision of the Commission [E/5109, para. 235]	Continuing	
(i) <u>Newsletter on the Status of Women</u>	Commission on the Status of Women resolution 5 (XXII) [E/4619, chap. XVI]. See report of the Secretary-General [E/CN.6/530, para. 3]	Continuing: twice a year	
(ii) Pamphlet giving the history, meaning and aims of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	Commission on the Status of Women resolution 5 (XXII) [E/4619, chap. XVI] and resolution 2 (XXIV) [E/5109, chap. VIII]	1972	

PROJECT LISTING	LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	SCHEDULED DATE OF COMPLETION	PROGRAMME CHANGES
7. Programme formulation and management	General Assembly resolution 2732 (XXV); Economic and Social Council resolutions 11 (II), 1264 (XLIII), 1367 (XLV) and 1623 (LI)	<u>Continuing</u>	
8. International instruments and national standards relating to the status of women	CATEGORY B - WORK OF PRIORITY		
(a) Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	(i) Report of the Secretary-General based on information furnished by Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations on publicity given to the Declaration and on measures taken to comply with its principles including the preparation and circulation to Member States of guide- lines for use by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing information on the implementation of the Declaration	<u>Continuing</u>	<u>Revised project</u>
(ii) <u>Report of the ILO on equal pay for equal work</u>	Economic and Social Council resolution 504 G (XVI)	<u>Continuing: on a four-year basis</u> (Next report due in 1976)	<u>New Project</u>
(iii) <u>Preparation of a revised pamphlet on equal pay for equal work</u>	Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 4 (XXIV) <u>E/5109, chap. VIII</u>	1976	<u>New Project</u>
(iv) <u>Report of the ILO on part-time work</u>	Commission on the Status of Women resolution 11 (XVIII) <u>E/4225, para. 22</u>	1976	
9. The role of women in community and national life	(a) <u>Conditions and measures needed to enable women to combine work, family and civic responsibilities:</u> <u>(i) Improvement of general living and working conditions for women (social services, maternity protection and childcare facilities and use of leisure time activities)</u>	1976	<u>New Project</u>
(ii) <u>The family responsibilities of working women</u>	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-fourth session, decision taken by the Commission <u>E/5109, chap. III, para. 99 g i</u>	1976	No report requested
Report of the Secretary-General containing the replies of Governments relating to national surveys concerning the sharing of family responsibilities	Commission on the Status of Women, resolution 2 (XXIII) <u>E/4851, chap. XII</u>	1976	

PROJECT LISTING	LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY	SCHEDULED DATE OF COMPLETION	PROGRAMME CHANGES
(b) <u>Scientific and technological developments and the status of women:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Women's participation in and contribution to the development of their countries during scientific and technological progress</u> (ii) <u>Repercussions of scientific and technological progress on the conditions of work and employment of women</u> 	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-fourth session, decision taken by the Commission <u>E/5109</u> , chap. III, para. 99 g ii/	1976	<u>New Project</u> (No report requested)
Periodic reports by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned, especially the ILO, on the above topic	Economic and Social Council resolution 1513 (XIVIII)	Continuing: every few years	
10. <u>Status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories</u> Report of the Secretary-General based on information received from Governments concerned and on relevant reports and records of the Trusteeship Council and of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	Commission on the Status of Women; resolution 1 (XXI) <u>E/4472</u> , chap. XVIII; and resolution 2 (XXII) <u>E/4619</u> , chap. XVI	Continuing: every four (Next report due 1976)	
11. <u>The role of women in the family</u> (a) <u>Status of women in private law</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Report of the Secretary-General on property Rights (ii) Report of the Secretary-General on dissolution of marriage and judicial separation (including the question of maintenance obligations) (iii) Report of the Secretary-General on parental Rights and duties 	Commission on the Status of Women, twenty-first session <u>E/4472</u> , paras. 54 and 55/	Continuing 1976 1978 1980	

IV. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE FAMILY

A. The status of the unmarried mother

105. The Commission considered subitem 5 a of its agenda at its 582nd to 585th, 589th and 592nd meetings. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the legal and social status of the unmarried mother (E/CN.6/562) containing the comments of Governments on draft resolution VI adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session and recommended to the Economic and Social Council for adoption and the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (E/CN.6/548/Add.1) which was concerned with the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society, which the Commission decided to consider under section a of item 5. A background paper, reproducing information received from Governments on existing legislation on the legal and social status of the unmarried mother, was also available to the members of the Commission upon their request.

106. The representative of the Secretary-General, in introducing the reports, reminded the members of the Commission that, at its twenty-third session, it had recommended two draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. 6/ With respect to draft resolution VI on the legal and social status of the unmarried mother, the Economic and Social Council, at its forty-eighth session, in 1970, had decided to forward it to the Governments of Member States for their comments and to invite the Commission to reconsider the draft resolution in the light of the replies received. 7/ Thirty-one Governments had forwarded their replies which were analysed in the report of the Secretary-General on the legal and social status of the unmarried mother. A number of Governments had also communicated the texts of relevant legislation applicable to unmarried mothers, which appeared in the background paper. Draft resolution V of the Commission on the unmarried mother and her child: their social protection and the question of their integration in society had been adopted by the Council, at the same session as resolution 1514 (XLVIII). Pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of that resolution, Member States and specialized agencies had been invited to study the problems posed by the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society and the addendum to the report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was devoted to the analysis of the information received from 19 Governments and one specialized agency.

6/ See the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-third session (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth session, Supplement No. 6 (E/4831/)), chap. XIII, annex, section II, projects V and VI.

7/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1 A (E/4832/Add.1), p. 15.

107. In the course of the debate, many representatives expressed their support for draft resolution VI on the legal and social status of the unmarried mother as well as their regret that the Economic and Social Council had not adopted it. They felt that the Commission should renew its request, taking into account the replies from Governments analysed in the report of the Secretary-General and the views expressed by members of the Commission during the present consideration of the question. It was stressed that there was a great need for the adoption of general principles which would pave the way for the elimination of discrimination against the unmarried mother, in those countries which had not yet done so. This was particularly clear in the light of the information analysed in the reports before the Commission and of the situation prevailing in various countries, as described by a number of representatives. Moreover, it was pointed out that the integration of the unmarried mother and her child in all spheres of society was greatly facilitated wherever progressive legislation had been enacted aimed at the elimination of the legal and social discrimination prevailing against them, as was indicated in the report on this subject which was before the Commission.

108. Most representatives agreed that the unmarried mother needed special help if she was to face her situation and envisage her future with any sense of security. In that respect reference was made to various forms of assistance that should be provided to her, such as help in finding suitable housing, child-care facilities, help in finding a job or in pursuing her education, vocational training, entitlement to social insurance and/or welfare benefits. The importance of providing her with financial and medical assistance, including the services of a psychologist and of a social worker as soon as possible and preferably from the time when she became aware of her pregnancy, was also emphasized. In addition, various representatives expressed their concern at the social stigma prevailing against the unmarried mother in some communities, which resulted sometimes in extremely harsh treatment.

109. While deploring the situation of the unmarried mother in some countries, some representatives felt that the provisions of draft resolution VI approved by the Commission at its twenty-third session went too far in offering assistance and security to the unmarried mother and might encourage women to have children out of wedlock, thus posing a threat to the legitimate family. This would be especially true in countries where marriage had the effect of depriving women of some important rights. Most representatives, however, were of the opinion that although maternity outside marriage should not be encouraged, present-day society was faced with a fait accompli, as witnessed by the large numbers of unmarried mothers in many countries of the world. Therefore the special situation of the unmarried mother and the difficult problems with which she was faced could not be ignored. Several representatives referred to recent changes in national legislation which had eliminated a number of legal and social provisions which discriminated against the unmarried mother and her child. In this connexion, it was indicated in one case, that during the preparation of a new law on the subject, which was enacted in 1972, account had been taken of the debate which had taken place at the twenty-third session of the Commission, concerning the status of the unmarried mother.

110. In the view of some representatives, even more important than enacting legislation favourable to the unmarried mother, was the development among girls of a sense of their moral responsibilities vis-à-vis the family and society. Other members felt that there was also a need for the social and legal recognition

of the responsibilities of the unmarried father. In their opinion, no real improvement of the situation of the unmarried mother would take place until changes in attitudes occurred. It was stressed that it was imperative for parents to teach sons as well as daughters the value and responsibilities of sexual relations.

111. The importance of exercising social pressure on men, since they were equally responsible for the birth of children born out of wedlock, was also emphasized.

112. Various members of the Commission indicated that the status of the unmarried mother and her child might usefully be considered as part of the broader issue of the family with a single parent. On the other hand, the view was expressed that the question of the unmarried mother was a specific one in that it was concerned with a situation which was outside the framework of marriage.

Consideration of draft resolution and voting

113. A draft resolution relating to the status of the unmarried mother containing a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council was submitted by Canada, Norway, Romania, the United States of America and Uruguay (E/CN.6/L.613). The operative part of the draft resolution recommended to the Council, which was slightly modified when introduced, read as follows:

"1. Recommends that Governments and Member States which have not yet done so, and where this problem exists take all possible measures to eliminate any prevailing legal and social discrimination against the unmarried mother and her child and to offer them all necessary advice and assistance, seeking to obtain a greater comprehension by society of their situation and with a view to doing away with prejudice against them and to secure them an acceptance on an equal footing with other families,

2. Recommends the following general principles for achieving that end:

(a) Maternal filiation shall be recognized in law, in all cases, automatically as a consequence of the fact of birth;

(b) Whatever the legal system applying in the case of married parents, the unmarried mother, whether paternal filiation is established or not, shall enjoy in all cases, as a parent, the fullest set of rights and duties provided for by law, in particular:

(i) If maternal filiation only is established, the surname of the mother shall be transmitted to her child in such a manner as not to reveal the fact of birth out of wedlock;

(ii) If maternal filiation only is established, the unmarried mother as a consequence of the fact of birth, shall transmit her nationality to her child. If both maternal and paternal filiations are established, the nationality of the child shall be governed by the same rules as those which apply in the case of birth in wedlock;

- (iii) The unmarried mother should be vested in law with full parental authority over her child, in all cases, as an automatic consequence of the fact of birth.

A family consisting of an unmarried mother and her child should not be submitted to any special control or supervision by the authorities different from that given to other families;

- (iv) maintenance rights and obligations as between the unmarried mother and her child should be the same as between a sole parent and a child born in wedlock. When both paternal and maternal filiations are established the maintenance obligations of the parents to the child should be the same as if the child was born in wedlock. All possible assistance should be offered by the State to the mother to help her (a) establish paternal filiation and to (b) obtain an agreement by the father or a decision by the competent authority for the support of the child by his father. If the father does not fulfil his maintenance obligations, or if it is not possible to establish paternity, benefit should be available from appropriate public sources for the support of the mother and her child according to their needs;
- (v) there should be no discrimination against persons born out of wedlock in all matters of inheritance;
- (vi) the unmarried mother should enjoy all the measures of social assistance and social security devised for mothers in general and for single parents in particular;
- (vii) there should be no discrimination against the unmarried mother in matters of employment, education and training as well as in access to child care."

114. Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Norway explained that it was a revised version of draft resolution VI adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session, which took into account a number of comments received from Governments as set out in the report of the Secretary-General. She pointed out that, while draft resolution VI dealt with the legal as well as the social aspects of the status of the unmarried mother, the present draft resolution was strictly concerned with the legal aspects only. Without arguing that the unmarried mother, like any other person living under difficult conditions, should receive all possible help and assistance, she was convinced that her social status would improve only after her full rights are recognized in law. The draft resolution contained a series of principles which, it was hoped, would serve as guidelines for Governments when they enacted legislation with respect to the status of the unmarried mother. Some of these principles were doubtless in advance of the current practice of many countries, but they represented a goal to which all countries should aspire and the Commission would be evading its responsibility if it failed to define that goal.

115. The representative of the United States of America further revised the text of the draft resolution by adding an operative paragraph 3, which was subsequently revised by the representative of Canada to read as follows:

"3. Recommends that, where appropriate, consideration be given by States Members of the United Nations to the development of programmes designed to increase awareness of the existing double standard in allocating social responsibility for births out of wedlock, so as to bring about a balance in these social attitudes towards members of both sexes in the responsibility for such births."

116. While strong support was expressed for the draft resolution as orally revised, and for the ultimate objective to be achieved by the adoption of the general principles set forth therein, a few representatives still had reservations with respect to some of its provisions. The view was expressed in particular that the automatic recognition of maternal filiation as a consequence of birth, and the automatic enjoyment by the unmarried mother of all the rights and duties enjoyed by married parents would go against the legislation of many countries and might pose a threat to the institution of the family.

117. The representatives of Belgium and France submitted four amendments (E/CN.6/L.618) which concerned paragraphs 2 a, 2 b, 2 b iii and 2 b v. They read as follows:

"In operative paragraph 2: Amend the text of a to read: 'The unmarried mother shall in all cases have the right to have maternal filiation established.'

Replace the first sentence of b by the following: 'Where maternal filiation is established, whether paternal filiation is established or not and whatever the law applicable to married parents, the unmarried mother shall enjoy in all cases, as a parent, the fullest set of rights and duties provided for by law';

Amend the beginning of subparagraph (iii) to read: 'With regard to the exercise of parental authority, a family consisting of an unmarried mother and her child shall not be subjected to any ...';

Delete subparagraph (v), which deals exclusively with the rights of the child."

118. The representative of the United Kingdom submitted three amendments (E/CN.6/L.619), which related to operative paragraph 2 b i, 2 b ii, and 2 b iv. They read as follows:

"1. Delete sub-subparagraph b i of operative paragraph 2, which reads 'if maternal filiation only is established, the surname of the mother shall be transmitted to her child in such a manner as not to reveal the fact of birth out of wedlock' and renumber subsequent sub-subparagraphs accordingly.

2. Replace the first sentence of sub-subparagraph b ii of operative paragraph 2 by the following: 'if maternal filiation only is established, suitable provision shall be made to permit the unmarried mother to transmit her nationality to her child' and retain the second sentence as drafted.

3. In sub-subparagraph b iv of operative paragraph 2, replace the word 'State' by the words 'appropriate authorities'."

119. The representatives of Argentina and Colombia submitted an amendment (E/CN.6/L.623) to operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution which read as follows:

"In operative paragraph 1 delete the words after the phrase 'and with a view to' and replace them by the following: 'eliminating the harm caused by lack of understanding and ensuring greater protection for the mother and her child'."

120. The representative of Austria submitted the following amendments (E/CN.6/L.631):

"(1) In the last preambular paragraph:

(a) Replace the word 'possible' in the first line by 'appropriate';

(b) Delete the words 'all aspects of' in the amendment of the last part of this sentence made by the delegate from Norway orally. The sentence should end as follows: '.... and contribute by their work to the community development'.

(2) In operative paragraph 1

(a) Replace the word 'and' between 'Governments' and 'Member States' by 'of';

(b) Replace the word 'possible' in the second line again by 'appropriate'.

(3) In operative paragraph 2 b

Insert after the words 'provided for by law' in the fourth line the sentence: 'unless on account of age or other incapacity the competent authority decides that in the interest of the child this rule should be waived'.

(4) In operative paragraph 2 b i

Insert after the words 'transmitted to her child' in the second line the words 'if possible'.

(5) In operative paragraph 2 b ii

Put the second part of the first sentence into the passive form (in analogy to the phrase concerned in subparagraph 2 b i). The sentence reads as follows: 'If maternal filiation only is established, the nationality of the mother, as a consequence of the fact of birth, shall be transmitted to her child.'

(6) In operative paragraph 2 b iv

(a) Replace the word 'possible' in the sixth line again by 'appropriate';

(b) Replace the word 'State' in the same line by 'competent authorities';

(c) Delete the words 'the mother and' at the end of this subparagraph.

(7) In operative paragraph 2 b vi

Amend the text at the end of the sentence as follows: 'in so far as the latter have no claim to social security benefits on account of a previous marriage'."

121. In view of the amendments made in the course of the debate, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.613/Rev.1) which incorporated a number of them.

122. In view of the efforts made by the sponsors to incorporate in their revised draft the substance of many of the amendments submitted, the representatives of Colombia and Argentina withdrew their amendment to operative paragraph 1 (E/CN.6/L.623) /see para. 119 above/. The representative of the United Kingdom withdrew her amendments relating to operative paragraphs 2 b i and 2 b iv (E/CN.6/L.619) /see para. 118 above/. The representatives of Belgium and France withdrew their amendments relating to operative paragraph 2 a and to the first sentence of paragraph 2 b (E/CN.6/L.618) /see para. 117 above/. The representative of Austria withdrew her amendments (E/CN.6/L.631) /see para. 120 above/ except for three, and, as a substitution for the three remaining amendments which concerned operative paragraph 2 b, 2 b iv and 2 b vi, proposed that in operative paragraph 2, after the words "for achieving that end" the words "without prejudice to national legislation" be added.

123. At its 592nd meeting, on 28 February 1972, draft resolution E/CN.6/L.613/Rev.1 and the amendments thereto were voted upon by the Commission.

124. The representative of Austria requested that a separate vote be taken on the first sentence of operative paragraph 2 as modified by her amendment. The Commission rejected the amendment by 19 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions. It adopted the text of the first sentence of operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution by 19 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions. The amendment of the United Kingdom to operative paragraph 2 b ii was rejected by 17 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions. The amendment of Belgium and France to operative paragraph 2 b iii was rejected by 12 votes to 3, with 13 abstentions. The amendment of Belgium and France to operative paragraph 2 b v was rejected by 17 votes to 2, with 10 abstentions. The draft resolution, as a whole and as amended, was adopted by 22 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. /For the text see chap. VIII, resolution 8 (XXIV) and chap. IX, draft resolution IV./

B. The status of women in private law

125. The Commission considered item 5 b of its agenda at its 584th, 585th and 590th meetings. It had before it a preliminary report by the Secretary-General on the legal capacity of married women (E/CN.6/563).

126. The Secretary of the Commission in introducing the report by the Secretary-General, pointed out that the substantive report on the subject would be submitted to the Commission in 1974. It would be the first of a series of reports to be prepared under a long-term project on the status of women in private law

that the Commission decided to undertake in 1968. The entire project was scheduled to be completed in 1980. She stated that the report now before the Commission was divided into three sections. Section I was concerned with the scope of the report, section II dealt with the legal basis of the report and section III, entitled "Contents of the Report" described the various questions to be studied as they appeared in a "draft outline of the report" which was reproduced in an annex. She pointed out that the questions of freedom of movement, domicile and residence would be dealt with in the context of legal capacity.

127. In the course of the general debate, some members of the Commission stated that the question of the legal capacity of married women did not pose any problem in their countries, as a married woman enjoyed rights which were equivalent to those of her husband, and the father and mother had equal rights with regard to the children. Other representatives, however, expressed the view that there was room for improvement in some aspects of women's rights in the field of family law, such as management of common property, grounds for divorce, and maintenance or support of dependants after the breakdown of a marriage. Even in countries where a great measure of equality had been achieved between the status of men and that of women, it was in the field of private law that the status of women was not really equivalent to that of men. In this connexion some representatives referred to the problems and abuses which might arise on the dissolution of marriage with respect to the custody and guardianship of children. For example, if the mother was not granted such rights, the father would agree to allow her to retain custody of the children on condition that she no longer claimed alimony, thus assuming a responsibility which should be borne by both parents. Other representatives were concerned with the legal subterfuges which developed in countries where there was no divorce law, which were often extremely unfavourable to the wife. For example, in certain countries, the only way to dissolve a marriage was by annulment on the basis of false witnesses. By such legal practices as a newspaper notice it was common to find a wife whose marriage had been annulled without her knowledge. A few representatives referred to efforts being made by their Governments to draft new family codes which closely corresponded to the ideas contained in the Secretary-General's preliminary report.

128. Finally, the hope was expressed that the Commission's study on the status of women in private law would not overlook the question of the status and capacity of women under customary or religious laws in countries where civil or private law did not yet exist.

Consideration of the draft resolution and voting

129. A draft resolution relating to the status of women in private law was submitted by Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Finland and Uruguay (E/CN.6/L.625). Under the draft resolution, bearing in mind that the status of married women under the law of many nations continued to uphold a discrimination which did not only affect women but harmed the entire family and observing with satisfaction the efforts which some countries were making to remedy this legal situation, the Commission was requested to approve the draft outline of the report on the legal capacity of married women submitted by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/563, annex) under the work programme adopted for the study of the status of women in private law.

130. Introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors indicated that they sought to encourage those countries where efforts were being made to draft laws which would achieve equality of status between men and women in the field of private law.

131. At its 590th meeting on 25 February 1972, the Commission adopted the draft resolution as a whole by 23 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. /For the text, see chap. VIII, resolution 7 (XXIV)/.

C. The status of women and family planning

132. The Commission considered subitem 5 c of its agenda at its 584th to 586th and 589th meetings. It had before it a progress report introduced by the Special Rapporteur, Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland) /E/CN.6/564/.

133. The Special Rapporteur, in introducing the progress report, stated that she hoped to present the completed study to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session in 1974 which had been designated by the United Nations as World Population Year. She pointed out, however, that further information on the relationship between the status of women and family planning, and more detailed studies at the national level were needed. She explained the measures taken to give effect to the various recommendations of the Commission in its resolution 7 (XXIII). These included the preparation of guidelines to assist Governments in undertaking national surveys, and consultations which she had held with certain Asian countries in 1971, and was planning to hold in Africa and, if possible, also in Latin America in 1972. She pointed out that the guidelines stressed, not only the demographic aspects of family planning, but also and primarily the importance of family planning to the individual woman, which was an aspect not dealt with by other United Nations organs. Family planning was also broadly interpreted and should be understood in that sense, and not only as being aimed at limitation of births. The Special Rapporteur felt that the consultations she had held had been extremely useful in stimulating interest in the study as a whole, and in encouraging the Governments concerned to undertake national surveys on the status of women and family planning. The guidelines suggested had facilitated the task of Governments; nevertheless, few Governments had been able to undertake national surveys or case studies within the time suggested. Lack of adequate personnel, insufficient funds and lack of understanding of the purpose of the surveys were some of the basic problems.

134. In expressing appreciation to the Special Rapporteur, several representatives emphasized the usefulness of the guidelines that had been prepared. They noted, however, that terms such as "status of women", "discrimination" or "equality" should be given a flexible interpretation in view of the differing conditions and traditions existing in different countries, including some of the developing countries. Some representatives suggested that the question of men's attitudes towards family planning which varied according to the different socio-economic levels, and the measures taken to inform and educate men in this respect, should also be included in the guidelines. Another suggestion was that the guidelines might be extended in scope and not be limited only to the status of women aspect. Other representatives stressed the fact that family planning was an essential element in economic and social development in some developing countries and

considered that this should be emphasized. Other representatives noted on the other hand that their countries were not faced with the problem of over-population, but on the contrary, had a very low birth rate.

135. Several representatives pointed out that family planning was increasingly accepted as a basic human right of the individual and that it could enable both parents to reach their full potential and lead to the enrichment of human life. Family planning was also extremely important for the individual woman since it enabled her to broaden the scope of her activities, and better to secure the welfare of her family, it being understood that such planning must respect the personal freedom and the dignity of the human being. It was most important from the point of view of health since too frequent pregnancies were often harmful for the health of the mother and also of the child. Acceptable and reliable contraceptives removed the fear of an unwanted pregnancy and often resulted in better mental health of the wife and the family as a whole. The population growth rate was often especially high in rural areas of many countries with adverse effects on the standard of living of families in those areas where there were numerous children and low incomes, and their already low standard of living was likely to deteriorate further. Several representatives emphasized that the Commission should continue to consider family planning not only in its economic and demographic aspects - although they were important to many developing countries - but also from the human rights point of view and its importance in improving the quality and dignity of the life of the individual, especially the woman. It was noted in this connexion that family planning did not mean only birth control and spacing of children but also overcoming infant mortality and helping women who so desired to have children.

136. Although progress had been made in the field of family planning much remained to be done. Many representatives stressed the important role of education and mass communication in family planning programmes and they emphasized also the role of women themselves. As women became more educated their interests broadened and they tended to marry later, to have fewer children and to be more receptive to family planning. The available data showed that women's desire to perform a job efficiently affected the number of children they had. Concerning mass communication, it was stated that broad educational programmes designed to provide the widest possible understanding of the adverse effects on family life and national welfare of unlimited population growth, and the dissemination of information on contraceptive methods were vital for the success of many family planning programmes. Some representatives noted that training courses had been organized in their countries for doctors, midwives, nurses, social workers and voluntary workers and talks on family planning had been given to business, women's and other groups.

137. Some representatives indicated that many of the problems and difficulties facing family planning workers were caused by legal provisions on such questions as: the minimum age for marriage which in some countries was very low, and consequently girls began to have children very young; polygamy and common law marriage which encouraged large numbers of children; easy divorce, which was often followed by remarriage and again increased numbers of children; preference for sons which might be encouraged because the inheritance laws provided for a larger share in inheritance for male than for female children. Furthermore, the criminal codes of some countries contained provisions prohibiting the dissemination of information on contraception and thus hampered effective implementation of many family planning programmes; it was also said that commercial law regulations concerning contraceptives needed adjusting to these programmes in some instances.

Social security regulations, such as family or children's allowances, could also affect the implementation of family planning programmes. It was also said that the question of abortion which was illegal in many countries required careful study. It was suggested that a compilation might be made of relevant legal provisions and any other regulations which might affect family planning programmes with a view to deciding where legal reforms were required.

Consideration of the draft resolution and voting

138. A draft resolution was submitted by the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Indonesia and the Philippines (E/CN.6/L.624) the operative part of which reads as follows:

"1. Expresses its thanks to the Special Rapporteur and the Secretary-General for having prepared some useful guidelines which will assist Governments in undertaking national studies, and for having successfully held consultations with Governments concerning the preparation of national studies on the status of women and family planning and concerning the possibility of holding regional seminars on the subject;

2. Requests Member States to supply the Secretary-General with information on national studies undertaken on the basis of the standards and guidelines suggested;

3. Further requests Member States to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur in her consultations, in order to facilitate the preparation of the report to be submitted to the Commission at its next session;

4. Expresses its appreciation to non-governmental organizations for the co-operation they have extended to the Special Rapporteur and urges them to continue to extend their valuable collaboration for this purpose;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate this resolution to the Member States."

139. The representative of the United States of America orally proposed the insertion, in operative paragraph 1 after the words "possibility of holding", of the words "worldwide and". The proposal was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

140. The representative of Finland orally proposed that a new paragraph be inserted between paragraphs 3 and 4 reading as follows:

"Urges the non-governmental organizations to continue to extend their valuable collaboration for this purpose."

She also proposed the insertion in operative paragraph 4, after the words "appreciation to", of the words "the Governments of Member States and to". These proposals were accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution.

141. At its 589th meeting on 25 February 1972, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution as a whole by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. /For the text of the resolution, see chap. VIII, resolution 6 (XXIV)/.

V. PROGRAMME OF CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO PROMOTE THE
ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN AND TO INCREASE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR COUNTRIES

142. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda at its 586th-588th and 590th-597th meetings. At the suggestion of the Chairman, it decided to consider subitems a and b together, and also subitems c and d.

A. Further elaboration of a programme of concerted international
action and advisory services in the field of human rights

143. Subitems a and b were discussed at the 586th-588th and 591st-595th meetings of the Commission. Under subitem a the Commission had before it the following documents: a report entitled "Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field" (E/CN.6/532) prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 9 (XXII) of the Commission; a report of the Secretary-General prepared in accordance with resolution 4 (XXIII) of the Commission (E/CN.6/553 and Add.1); a report entitled "Participation of women in UNDP-assisted activities" (E/CN.6/554) prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV); a note by the Secretary-General containing the comments of Governments on draft resolution VIII adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session (E/CN.6/559) and prepared in accordance with the decision taken by the Economic and Social Council at its 1694th meeting on 28 May 1970.

144. Under subitem b, the Commission had before it: two reports of the Secretary-General on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1056 and E/CN.4/1087-E/CN.6/555); prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 926 (X) and the reports of the seminars on the participation of women in the economic life of their countries held in Moscow (USSR) from 8-21 September 1970 (ST/TAO/HR/41) and in Libreville (Gabon) from 27 July-9 August 1971 (ST/TAO/HR/43).

145. In introducing the relevant documents, the representative of the Secretary-General recalled that at its twenty-fifth session in 1970 the General Assembly had unanimously adopted resolution 2716 (XXV) on the recommendation of the Commission endorsed by the Economic and Social Council. The resolution contained, in addition to the operative paragraphs, an annex setting forth certain general objectives and minimum targets to be achieved as widely as possible during the Second United Nations Development Decade. The report contained in document E/CN.6/553 and Add.1 was an analysis of the comments received from Member States, the specialized agencies, UNICEF, the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, on the suggestions of the Secretary-General in the report submitted to the Commission at its twenty-third session (E/CN.6/532) relating to the elaboration of a long-term programme for the advancement of women and to General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV).

146. The representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that the report on UNDP-assisted projects (E/CN.6/554) dealt only with UNDP projects and contained information on the extent to which women were participating in and benefiting from such projects these related, in particular, to formal education, adult education, vocational and agricultural training and health education.

147. In referring to the note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/559), which contained the comments of Governments on draft resolution VIII adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session entitled "Increased activities relating to the status of women at the regional level", the representative of the Secretary-General noted that replies had been received from 22 Governments.

148. The two reports on the advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1056 and E/CN.4/1087-E/CN.6/555) outlined the relevant recommendations of United Nations bodies which affected the programme and described the various seminars and fellowship awards in the two years since the twenty-third session of the Commission. A selected list of fields in which human rights fellowships had been awarded was contained in the annex to these two reports. The representative of the Secretary-General noted that every effort was made to award fellowships to women candidates nominated by their Governments as had been recommended by the Commission in its resolution 8 (XVIII). Among the 31 nominated, 14 women were recommended for awards in 1971.

149. The representative of UNDP described the UNDP country programming procedures. He stated that the main purpose of country programming was the co-ordination of technical and financial assistance with the national economic and social development programmes and with national efforts to achieve the realization of these programmes. Data on all resources available to the beneficiary country, including bilateral assistance, must be furnished in order to ensure the optimum use of external assistance. He emphasized, however, that the beneficiary country was responsible for defining the priorities and national objectives. The role of the UNDP resident representatives was to assist them in planning and defining their objectives and in formulating relevant projects. Projects were not, therefore, set up by UNDP itself, which through the Resident Representative brought proposals to the attention of the appropriate authorities of the Government.

150. Some representatives stressed that the programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women should take fully into account the recommendations made at the seminar held in Moscow in 1970 on the participation of women in the economic life of their countries. In the opinion of other members, the three stages suggested in an earlier report by the Secretary-General ^{8/} might also provide a basis for the long-term programme for the advancement of women. The stages mentioned were: (a) the establishment of specific goals to be achieved, (b) the determination of the special needs and problems of women in relation to these goals and in relation to economic and social development; and (c) the intensification of action to meet these needs and overcome these problems in order to achieve the goals established (see E/CN.6/532, para. 6). It was also said that the main objective of the programme should be the integration of women in national development schemes and, in this respect, some members emphasized

^{8/} See United Nations Assistance for the Advancement of Women (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.IV.2) chap. IV, p. 67.

that education had to play an essential role since a fundamental change in the status of women necessarily implied a change in the attitudes and status of men.

151. According to several representatives, the programme should focus on fields of particular concern to women, especially the women of the developing countries. The programme should, therefore, be directed at those ills which affected so disastrously the life of women, in particular, malnutrition, illiteracy and lack of education, low standard of living, exodus from rural areas and its corollary, the problems of urbanization. It was said that indicators relating to the status of women should be drawn up and, in this connexion it was suggested that research studies should be undertaken in order to determine in each country the stage of progress achieved in the status of women. The view was also expressed that to achieve the objectives sought, women should participate in the activities of political parties and trade unions so as eventually to reach the highest decision-making level.

152. The importance of undertaking a training programme on a large scale for women engaged in agricultural work in developing countries was stressed by several representatives who expressed concern at the fact that UNDP projects, as regards the advancement of women, had, in their view, a very limited scope. Contending that national women's organizations often encountered great difficulties in enlisting the support of their governments in requests for UNDP assistance, they appealed for greater interest on the part of the resident representatives on ways and means of obtaining assistance for their projects.

153. Some representatives alleged that experts did not always produce entirely satisfactory results, and they expressed the view that the interested Governments should be given a greater voice in the choice of experts. It was further said that an important criterion for the designation of experts was their attitude towards the problems of the country concerned. The absence of representatives from certain specialized agencies such as FAO and WHO, as well as from UNICEF, particularly when the Commission was discussing the role of United Nations agencies in the development of a programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women, was noted by several delegates.

154. It was pointed out that the United Nations never appointed an expert who had not been accepted by the Government concerned, although the arrangements envisaged in the recruitment procedures as carried out by the various agencies might differ in certain details.

155. While the need for greater regional activity was generally recognized, divergent opinions were expressed on the advisability of establishing regional intergovernmental organizations of women in order to make more effective the measures adopted in their favour. In the view of some representatives, the establishment of such organizations would provide new channels of communications to the Commission and would, thus, greatly strengthen its role. They further would be in a better position to draw the attention of policy-makers at the regional level to the need for a full integration of women in national development programmes. One representative informed the Commission of the recent formation of an Arab Women's Commission within the League of Arab States. Other members, on the contrary, were opposed to the establishment of such organizations and felt that they would weaken the Commission and prevent it from maintaining close and direct contact with the national commissions of women where these existed. Some

members of the Commission believed that the creation of regional commissions on the status of women depended on the initiative of the regions themselves. In the view of some other representatives, the existing intergovernmental regional organizations, as well as the United Nations regional economic commissions, could perform the tasks that it was envisaged would be entrusted to the proposed new bodies.

156. Members of the Commission welcomed the suggestion made by a number of non-governmental organizations to proclaim an international year for the advancement of women during the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was unanimously felt that this proclamation would strengthen the Commission, promote throughout the world wider awareness to the problems of women and would also result in a greater contribution of women in the national life of their respective countries. Various suggestions were made as regards the title which should be given to the international year.

157. Members of the Commission stressed the importance of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights as a means to promote the advancement of women. It was, however, pointed out that the programme, as carried out at present, included only one seminar a year on a subject relating to the status of women. It was also stressed that the present emphasis on the need for economy in the United Nations might lead to a reduction in programmes affecting the Commission. The Commission was therefore urged to ensure that the programme of advisory services was more closely linked with its work and, in this connexion, the suggestion to hold two seminars a year including one international seminar in the year between the sessions of the Commission on a subject of concern to the Commission, received wide support. The hope was also expressed that the seminars would be used to fill the gap in the continuity of the work of the Commission created by the change from annual to biennial sessions.

158. With respect to fellowships, it was noted that while a number of women had been chosen in 1971 to participate in the programme, their number was still too small. It was contended that the criteria followed to award fellowships might be too narrow to allow women to participate in the programme on a large scale. It was also suggested that the Commission should recommend that Governments nominate more candidates for subjects of special interest to women, and also that fellowships should be awarded not only to government officials, but also to persons in the other related professions and in the non-governmental organizations. Attention was also drawn to the possibility of the services of experts being provided under the advisory services programme as had been done in the Cameroon and a few other instances.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

159. Seven draft resolutions were submitted on the question of the elaboration of a programme of concerted action to promote the advancement of women and on advisory services in the field of human rights.

160. The first draft resolution, entitled "Establishment of regional and national centres for the development of women and the family" (E/CN.6/L.612), was submitted by Costa Rica. Under the terms of its operative paragraph, the Commission would express its interest in promoting the establishment of regional and national centres for the development of women and the family in the various areas of the world and in observing the experience to be gained through the Centre for the Development of Women and the Family in the Central American area planned by Costa Rica.

161. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Costa Rica observed that its purpose was to enlist moral support for the regional and national centres designed to eliminate the various aspects of discrimination against women. She emphasized that education was the only effective way through which this objective could be achieved and stated that the main functions of the centres would be, inter alia, to promote the development of all groups of women, to co-ordinate the activities which would be undertaken to that effect and to elaborate educational, training and cultural programmes.

162. During the discussion several representatives expressed reservations about both the wording and the content of the draft resolution. Some pointed out that the Commission was being called upon to support an experiment the results of which were not yet known, and which moreover applied to one region only.

163. In the light of the observations and of the suggestions made, the representative of Costa Rica submitted a revised draft resolution of which Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic and Uruguay were also co-sponsors (E/CN.6/L.612/Rev.1) entitled "Establishment of regional and national centres for the development of identical status for men and women and their balanced participation in the well-being of the family".

164. At the 595th meeting, the revised draft resolution was withdrawn by the sponsors on the understanding that the Commission, having been informed of the plan of the Government of Costa Rica to establish in the Central American area a centre for the advancement of women, took note of the plan, expressed its moral support for this type of activity and its interest in learning in due course of the practical results achieved by the Centre.

165. The second draft resolution, on the participation of women in rural development programmes (E/CN.6/L.627), was submitted by Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Finland, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Uruguay and Zaire. Argentina was subsequently added as co-sponsor. It contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, the operative part of which was revised when introduced.

166. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors drew the attention of the Commission to the importance that had been accorded to agricultural development programmes during the Second Development Decade. She stated that training of women for agriculture was extremely important because in some countries the majority of agricultural workers were composed of women. An increase in the contribution of women agricultural workers to the development of their countries could help solve many problems, in particular, the exodus from rural areas to towns and cities.

167. Canada and France submitted amendments to the draft resolution which were accepted by the sponsors.

168. At its 592nd meeting, on 28 February 1972, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution as revised and amended /For the text, see chap. IX, draft resolution III/.

169. The third draft resolution concerning the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights (E/CN.6/L.632) was submitted by the Dominican Republic, France, Norway and the United Kingdom. It contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

170. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors stated that its purpose was to ensure as far as possible that two seminars on subjects relating to the status of women should be held each year, and especially in the years when the Commission did not meet. Another important provision was the invitation to Governments to nominate more women and persons involved in elimination of discrimination on the grounds of sex for fellowships.

171. During the discussion on the draft various members objected to the use of the words "of more persons" in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

172. In the light of the observations made, the sponsors agreed to replace in operative paragraph 2 a the words "more persons involved in" by the words "those involved in the work of".

173. At its 593rd meeting, on 29 February 1972, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution, as amended. /For the text, see chap. VIII resolution 9 (XXIV) and chap. IX, draft resolution./

174. The fourth draft resolution, on the integration of women at all levels of development (E/CN.6/L.634), was submitted by Colombia, Finland, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Mauritania, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia and United States of America. It contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the operative paragraphs of which were revised when introduced.

175. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors observed that its purpose was to complement the resolution on the status of women in rural areas adopted by the Commission at its present session /resolution 14 (XXIV)/.

176. An amendment submitted by the representative of France was accepted by the other sponsors of the draft resolution.

177. At its 594th meeting, on 29 February 1972, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as revised, by 28 votes to none, with one abstention. /For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution IX./

178. The fifth draft resolution on increased activities relating to the status of women at the regional level (E/CN.6/L.636) was submitted by Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Liberia, Nigeria, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay. It contained a draft resolution which was recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

179. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors recalled that the Commission had, at its twenty-third session, approved by an overwhelming majority a similar draft resolution (draft resolution VIII) for adoption by the Economic and Social Council which was, however, referred back to it by the Council for more detailed consideration. She stated that in draft resolution E/CN.6/L.636 the question had been reviewed in the light of the Secretary-General's note containin-

the comments of Governments on draft resolution VIII adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session (E/CN.6/559).

180. The proposal by the representative of Indonesia to replace in operative paragraph 1 the words "all sectors of" was accepted by the sponsors.

181. At its 593rd meeting, on 29 February 1972, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as revised by 23 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. For the text, see chap. VIII, resolution 11 (XXIV) and chap. IX, draft resolution VII.

182. The sixth draft resolution, regarding the Proclamation of 1975 as International Women's Year (E/CN.6/L.637), was submitted by Egypt, Finland, France, Hungary, Philippines, Romania and Tunisia. It contained a draft resolution which the Economic and Social Council was requested to transmit to the General Assembly.

183. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors noted that in spite of the existence of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, women were still the subject of discrimination. She stated that the purpose of the draft resolution was to create the conditions which would encourage the maximum participation of women at the national and international levels, in the internal life of their countries and in the implementation of national development plans. She emphasized that the problem of the status of women should be a matter of concern to all States.

184. Although the draft resolution received overwhelming support from members of the Commission, divergent views were expressed as regards the title which should be given to the international year. In the view of several members, the title should reflect the present pre-occupation of women as well as the objectives sought in the proclamation of an International Year. Proposals to that effect were submitted by various members.

185. In the light of the observations made, the sponsors decided to add, after operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution which the Economic and Social Council was requested to transmit to the General Assembly, a new paragraph to read as follows:

"Decides to devote this year to intensified action to promote equality between men and women and to increase women's contribution to national and international development".

The sponsors proposed some further modifications which were accepted.

186. At its 593rd meeting, on 29 February 1972, the Commission adopted unanimously as revised, draft resolution E/CN.6/L.637. For the text, see chap. VIII, resolution 10 (XXIV) and chap. IX, draft resolution VI.

187. The seventh draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.638), concerning an interregional meeting of experts on the role of women in development, which was submitted by the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, and the Philippines and to which Chile was subsequently added as co-sponsor, contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

188. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors emphasized the importance of bringing together in a joint project for the first time the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission for Social Development.

189. On the proposal of the representative of the Philippines, the sponsors agreed to add in operative paragraph 2 the words "as well as to other appropriate resolutions recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-fourth session, under agenda item 6 concerning the further elaboration of a programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women".

190. At its 594th meeting, on 29 February 1972, the Commission adopted unanimously the draft resolution, as revised. /For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution VIII./

B. Activities of the specialized agencies to promote the advancement of women and co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system

191. The Commission considered subitems c and d of agenda item 6 at its 590th, 591st and 594th to 597th meetings.

192. Under subitem c it had before it reports by UNESCO (E/CN.6/557) and by the International Labour Office (E/CN.6/556) on their activities of particular interest to women; under subitem d it had before it a report of the Inter-American Commission of Women on its activities (E/CN.6/558). 9/

193. The representative of UNESCO introduced the report on UNESCO activities during the period 1970-1971 of special interest to women and pointed out that it was only a summary and represented merely a small selection of activities undertaken by UNESCO during the period under consideration to promote the access of women to education, science and culture. She stressed the fact that member States had shown a rising interest in the UNESCO programme relating to women. That programme which was inter-sectorial and multidisciplinary had been developed partly in collaboration with other organs of the United Nations system.

194. The representative of UNESCO drew attention to the following points in the report, in particular:

(a) Fifty-nine States had now ratified or acceded to the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 1960.

(b) Studies had been prepared on co-education, literacy and rural development.

(c) Experimental projects for equal access of girls and women to education had been undertaken in Chile, Nepal and Upper Volta. It was expected that the experience gained by the three projects would benefit not only other regions of those countries, but would be available also to other countries.

(d) The priority areas in UNESCO activities concerning women and education covered literacy for women, technical and vocational education and education in the context of rural development.

9/ Issued in English and Spanish only.

(e) With regard to the training of women for responsible posts, 281 fellowships had been granted to women in 1969-70.

(f) The collaboration of women's non-governmental organizations had proved to be most valuable, in particular in the struggle against illiteracy.

(g) Three regional conferences had been held during the period under review in three different areas: the Third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for Economic Planning in the Arab States; the Third Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for Economic Planning in Asia; and the Conference of Ministers of Education and Ministers Responsible for the Promotion of Science and Technology in Relation to Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(h) Twenty States members of UNESCO had selected equal access of girls and women to education as one of the priority topics for the International Education Year.

195. In introducing the report of the International Labour Office on the activities of the ILO which had a particular bearing on the employment of women, the representative of the ILO pointed out that all ILO activities were of concern to women. Out of the 136 Conventions and 144 Recommendations which constituted the International Labour Code, only a few applied to women only. the rest applied to men and women alike. Continued progress was being made with the application of these standards, especially in the human rights field. The main thrust of ILO activities continued to be in the related fields of employment promotion and human resources development, and greater efforts needed to be made to ensure girls and women practical access to employment and to all forms of vocational and technical training and to raise their status in rural areas. Despite encouraging progress in certain fields, women were still not being reached directly by a great many operational projects and measures were needed to increase their involvement, particularly in handicrafts and small industries and training for rural occupations. The ILO continued to study the impact of technical and scientific progress on the employment and conditions of work of both men and women workers.

196. The position of women in economic life was particularly unsatisfactory in some of the developing countries, and the ILO was striving in the context of the World Employment Programme to create the possibility of equal work for men and women in all sectors of the economy. Progress had been made in the last two years regarding the integration of women in economic life, but there was no ground for complacency and it was still true that women represented the most under-utilized force in the world. The ILO was well aware of the situation and hoped, with the co-operation of the Commission, to reinforce its efforts to give women the right to work so that they might thus contribute effectively to the economic life of their countries.

197. Some representatives commented on the advisability of revising the International Labour Code and bringing up-to-date some of the Conventions which were of particular concern to women, in the light of scientific and technical developments.

198. Other representatives warned against the possible contradiction between the right to equality with men and the protection of women workers. Where employment of women on night work and in various jobs that were dangerous or injurious to the

health and welfare of women workers, was prohibited, it might also mean that women were denied equal opportunity of employment, especially in professional occupations. The view was expressed that men and women were exposed to the same risks to health and safety and should be protected equally through proper working conditions and adequate safety facilities and services.

199. It was pointed out that while the trend was to protect all workers without discrimination, there were dangers in opposing generally the concept of protective legislation for women only, since women would always need special protection in the sphere of maternity and in the related fields of occupational safety and health in relation to the biological function of reproduction.

200. The view was expressed that the employment of women was a complex problem and that the Commission considered it in a superficial manner, without taking into account different situations according to the social and political systems of the country concerned as well as its degree of development. It was hoped that the ILO would pay more attention to women's unemployment in its future activities and in its reports to the Commission.

201. The point was made that education and employment were closely linked and that unemployment in the developing countries was often a result of educational systems ill-adapted to the countries' concern.

202. There was general concern with regard to the reported increase of illiteracy among women, which would bear watching by the Commission, the regional economic commissions and by intergovernmental organizations. In some instances, woman's dual task of work in and away from home left her neither the time nor energy for education, let alone literacy.

203. However, it was also noted that where equal access to education had existed women had often neglected their opportunities. Further study was needed of the reasons for the increase in illiteracy and the high drop-out and wastage rate among women attending literacy classes.

204. Several representatives dwelt on the urgent need to assist rural women and voiced concern regarding the general exodus to the cities. The point was made that the education of rural women should encompass a larger field and not be confined to home economics education, but include education in agriculture, industry, science and technology, if women were to become a productive force in their countries. Education should be at various levels and the scientific emphasis and rural education should be developed simultaneously.

205. It was suggested that there might be wider co-operation between some of the specialized agencies and that others might be inspired to give a higher priority to those aspects of their work which concerned the advancement of women. It was also suggested that non-governmental organizations and other voluntary bodies might consider the appointment of "collaborators" to work with the specialized agencies in different countries.

206. At the 590th meeting, the representative of the Inter-American Commission of Women introduced the report of that body on its activities (E/CN.6/558). She drew attention to the following points:

(a) Women should be mobilized at the local, national and regional levels in order to exert their influence in decision-making.

(b) Women had to be trained and educated and made fully aware of the forces at work in the society in which they lived so that they might be transformed from mere onlookers into effective actors.

(c) Certain traditional attitudes had prevented women in the past from fulfilling their role as active members of a modern and changing society. A change in attitude could best be achieved through education, directed to all groups of society in order to attain an objective image of Latin American women and to prepare them not only to carry out their traditional functions, but also to participate in the development of their countries.

207. The Inter-American Commission of Women worked for the extension of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to the women of America. It also sought to train women for active, conscious and organized participation in the planning and execution of programmes for the integral development of the countries of the hemisphere.

208. The programme of work had covered, among others, the following activities: elimination of discrimination against women in legislation in the Americas; the creation and/or strengthening of women's bureaux; equal pay for equal work; political rights of women; women in the social, economic, educational and cultural development in Latin America; promotion and training for effective participation in conceiving and applying plans and programmes for the integral development of their countries; strengthening of the programmes in national areas.

209. Several representatives expressed the view that the Inter-American Commission of Women had made a dynamic contribution to the solution of the problems of Latin American women and its experience could be very useful to the Commission in its work. Accordingly, it was thought that it might be desirable to strengthen co-ordination between the Commission on the Status of Women and the Inter-American Commission of Women.

Consideration of draft resolutions and voting

210. At the 594th meeting, the representative of Belgium, on behalf also of France, introduced draft resolution E/CN.6/L.633, entitled "Activities of agencies in the United Nations system which are of special concern to women". Argentina, Colombia and Uruguay subsequently joined as sponsors of the draft resolution. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having noted with interest the reports of the agencies in the United Nations system which have programmes of special concern to women, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme,

Aware of the importance for the progress of society as a whole of the programmes of these agencies to promote the advancement of women,

Aware also of the need for a policy of having women present at all levels of decision-making, so that fully effective implementation of these programmes may be achieved,

1. Expresses the hope that the Governments of the member States will recognize the importance of an increased presence of women on their national delegations, both at the general conferences of and at the various meetings and conferences organized within these agencies, as well as within national committees and other national liaison bodies;

2. Expresses also the hope that the executive heads of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme will continue to recommend to member States increased participation of women in activities within the competence of their agency and will ensure that women are present in all sectors of their secretariat;

3. Requests the executive heads of the above-mentioned agencies to keep the Commission informed of the extent (in numbers and as a proportion) of the participation of women referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above."

211. The text was orally revised by the sponsors as follows: (a) In paragraph 2, the words "the Secretary-General of the United Nations will invite" were inserted between the words "Expresses also the hope that" and "the executive heads"; and the words "will continue" and "will ensure" were replaced by "to continue" and "to ensure"; (b) In paragraph 3, the reference to paragraph 2 was deleted. Further, the draft resolution was recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

212. At its 594th meeting, on 29 February 1972, the Commission approved unanimously the draft resolution, as orally revised. /For the text see chap. VIII, resolution 12 (XXIV) and chap. IX, draft resolution X./

213. At the 595th meeting, the representative of Romania introduced draft resolution E/CN.6/L.639 on UNESCO activities of special interest to women, and which included a text for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Indonesia and the United States of America subsequently joined as sponsors of the draft resolution.

214. The representative of Austria proposed that the following words be added to the end of the last operative paragraph:

"and preparing boys and girls for a marriage in partnership and for a responsible parenthood".

At the request of the sponsors, the representative of Austria withdrew her amendment.

215. At its 595th meeting, on 1 March 1972, the Commission adopted the draft resolution by 29 votes to none, with 1 abstention. /For the text, see chap. VIII, resolution 13 (XXIV) and chap IX, draft resolution XI./

216. At the 596th meeting, the representative of Colombia, also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, the United States of America and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution (E/CN.6/L.645) on co-operation with intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system, which read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling resolution 48 (IV) of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report submitted by the Inter-American Commission of Women in document E/CN.6/558 on its activities for effective implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and of their real integration in the processes of change and development of the American continent and in the transformation of the socio-economic structures which are holding back the general progress of its peoples,

Recognizing the urgent need for new strategies permitting the immediate adoption of concrete measures to eliminate de jure and de facto forms of discrimination still existing against women,

Aware of the need to co-ordinate efforts among international organizations and specialized regional and national bodies, including non-governmental organizations, to prevent duplication of efforts and work, which has repercussions on the technical and financial aspects of any development policy,

Welcoming the affirmation of the Inter-American Commission of Women in favour of intensifying its relationship of co-operation with the Commission on the Status of Women with a view to carrying out programmes of concerted action in the near future,

1. Requests the Inter-American Commission to include in the agenda for its Sixteenth Assembly in 1972 any relevant aspect of the programme of work of this Commission, as contained in the provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session, which would be appropriate to existing regional and national conditions, and in particular the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the growing interest of other regional and intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system, such as the newly created Commission of Arab Women of the League of Arab States;

3. Expresses the hope that other regional intergovernmental organizations interested in the Status of Women will be represented at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit this resolution to the Member States."

217. The sponsors submitted a revised text (E/CN.6/L.645/Rev.1), in which:

(a) A new second preambular paragraph was inserted to read as follows:

"Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) on the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women;"

(b) In operative paragraph 1, the word "Requests" was replaced by "Invites";

(c) Operative paragraph 2 was replaced by the following text:

"Expresses its satisfaction at the growing interest of other regional and intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system, such as the newly created Commission of Arab Women of the League of Arab States, in the promotion of the advancement of women;"

(d) Operative paragraph 3, was replaced by the following text:

"Expresses the hope that other appropriate regional intergovernmental organizations will implement to the fullest degree possible the United Nations programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women as outlined in General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) and will be represented at future sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women;"

(e) In operative paragraph 4, after the words "Member States", the following text was added:

"as well as to the secretariats of intergovernmental organizations, including copies of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV), with a view to encouraging co-operation between Member States and intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system in the implementation of programmes for the advancement of women".

218. At its 597th meeting, on 2 March 1972, the Commission adopted the revised and orally modified draft resolution by 21 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. /For the text of the resolution, see chap. VIII, resolution 15 (XXIV)./

VI. PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN EMERGENCY AND ARMED CONFLICT
IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, SELF-DETERMINATION, NATIONAL
LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE

219. The Commission considered item 8 of its agenda at its 594th to 597th meetings. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General (E/CN.6/561 and Add.1 and 2).

220. In introducing the report, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that it had been prepared in accordance with resolution 1515 (XLVIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Commission at its twenty-third session. ^{10/} In that resolution, the Secretary-General was requested to submit to the Commission at its twenty-fourth session a report containing information available from UNICEF, UNRWA, and ICRC and from any other appropriate bodies on the condition of women and children in armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence. She noted that it contained two main chapters: one concerning the protection of women and children under international humanitarian law and one on the condition of women and children in particular situations. She also drew attention to a study on the protection of women and children in armed conflict prepared for the Commission by ICRC which was annexed to the Secretary-General's report.

221. Several representatives stressed the urgent need to adopt concrete and practical measures for the protection of women and children in emergency or armed conflict, in view of the political tensions prevailing in many parts of the world and of the occupation of certain territories by foreign armies. According to them, the existing international instruments on the application of humanitarian principles in time of war were insufficient, as regards especially the protection of women and children.

222. In addition, the Commission was urged by some members to assume, as a moral duty, the leadership in the formulation of new and general standards which would provide effective guarantees to women and children in emergency or war-time and which would be applicable to any region of the world and not just to certain areas. These general principles could also serve as guidelines for the Commission in discussing the above item and would help prevent a purely political approach to the matter. Some representatives stated that reference to special situations of armed conflict was needed to illustrate the scope and nature of the problem in certain areas in order to enable the Commission and other competent organs to develop ways and means of more effective protection.

223. Several representatives referred to the suggestion in the report of the Secretary-General concerning the possibility of recommending guidelines and principles that might be taken into account in formulating the safeguards needed to

^{10/} See the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-third session (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 /E/4831/, chap. XIII, draft resolution VII.

protect women and children in situations of emergency or armed conflict (see E/CN.6/561, para. 51). It was said that the study which the ICRC had made for the Commission would be useful in this respect. Some representatives considered that the elaboration of a declaration outlining the guarantees which would be provided would also be a useful measure for the Commission to take.

224. Some members noted that the basic principles for the protection of civilians in war-time adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, contained no specific reference to women and children. According to them no special rules should apply to women if they were part of the general civilian population. It was recognized that women and children might need special protection in certain circumstances, but they maintained that the actual position of women and children who participated as combatants in time of war was a fact which should be taken into consideration.

225. Several members, noting that ICRC had decided to convene in Geneva from 3 May to 3 June 1972 a second session of the Conference of Governmental Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, to examine inter alia two additional draft protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 11/ welcomed the efforts being made for the reaffirmation and development of international law applicable in time of armed conflict. In this connexion, the Commission was urged to follow closely the work of the forthcoming session of the Conference of Governmental Experts to express its concern as regards the present state of international law with respect to the protection of women and children in war-time and to recommend to the Conference the inclusion of appropriate provisions in the additional draft protocols. Several members emphasized that women should participate in the forthcoming review of the Geneva Conventions.

226. Some members referred to the situation of women and children in specific situations and, in this connexion, alleged that some States had failed to comply with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, especially the fourth Convention on the protection of civilian persons in time of war. Referring to the report of the Secretary-General, and to the information furnished by UNRWA, they stated that women and children in certain areas were subjected to degrading treatment and to abuses such as abduction and rape, deportation, the use of heads of families as hostages, reprisals against entire families, and change of curricula in schools, as a means of depriving children of their original identity. Reference was also made to the administrative measures taken in some other areas which, by denying freedom of movement and residence to the population, led to the break-up of families.

227. It was also observed that the rules of conventional warfare have been changed due to the development of nuclear warfare and guerilla warfare and because of the development of new and more sophisticated weapons and new tactics of war. The view was expressed that the fourth Geneva Convention was not fully implemented. Moreover, it did not cover all aspects of protection measures needed to meet present-day requirements and consequently there was a need to redefine the rules of war. It was furthermore noted that the question of the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time was related to larger and more complex issues

11/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), Nos. 970-973.

and that the important distinction between protection during international conflict and protection during non-international conflict should be clearly maintained. With respect to non-international conflict the principles of the sovereignty of the State and its right to maintain law and order were involved. The hope was expressed that the Secretary-General in preparing future reports on this item would give attention to developments in the field of non-international conflict, in particular the work being done by ICRC in this regard.

Consideration of draft resolution and voting

228. A draft resolution on protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence was submitted by Egypt, Hungary, Iraq and Mauritania (E/CN.6/L.642). It contained a draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council which was modified when introduced. The draft resolution read as follows:

"The Commission on the Status of Women,

Invites the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following resolution:

The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling resolutions 4 (XXII) of the Commission on the Status of Women, on protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict, in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, (I) and (XXIII) of the Teheran Conference, 2675 (XXV) of the General Assembly,

Noting that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 is not fully implemented in armed conflicts and occupied territories,

Expressing deep concern for the fate of women and children from the civil population in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, who often become victims of destruction and who suffer from conditions detrimental to their lives and to human dignity,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (48) of 28 May 1970, which provides for the possibility of drafting an international declaration on this subject,

Noting the Secretary-General's report E/CN.6/561 on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence,

Considering the Secretary-General's reports A/8370 and A/8313 on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, A/8314 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the report of the Special Working Group of Experts established under resolution 6 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights and the report of the Special Committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories established under General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII),

Realizing that children in the occupied territories in the Middle East are suffering from the lack of basic needs of life, as revealed in the Secretary-General's report E/CN.6/561,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for giving special consideration in his report to the General Assembly on "Respect of Human Rights in Armed Conflict", to the suggestion of the Commission regarding the necessity of taking specific measures of protection relating to women and children in periods of armed conflicts and in occupied territories,

2. Requests the Secretary-General and the Commission on the Status of Women to continue their efforts aiming at the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (48) and, if necessary, to draft a declaration on the subject,

3. Welcomes the fact that the International Committee of the Red Cross Conference of Government experts to be held in Geneva in May 1972 will give consideration, inter alia, to the problem of special measures for the protection of women and children in periods of armed conflicts and occupation with the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian laws,

4. Requests Governments, the United Nations organs, the specialized agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the non-governmental organizations to mobilize world public opinion in support of women and children referred to in the Secretary-General's report and in the discussions of the Commission on the Status of Women, and to develop ways and means of rendering all possible humanitarian support to them, and to inform the Secretary-General of the steps taken in this respect,

5. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Commission on the Status of Women based on replies received under paragraph 4 above,

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Commission on the Status of Women every two years reports on the condition of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence based on information available from appropriate United Nations bodies and in official United Nations documents,

7. Decides to include the question of the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence in the work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women."

229. In introducing the draft resolution, one of the sponsors stated that its purpose was to provide information which would enable the Commission to take measures concerning the protection of women and children in emergency or war-time.

230. In the course of the discussion of the draft resolution, some representatives expressed the view that the draft resolution should not contain specific references to geographical areas. It was also said that the elaboration of a declaration might be unnecessary in view of the convening in May 1972 of an ICRC Conference

which would deal with the question of additional draft protocols to the Geneva Conventions. Divergent opinions were also expressed on the following points: (a) as to whether the title of the draft resolution should not be broadened in order to include a reference to special problems of wives and children in emergency or war-time; (b) as to whether a reference to the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War should be included; (c) as to whether women combatants should not be expressly excluded from the measures envisaged.

231. The representative of Iraq submitted an amendment which was accepted by the sponsors to add to paragraph 7 "or any other information furnished by Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council".

232. In the light of the observations made, the sponsors submitted a revised draft resolution to which the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was added as a co-sponsor (E/CN.6/L.642/Rev.1). The last two preambular paragraphs and the operative part of the revised draft resolution, which was modified when introduced, read as follows:

"Realizing that children are suffering from the lack of basic needs of life in many areas of the world including those areas referred to in the Secretary-General's report E/CN.6/561 and Add.2, namely in the Middle East, Africa and Asia,

Realizing also that women in war-torn areas are often victims of many forms of assault on personal dignity,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for giving special consideration in his report to the General Assembly on 'Respect of Human Rights in Armed Conflict', to the suggestion of the Commission regarding the necessity of taking specific measures of protection relating to women and children in periods of armed conflicts and in occupied territories,

2. Requests the Secretary-General and the Commission on the Status of Women to continue their efforts aiming at the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (48) and, if necessary, to draft a declaration on the subject,

3. Welcomes the fact that the International Committee of the Red Cross Conference of Government Experts to be held in Geneva in May 1972 will give consideration, inter alia, to the problem of special measures for the protection of women and children in periods of armed conflicts and occupation with the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian laws,

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the views of the Commission on the Status of Women on the question of the protection of women and children in periods of armed conflicts to the aforementioned Conference of Government Experts,

5. Requests Governments, the United Nations organs, the specialized agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the non-governmental organizations to mobilize world public opinion in support of women and children referred to in the Secretary-General's report and in the

discussions of the Commission on the Status of Women, and to develop ways and means of rendering all possible humanitarian support to them, and to inform the Secretary-General of the steps taken in this respect,

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Commission on the Status of Women based on replies received under paragraph 4 above,

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Commission on the Status of Women every two years reports on the condition of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence based on information available from appropriate United Nations bodies, in official United Nations documents, and any other objective information from Governments and non-governmental bodies in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council,

8. Decides to include the question of the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence in the work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women."

233. The sponsors accepted the proposal by the representative of France to add the following phrase at the end of operative paragraph 3: "and expresses the wish that, among the Government experts who will participate in that Conference, Governments of Member States will appoint women who are making a fundamental contribution to the establishment of humanitarian law for the protection of women and children".

234. The sponsors also accepted the proposals by the representative of Romania to delete in operative paragraph 3 the words "International Committee of the Red Cross" from the first line and insert the words "convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross" after "Conference of Government experts" and to replace the words "development of humanitarian laws" in the fourth line by the words "development of humanitarian international law applicable in armed conflicts".

235. The United States of America submitted the following amendments (E/CN.6/L.651):

(a) Second preambular paragraph: add "s" to "Convention"; after "time of war" insert the words "and Treatment of Prisoners of War"; and change the word "is" to "are";

(b) After the third preambular paragraph, insert a new preambular paragraph to read as follows:

"Aware of the psychological effects suffered by women and children as a result of the lack of information as to the fate of their relatives who are victims of armed conflict.";

(c) After the seventh preambular paragraph, insert a new preambular paragraph to read as follows:

"Aware that if women are acting in a combatant role, they cannot expect to be accorded the special protection as non-combatant civilians.".

236. A motion for closure of the debate submitted by the representative of Egypt was adopted by 21 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

237. At its 597th meeting, on 2 March 1972, the Commission voted on draft resolution E/CN.6/L.642/Rev.1 and the amendments thereto (E/CN.6/L.651). At the request of the representative of the United States, the draft resolution was voted upon paragraph by paragraph. The vote was as follows:

(a) The first paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 25 votes to none, with 3 abstentions;

(b) The amendment to the second preambular paragraph (see para. 235 a above) was rejected by 12 votes to 4, with 11 abstentions;

(c) The second paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 26 votes to none, with 2 abstentions;

(d) The third paragraph of the preamble was adopted unanimously;

(e) The amendment to add a new preambular paragraph after the third preambular paragraph (see para. 235 b above) was rejected by 11 votes to 6 with 12 abstentions;

(f) The fourth paragraph of the preamble was adopted by 24 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions;

(g) The fifth paragraph of the preamble was adopted unanimously;

(h) Also at the request of the representative of Uruguay, the sixth paragraph of the preamble was voted upon separately. The paragraph was adopted by 17 votes to 4 with 8 abstentions;

(i) Also at the request of the representative of Uruguay, the seventh paragraph of the preamble was voted upon separately. The paragraph was adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions;

(j) The amendment to add a new preambular paragraph after the seventh preambular paragraph (see para. 235 c above) was rejected by 13 votes to 7, with 9 abstentions;

(k) The eighth paragraph of the preamble was adopted unanimously;

(l) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted unanimously;

(m) At the request of the representative of Belgium the words "and, if necessary, to draft a declaration on the subject" in operative paragraph 2 were voted upon separately. The words were adopted by 20 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions;

(n) Operative paragraph 2, as a whole, was adopted by 21 votes to 4 with 4 abstentions;

(o) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted unanimously;

(p) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted unanimously;

(q) Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 26 votes to none, with 3 abstentions;

(r) Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 24 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions;

(s) Operative paragraph 7 was adopted by 23 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions;

(t) Operative paragraph 8 was adopted by 22 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions;

238. The draft resolution, as a whole as revised, was adopted by 18 votes to none, with 11 abstentions. [For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution XII.]

VII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

239. At its 598th meeting, on 3 March 1972, the Commission on the Status of Women unanimously adopted its report to the Economic and Social Council on its twenty-fourth session.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE
STATUS OF WOMEN AT ITS TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

A. Resolutions

240. The Commission adopted the following resolutions:

- 1 (XXIV). Influence of mass communication media on the formation of a new attitude towards the role of women in present-day society 12/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling that the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women establishes the urgent necessity of adopting all the measures required to ensure the effective recognition of the equality of men and women,

Conscious of the great influence of mass communication media in the determination of cultural patterns which affect the full development of women,

Noting that all the Commission's efforts to promote the advancement of women encounter a serious obstacle in the deep-rooted attitudes in men and women which tend to perpetuate the status quo,

Observing that these attitudes are due to cultural patterns which to a certain extent determine their way of thinking and feeling and which are disseminated on a vast scale today as a result of the technical advances in mass communication media,

1. Resolves to include in the agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "Influence of mass communication media on the formation of a new attitude towards the role of women in present-day society"; .

2. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the present resolution to Member States of the United Nations and interested non-governmental organizations, inviting their comments on the subject along with any other relevant information, and to prepare a report on such comments for submission to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to consider the possibility of carrying out interdisciplinary studies on the subject.

/580th plenary meeting,
18 February 1972/

12/ See paras. 29-32 above.

2 (XXIV). Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women 13/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having studied with interest the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 14/

1. Expresses its appreciation for the informative report submitted to the Commission by the Secretary-General;
2. Expresses its thanks to those Governments of States Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations which submitted information concerning the implementation of the Declaration;
3. Notes with satisfaction that the Declaration has been publicized in a variety of ways and in particular that its text now exists in at least 17 languages;
4. Further notes with satisfaction that there exists a general trend among Member States towards compliance with the principles set forth in the Declaration;
5. Draws attention to the progress made, especially in the political, economic and social fields, in the period under review and the influence of the Declaration in helping to bring about this progress;
6. Regrets, however, that in many instances full compliance with those principles has not yet been achieved and that wide discrepancies often exist between the situation in law and the situation in fact;
7. Notes in particular that among the major obstacles to the full realization by women of the rights set forth in the Declaration are: (a) the traditional concepts of the roles of men and women in the family, in the community and society at large; (b) the difficulties for women to combine their family, employment and civic responsibilities; and (c) the low status of women in rural areas in some developing countries, specifically those women engaged in agriculture who make up the majority of the labour force in some of these countries;
8. Expresses the hope that Member States will take all appropriate legislative and other measures to give full effect to the Declaration;
9. Emphasizes the importance of publicity being given to the Declaration by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations through all available means;
10. Requests the Secretary-General to issue in 1972 the pamphlet on the Declaration aimed at popular dissemination and to report to the Commission at its

13/ See paras. 36-38 above.

14/ E/CN.6/548.

twenty-sixth session on other measures taken by the United Nations to give publicity to the Declaration.

/582nd plenary meeting,
21 February 1972/

3 (XXIV). Programme of work and establishment of priorities 15/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General on the political rights of women 16/ and on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 17/

Convinced that the preparation of future reports on the implementation of the Declaration would be facilitated by the preparation of guidelines for use by Governments,

Believing that such guidelines would make possible the preparation of analytical reports, which would by their nature indicate whether or not there is a need for future international instruments to eliminate discrimination against women,

1. Requests Member States of the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of the action taken by them to give effect to the principles of the Declaration, providing information so far as possible on the basis of guidelines to be provided by the Secretary-General;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate these guidelines to all Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

3. Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution II.7/

/583rd plenary meeting,
22 February 1972/

15/ See paras. 86-90 above.

16/ A/8132.

17/ See E/CN.6/548 and Add.1.

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Convinced that the implementation of the provisions of ILO Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value constitutes a major step in advancing the status of women workers,

Noting that while progress has been made in this regard much remains to be done,

Aware of the difficulties of implementing ILO Convention No. 100 without objective job analysis and evaluation,

1. Conveys its appreciation to the International Labour Office for the excellent progress report on equal pay for work of equal value 19/ prepared for the consideration of the Commission;

2. Expresses the hope that States Members of the United Nations who have not yet ratified ILO Convention No. 100 will do so without further delay;

3. Also expresses the hope that States parties to ILO Convention No. 100 as well as the International Labour Office will continue their efforts to ensure the application to all workers of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value;

4. Requests the International Labour Office:

(a) To continue to study measures to promote objective appraisal of jobs on the basis of the work to be performed with a view to developing objective analysis, evaluation and classification criteria;

(b) To analyse the concept of pay and the factors determining its level and structure (including deferred pay) with a view to the effective application of the principle of equal remuneration of men and women;

(c) To include, in its periodic reports to the Commission, information relating to the progress of its research on the subject (including the points mentioned in subparagraphs a and b above as well as national efforts to promote the participation of women in collective negotiations on job classification, evaluation and remuneration).

5. Further requests the International Labour Office, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to up-date the publication Equal Pay for Equal Work 20/ and to distribute the revised pamphlet as widely as possible.

/583rd plenary meeting,
22 February 1972/

18/ See paras. 48-57 above.

19/ E/CN.6/550.

20/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.IV.4.

5 (XXIV). International instruments or instruments relating to the status of women 21/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "International instruments and national standards relating to the status of women",

Having regard to the great contribution made by women in the social, political, economic and cultural life of countries and the role played by women in the family, particularly as mothers,

Concerned at the continuing discrimination against women,

Considering that discrimination against women, resulting in the denial or limitation of their equality with men is unjust and constitutes an infringement of human dignity,

Desiring to give effect to the principles set out in the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and to ensure the speedy adoption of the necessary practical measures for that purpose,

Having regard to the fact that there has not been enough time to study the Secretary-General's report "Study of provisions in existing conventions that relate to the status of women", 22/ which may provide valuable information on the degree to which the equality of women with men is guaranteed in existing international instruments,

Considering nevertheless that, to judge by present conditions, existing international instruments relating to the status of women are not adequate in all respects,

Convinced that it is desirable to adopt a new international instrument or instruments designed to eliminate discrimination against women,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to call upon the States Members of the United Nations to transmit their views or proposals concerning the nature and content of a new instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women and to prepare a working paper taking into account the replies of Governments;

2. Resolves to place on the agenda of its twenty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of proposals concerning a new instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women", and therefore decides, in order to facilitate this work, to establish a working group composed of 13 to 15 members of the Commission appointed with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, which is to meet five days before the beginning of the Commission's twenty-fifth session and begin work on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments of international law to

21/ See paras. 59-78 above.

22/ E/CN.6/552.

eliminate discrimination against women in the light of Governments' replies and of the Secretary-General's report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assist the Working Group and the Commission itself in their work.

/588th plenary meeting,
24 February 1972/

6 (XXIV). Status of women and family planning 23/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2211 (XXI) and 2716 (XXV), of 17 December 1966 and 15 December 1970, and Commission resolution 7 (XXIII), of 7 April 1970,

Recalling resolution XVIII of the International Conference on Human Rights, dated 12 May 1968, 24/

Taking note of the progress report submitted by the Special Rapporteur on the status of women and family planning, 25/

Considering that 1974 has been designated World Population Year,

1. Expresses its thanks to the Special Rapporteur and the Secretary-General for having prepared some useful guidelines which will assist Governments in undertaking national studies, and for having successfully held consultations with Governments concerning the preparation of national studies on the status of women and family planning and concerning the possibility of holding world-wide and regional seminars on the subject;

2. Requests Member States of the United Nations to supply the Secretary-General with information on national studies undertaken on the basis of the standards and guidelines suggested;

3. Further requests Member States to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur in her consultations, in order to facilitate the preparation of the report to be submitted to the Commission at its twenty-fifth session;

4. Urges the non-governmental organizations to continue to extend their valuable collaboration for this purpose;

23/ See paras. 138-141 above.

24/ See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 14.

25/ E/CN.6/564.

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Member States and to non-governmental organizations for the co-operation they have extended to the Special Rapporteur;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the present resolution to Member States.

/589th plenary meeting,
25 February 1972/

7 (XXIV). Status of women in private law 26/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having noted with appreciation the draft outline of the report on legal capacity of married women 27/ submitted by the Secretary-General under the work programme adopted for study of the status of women in private law, 28/

Bearing in mind that the status of married women under the law of many nations continues to uphold discrimination that not only affects women but harms the entire family,

Observing with satisfaction the efforts which some countries are making to remedy this legal situation,

1. Expresses its pleasure at the start made on these studies, which are intended to serve as a guide to better legislation for the benefit of women;

2. Recognizes that the proposed guidelines correspond to the principles which guide the Commission on the Status of Women in its work;

3. Approves the outline.

/590th plenary meeting,
25 February 1972/

26/ See paras. 129-131 above.

27/ See E/CN.6/563, annex.

28/ See the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-first session (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 /E/4472/), chap. IV.

8 (XXIV). Status of the unmarried mother 29/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the legal and social status of the unmarried mother, 30/

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution IV.7

/592nd plenary meeting,
28 February 1972/

9 (XXIV). Programme of advisory services in the field of human rights 31/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having studied the reports of the Secretary-General relating to 1971 and 1972 on the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, 32/

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution see chap. IX, draft resolution V.7

/593rd plenary meeting,
28 February 1972/

10 (XXIV). International Women's Year 33/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Being concerned to find that in spite of the existence of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other instruments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and in spite of the progress made in the matter of equal rights, women continue to be discriminated against in the political, cultural, economic and social fields.

29/ See paras. 113-124 above.

30/ E/CN.6/562.

31/ See paras. 169-173 above.

32/ E/CN.4/1056 (23 February 1971) and E/CN.4/1087-E/CN.6/555 (2 February 1972).

33/ See paras. 182-186 above.

Noting that the conventions on the subject adopted by the United Nations have not yet been ratified by many Member States,

Convinced that democratic and progressive development in the internal life of each nation, the implementation of national development plans, and the solution of the major problems of concern to States at the present time - international peace and security, disarmament, and the freedom and independence of peoples - all call for maximum participation by women at all levels,

Considering that discrimination against women prevents them from participating on equal terms with men in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries and constitutes an obstacle to the full utilization of human resources and a barrier to full development,

Aware, in addition, of the need for more intensive action to translate into reality the principles of equal rights and non-discrimination against women,

Noting the role played by the measures taken in connexion with the various international years proclaimed by the General Assembly, particularly the International Year for Human Rights, the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the International Education Year,

Bearing in mind the statement submitted by a number of non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, 34/

Requests the Economic and Social Council to transmit the following draft resolution to the General Assembly:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution VI./

/593rd plenary meeting,
29 February 1972/

11 (XXIV). Increased activities relating to the
status of women at the regional level 35/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling draft resolution VIII approved at its twenty-third session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council and the decision taken by the Council at its 1694th meeting on 28 May 1970 to refer the draft resolution back to the Commission for more detailed consideration in the light of comments received from Governments, 36/

34/ E/CN.6/NGO/244.

35/ See paras. 178-181 above.

36/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed forty-eighth session, Supplement No. 1 A (E/4832/Add.1), p. 15.

Having studied the note by the Secretary-General containing the comments received from Governments on draft resolution VIII approved by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-third session, 37/

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution VII./

/593rd plenary meeting,
29 February 1972/

12 (XXIV). Activities of agencies in the United Nations
system of special concern to women 38/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having noted with interest the reports of the agencies in the United Nations system which have programmes of special concern to women, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization, and also the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme,

Recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution X./

/594th plenary meeting,
29 February 1972/

13 (XXIV). Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization of special interest to women 39/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having considered the report on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization activities of special interest to women, 40/ prepared in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 154 F (VII) of 23 August 1948 and with Commission resolution 6 (XXIII) of 9 April 1970,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to adopt the following draft resolution:

37/ E/CN.6/559.

38/ See paras. 210-212 above.

39/ See paras. 213-215 above.

40/ E/CN.6/557.

/For the text of the draft resolution, see chap. IX, draft resolution XI/.

/595th plenary meeting,
1 March 1972/

14 (XXIV). Status of rural women, especially
agricultural workers 41/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 on the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women,

Recalling further that one of the minimum targets specified in the above-mentioned resolution to be achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade in the field of training and employment of women is a substantial increase in the opportunities for their involvement in all facets of agricultural development and agricultural services,

Noting that women in the agricultural sector make up in some developing countries the majority of the female labour force,

Concerned about the low status of women in rural areas, particularly agricultural workers, in some developing countries,

1. Decides to include an item on the status of women in rural areas, particularly agricultural workers, in its programme of work, with a view to studying the ways and means by which women in rural areas can be helped to achieve their maximum potential not only as wives and mothers but also as citizens and full participants in the development of their countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Member States and the specialized agencies concerned, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, and also the United Nations Children's Fund, to furnish the Commission with available information on the status of women in rural areas, particularly agricultural workers, for its consideration in 1974.

/595th plenary meeting,
1 March 1972/

41/ See paras. 91-96 above.

15 (XXIV). Co-operation with intergovernmental organizations
outside the United Nations system 42/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 48 (IV) of 29 March 1947,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 on the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women,

Taking note of the valuable report submitted by the Inter-American Commission of Women 43/ on its activities for effective implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of their real integration in the processes of change and development of the American continent and in the transformation of the socio-economic structures which are holding back the general progress of its peoples,

Recognizing the urgent need for new strategies permitting the immediate adoption of concrete measures to eliminate de jure and de facto forms of discrimination still existing against women,

Aware of the need to co-ordinate efforts among international organizations and specialized regional and national bodies, including non-governmental organizations, to prevent duplication of efforts and work, which has repercussions on the technical and financial aspects of any development policy,

Welcoming the affirmation of the Inter-American Commission of Women in favour of intensifying its relationship of co-operation with the Commission on the Status of Women with a view to carrying out programmes of concerted action in the near future,

1. Invites the Inter-American Commission of Women to include in the agenda for its Sixteenth Assembly in 1972 any relevant aspect of the programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women, as contained in the provisional agenda for the twenty-fifth session, which would be appropriate to existing regional and national conditions, and in particular the unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the growing interest of other regional and intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system, such as the newly created Commission of Arab Women of the League of Arab States, in the promotion of the advancement of women;

3. Expresses the hope that other appropriate regional intergovernmental organizations will implement to the fullest degree possible the Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women as outlined in General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) and will be represented at future sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women;

42/ See paras. 216-218 above.

43/ E/CN.6/558.

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to transmit the present resolution to Member States as well as to the secretariats of intergovernmental organizations, including copies of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV), with a view to encouraging co-operation between Member States and intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system in the implementation of programmes for the advancement of women.

/597th plenary meeting,
2 March 1972/

16 (XXIV). Implementation of the programme of work 44/

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 on the Programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women in which it was stated that the success of such a programme will require, inter alia, maximum use of methods and techniques available through the United Nations system of organizations,

Noting that in its programme of work approved at its twenty-fourth session the Commission on the Status of Women has proposed the inclusion of new projects therein, 45/ including a study on the possibility of preparing an international instrument or instruments on the elimination of discrimination against women,

Concerned that adequate staff in the Secretariat should be available to implement its programme of work adopted at its present session,

Expresses the hope that the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies will assign, within the total staff resources available, adequate staff to fully and effectively implement the Commission's present programme of work.

/597th plenary meeting,
2 March 1972/

B. Other decisions

241. At its 597th meeting in connexion with project 6 of the programme of work on educational activities and dissemination of information concerning the status of women and more particularly project 6 a on preparation of pamphlets, publications and similar activities, the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of compiling the information concerning the status of women for inclusion in the Yearbook on Human Rights in a special section so that

44/ See paras. 94-96 above.

45/ See chap. III above.

it might be possible to issue that section separately as well as in the Yearbook. The Commission also decided to request the Secretary-General to bring this recommendation to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session (see chap. III, paragraph 99 f above).

242. Other decisions of the Commission relating to the programme of work and establishment of priorities may be found in chapter III of this report (see paras. 99-102).

IX. DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND DECISION SUBMITTED TO
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

243. The Commission approved the following draft resolutions:

I

Employment of women in senior and other professional
positions by the secretariats of organizations in the
United Nations system 46/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

Recalling the declarations and instruments adopted by the United Nations acknowledging the equality of status of men and women, inter alia the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and also relevant instruments of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recalling its resolution 2715 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 which requested that the Secretary-General include in the report to the General Assembly data on the employment of women in senior and other professional levels, including their numbers and the positions occupied,

Noting with appreciation that the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/8483) presented to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session included, for the first time, some information on the employment of women, showing the number of women and the levels at which they were employed in senior and professional positions within the secretariats of the United Nations system of organizations,

Noting also that the report reveals that as at 31 August 1971, no women were employed within the United Nations Secretariat at the Under-Secretary-General or Assistant-Secretary-General level; that only three of the total of 62 employed at the D-2 level were women; and that only four of the total of 183 employed at the D-1 level were women,

46/ See paras. 33-35 above.

Further noting that in the less senior and professional ranks of the Secretariat the percentage of women is in inverse proportion to the level of the position, ranging from 8 per cent of the total staff at the P-5 level to 46.2 per cent at the P-1 level,

Noting as well that in all the other organizations of the United Nations system there are no women at the highest levels; only one woman employed at the D-2 level; and only 10 women at the D-1 level,

1. Notes with satisfaction the Secretary-General's recently announced intention to appoint women to positions at the highest levels of the United Nations Secretariat;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his annual report to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat more comprehensive data on the employment of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system of organizations, so as to show the nature of posts and types of duties performed by women in professional and policy-making levels;

3. Urges, once again, the United Nations system of organizations to take or continue to take appropriate measures, including more extensive publicizing of the right of individuals personally to apply for vacant positions, to ensure equal opportunities for the employment of qualified women in senior and professional levels and in policy-making positions;

4. Calls upon Member States, when proposing nationals for appointment to the senior and professional positions in the secretariats of the United Nations system of organizations, to give full consideration to submitting the candidatures of qualified women for all positions, particularly at the policy-making level."

/Approved at the 583rd plenary meeting,
22 February 1972/

II

Programme of work and establishment of priorities^{47/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,

^{47/} See paras, 86-90 above and chap. VIII, resolution 3 (XXIV).

Recalling also the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling its resolutions 731 E (XXVIII), 961 B (XXXVI), 1132 (XLI) and 1325 (XLIV) dated 30 July 1959, 12 July 1963, 26 July 1966 and 31 May 1968,

Convinced that consideration of the implementation of the Declaration would be facilitated if Governments reported on particular aspects of the problems involved according to an established cycle and linked their reports to reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women,

Believing that the preparation of reports can be rationalized so as to reduce the burden on Governments, particularly those of developing States, and the Secretariat,

Noting that the preparation of a separate report as requested under resolution 4 (XXI), of 12 February 1968, of the Commission on the Status of Women containing information on the status of women communicated in accordance with article 8 (2) of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery and on the Convention on the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others would duplicate, to a certain extent, work being undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights but that the implementation of both Conventions is a matter of continuing concern to the Commission on the Status of Women,

1. Requests States Members of the United Nations starting in the period 1972-1973 to submit information on the implementation of the Declaration according to a four-year cycle in which in the first period of two years information would be submitted on the implementation of the civil and political rights set out in articles 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Declaration and in the second period of two years on the implementation of the economic, social and cultural rights set out in articles 2, 9 and 10 of the Declaration;

2. Requests Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to submit to the Secretary-General every two years information on the publicity given to the Declaration and on general and educational measures taken to comply with its provisions, taking into account the provisions of articles 1, 3 and 11;

3. Requests Member States in the period 1972-1973 to submit information to the Secretary-General on the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and thereafter every four years to coincide with reports on the civil and political rights set out in the Declaration;

4. Requests Member States in the period 1972-1973 to submit, as part of their reports on the implementation of the Declaration, information on the implementation, so far as they concern the status of women, of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, including information on the practices of apartheid and colonialism which are the worst forms of slavery, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, and thereafter every four years;

5. Invites Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, when submitting information in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 4 above, to describe primarily developments which have taken place during the period under review with particular emphasis on:

(a) The situation existing in law (the enactment and/or the repeal of relevant constitutional provisions, laws and regulations);

(b) The situation existing in fact (supplemented when appropriate with statistical data and percentages);

(c) The discrepancies, if any, between the situation in law and the situation in fact (including any obstacles which prevent the full implementation of the principles of the Declaration and any general trends which might be noted);

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at each session analytical reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in accordance with the four-year cycle.

III

Participation of women in rural development programmes^{48/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly on 7 November 1967, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December 1969,

Noting resolution IX of the International Conference on Human Rights^{49/} held at Teheran in 1968, on measures to promote women's rights in the modern world, including unified, long-term United Nations programmes for the advancement of women, which established guidelines for such a programme,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 which recommends that concerted efforts should be made to increase the resources available for technical co-operation projects which advance the status of women,

Observing that until recently insufficient attention has been given to the needs of women in the economic and social development plans and programmes of the developing countries,

^{48/} See paras. 165-168 above.

^{49/} See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), p. 10.

Recognizing that over-all development requires a greater utilization of available human resources and that the potentials of women are not yet fully utilized,

Conscious of the potential of female labour forces especially in the implementation of rural development programmes of developing countries,

Deploring however that the economic value of women's traditional contribution to rural development is affected by inadequate training in modern methods of agriculture, other related fields and in techniques of family life education,

1. Urges Governments of States Members of the United Nations in their planning and implementation of the country programming for development and effective utilization of human resources, to enable the effective participation of national women's organizations and other non-governmental organizations which have programmes for the advancement of women, particularly in the rural areas;

2. Requests the United Nations Development Programme, other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, and the regional organizations, intergovernmental as well as non-governmental, to give full consideration to allocating more of their technical assistance funds for the purpose of a more effective planning and implementation of rural development programmes for women in so far as such assistance could be included in the national technical assistance programmes of the beneficiary countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the present resolution, through the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to the resident representatives of the United Nations Development Programme.

/Approved at the 592nd plenary meeting,
28 February 1972/

IV

Status of the unmarried mother^{50/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development have solemnly proclaimed and reaffirmed faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, and their determination to promote social progress and better standards of life,

Recalling that the principle of non-discrimination against women on account of maternity and the protection of children is also embodied in these instruments and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,

^{50/} See paras. 113-124 above and chap. VIII, resolution 8 (XXIV).

Recalling also the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1514 (XLVIII) of 28 May 1970 entitled "The unmarried mother and her child: their social protection and the question of their integration in society",

Noting that the ratio of unmarried mothers to married mothers is increasing in certain countries and that they are often subject to legal and social discrimination in violation of the principles of equality and non-discrimination set out in the above instruments,

Noting further the heavy responsibilities assumed by the unmarried mother,

Welcoming the recent emergence in most countries of a greater awareness of the difficulties confronting the unmarried mother,

Convinced that efforts should be made, through all possible means, to promote respect for the inherent dignity and worth of the human person, so as to enable all members of society, including unmarried mothers, to enjoy the equal and inalienable rights to which they are entitled, and contribute by their work to national development,

1. Recommends that Governments of Member States of the United Nations which have not yet done so, and which encounter this problem, take all possible measures to eliminate any prevailing legal and social discrimination against the unmarried mother and her child and to offer them all necessary advice and assistance, seeking to obtain a greater comprehension by society of their situation and with a view to eliminating the harm caused by lack of understanding and to secure them an acceptance on an equal footing with other members of society;

2. Recommends the following general principles for achieving that end:

(a) Maternal filiation shall be recognized in law, in all cases, automatically as a consequence of the fact of birth;

(b) Whatever the legal system applying in the case of married parents, the unmarried mother, whether paternal filiation is established or not, shall enjoy in all cases, as a parent, the fullest set of rights and duties provided for by law, in particular:

(i) If maternal filiation only is established, the surname of the mother should be transmitted to her child, if possible, in such a manner as not to reveal the fact of birth out of wedlock;

(ii) If maternal filiation only is established, the nationality of the unmarried mother shall be transmitted to her child as a consequence of the fact of birth. If both maternal and paternal filiations are established, the nationality of the child shall be governed by the same rules as those which apply in the case of birth in wedlock;

(iii) The unmarried mother should be vested in law with full parental authority over her child, in all cases, as an automatic consequence

of the fact of birth. A family consisting of an unmarried mother and her child should not be subjected to any special control or supervision by the authorities different from that given to other families;

- (iv) Maintenance rights and obligations as between the unmarried mother and her child should be the same as between a sole parent and a child born in wedlock. When both paternal and maternal filiations are established the maintenance obligations of the parents to the child should be the same as if the child was born in wedlock. All appropriate assistance should be offered by the competent authority to the mother to help her a establish paternal filiation and b obtain an agreement by the father or a decision by the competent authority or court for the support of the child by his father. If the father does not fulfil his maintenance obligations, or if it is not possible to establish paternity, benefit should be available from appropriate public sources for the support of the mother and her child according to their needs;
- (v) There should be no discrimination against the offspring of unmarried mothers in all matters of inheritance;
- (vi) The unmarried mother should enjoy all the measures of social assistance and social security devised for mothers in general and for single parents in particular;
- (vii) There should be no discrimination against the unmarried mother in matters of employment, education and training as well as in access to child care facilities;

3. Recommends that, where appropriate, consideration be given by Member States to the development of programmes designed to increase awareness of the existing double standard in allocating social responsibility for births out of wedlock, so as to bring about a balance in these social attitudes toward members of both sexes in the responsibility for such births.

V

Programme of advisory services in the field of human rights^{51/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolution 17 (XXIII) of 22 March 1967 of the Commission on Human Rights which inter alia requested the Secretary-General to consider, from 1969 onwards, the organization of one or two seminars on the status of women each year,

Noting with satisfaction the success of the international Seminar on the participation of women in the economic life of their countries held in Moscow in 1970 and the regional Seminar on the same subject held in Libreville (Gabon) in 1971,

^{51/} See paras. 169-173 above and chap. VIII, resolution 9 (XXIV).

Considering that the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights should pay greater attention to the programmes and activities relating to the status of women,

Believing that, consistent with the over-all objective of the programme of advisory services, namely to provide assistance to Governments, programming of seminars on status of women matters should be more closely co-ordinated with the work of the Commission on the Status of Women,

1. Invites the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities for the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to make every effort within the existing resources available to him to ensure so far as possible that:

(a) Two seminars on subjects relating to the status of women are held each year and especially in the years when the Commission on the Status of Women does not meet;

(b) At least one of these seminars is an international seminar on a matter directly related to the work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women;

(c) Increased attention is given to securing the appointment, as human rights fellows, of more women and persons involved in activities designed to eliminate discrimination against women;

2. Invites Governments of States Members of the United Nations:

(a) To include the names of more women and of those involved in the work of eliminating discrimination on grounds of sex when forwarding nominations for human rights fellowships to the Secretary-General;

(b) To give serious consideration to the possibility of acting as hosts, within the scope of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to seminars on matters directly related to the work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women;

(c) To avail themselves more fully when undertaking projects intended to ameliorate the status of women of the services of experts under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights.

VI

International Women's Year^{52/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

^{52/} See paras. 182-186 and chap. VIII, resolution 10 (XXIV).

"The General Assembly,

Considering that 25 years have elapsed since the first session of the Commission on the Status of Women was held at Lake Success (New York) from 10 to 24 February 1947, and that this is a period which makes it possible to take stock of the positive results obtained,

Bearing in mind the aims and principles of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2263 (XXII) of 7 November 1967,

Recognizing the effectiveness of the work done by the Commission on the Status of Women in the 25 years since its establishment, and the important contribution which women have made to the social, political, economic and cultural life of their countries,

Considering that it is necessary to strengthen universal recognition of the principle of the equality of men and women, de jure and de facto, and that both legal and social measures have to be taken by States Members of the United Nations which have not yet done so to ensure the implementation of women's rights,

Noting that General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on an International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade includes among its goals and objectives for the Decade the encouragement of the full integration of women in the total development effort,

Drawing attention to the general objectives and minimum targets to be attained in the course of the Second United Nations Development Decade as defined by the Commission on the Status of Women and adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970,

Considering that, with those ends in view, the proclamation of an international women's year would serve to intensify the action required to advance the status of women,

1. Proclaims 1975 as International Women's Year;
2. Decides to devote this year to intensified action to promote equality between men and women and to increase women's contribution to national and international development;
3. Invites all Member States and all interested organizations to take steps to ensure the full realization of the rights of women and their advancement on the basis of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations, within the limits of the existing resources, a draft programme for International Women's Year and to submit the programme to the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fifth session in 1974."

VII

Increased activities relating to the status of women at the regional level 53/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the effectiveness of the work accomplished by various intergovernmental organizations in assisting in the implementation of resolutions and recommendations adopted by the various organizations in the United Nations system,

Recalling the reports of the Secretary-General concerning action that might be taken at the regional level to implement the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women more effectively (E/CN.6/532, E/CN.6/553 and Add.1 and E/CN.6/554),

Recalling also resolution 48 (IV) of 29 March 1947 in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the presence of observers from regional intergovernmental organizations in the field of women's rights at sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women to act in an advisory and informative capacity and to arrange for the exchange of information between the Commission and these organizations on subjects relating to the status of women,

Recalling further that in resolution 1267 B (XLIII) of 3 August 1967 the Council invited its subsidiary bodies to make recommendations regarding the desirability of establishing relationships between themselves and specific intergovernmental organizations active in fields of concern to them,

Noting with interest that the Council of the League of Arab States in September 1971 established an Arab Women's Commission to promote the status of women in Arab countries members of the League,

Further noting the services rendered by the Inter-American Commission of Women for the advancement of women at the regional level through seminars and training courses and through the dissemination of information concerning United Nations instruments for the advancement of women, particularly the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women,

Mindful that compliance with the principles contained in relevant United Nations instruments is essential for the full integration of women into society and for the satisfactory progress of humanity,

Bearing in mind that compliance with United Nations instruments assuring equal participation of women in all aspects of the political, social and economic life of their countries has not been fully achieved,

53/ See paras. 178-181 and chap. VIII, resolution 11 (XXIV).

Believing that increased action and programmes at the regional level would greatly benefit the advancement of the status of women,

1. Invites interested intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system to consider the establishment of regional commissions on the status of women in order to make more effective the resolutions and measures adopted in favour of women and to promote the wider integration of women in all sectors of development and progress of their countries;

2. Invites the United Nations regional economic commissions to take any necessary action to incorporate in their regional activities, programmes designed to increase the participation of women and to include in their reports to the Economic and Social Council information on what they have done to assist the integration of women in the economic and social development of their countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring such information to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women.

VIII

Interregional meeting of experts on the role of women in economic and social development 54/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1777 (XVII) of 7 December 1962 initiating a unified long-term programme for the advancement of women,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 on the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women and the objectives and minimum targets to be achieved during the Second United Nations Development Decade set forth in the annex to that resolution,

Noting General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which included among its goals and objectives the encouragement of the "full integration of women in the total development effort",

Noting with interest that an interregional meeting of experts on the role of women in development will be held in June 1972 as part of the work programme of the Commission for Social Development as well as that of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Noting further that this meeting falls within the category of conferences, seminars and similar meetings recommended by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of its resolution 2716 (XXV), and will include persons concerned with problems of development and those concerned with matters relating to the status of women,

54/ See paras. 187-190 above.

1. Welcomes the organization of the interregional meeting of experts on the role of women in development of June 1972 as a joint project of the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women;

2. Draws the attention of the meeting of experts to General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) and in particular to the objectives and targets set forth in the annex to that resolution as well as to other appropriate resolutions recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women, at its twenty-fourth session, under agenda item 6 concerning the further elaboration of a programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women, and the increased activities related to the status of women at the regional level; 55/

3. Expresses the hope that the experts will take full account of these objectives and targets in elaborating recommendations designed to encourage the full integration of women in the total development effort during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the report of the meeting of experts to the Commission on the Status of Women as well as to the Commission for Social Development.

/ Approved at the 594th plenary meeting,
29 February 1972 /

IX

Integration of women at all levels of development 56/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) of 15 December 1970 on the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women,

Believing that such a programme of concerted international action, planned on a long-term basis, will advance the status of women and increase their effective participation in all sectors of national life,

Noting that, because of differing cultural traditions and of stages of socio-economic progress of countries all the world over and also within each of these countries, women are found in several levels of development,

Believing in the importance of initiating and increasing programmes geared to the needs of under-privileged women, both in rural and urban areas,

Considering that there might be a tendency in the implementation of the programme of concerted international action for the advancement of women, to

55/ Draft resolution III resolution 11 (XXIV) and draft resolution VII, resolution 14 (XXIV) and draft resolution IX.

56/ See paras. 174-177 above.

concentrate solely on the most elementary stages of development of women which might lead to a neglect of the needs and requirements of women at the middle and higher levels of development,

Convinced that such a programme should take careful account of the different stages of development in which women are found in order that such a programme may be realistically geared to their specific problems and requirements,

1. Recommends that the objectives and targets set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2716 (XXV) should be realized in such a way as to benefit women at all levels of development;

2. Urges Governments of States Members of the United Nations in the planning and implementation of their programmes of action to promote the advancement of women to take account of the varying needs of women in their country with a view to enabling women to achieve their maximum potential not only as wives and mothers but also as citizens and full participants in the development of their countries;

3. Requests the specialized agencies, the United Nations Development Programme, other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, and other organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental, to take account in the programming and allocation of technical assistance of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 above and to take action thereon accordingly;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for the very useful report it prepared for the Commission on the Status of Women (E/CN.6/554) concerning the participation of women in UNDP-assisted activities;

5. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to support and to encourage the full integration of women at all levels of development and their participation in projects of technical assistance, with due consideration to the progress which economic development requires at all those different levels and requests the United Nations Development Programme to prepare a report on the subject for the consideration of the Commission at a further session;

6. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women, in considering the implementation of the programme of action to promote the advancement of women, to take due account of the varying levels of development in which women are to be found in order that their contribution to the development of their countries can be fully realized to the greatest extent possible;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the present resolution, through the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to all United Nations Development Programme resident representatives.

/ Approved at the 594th plenary meeting,
29 February 1972 /

X

Activities of agencies in the United Nations
system of special concern to women 57/

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the importance for the progress of society as a whole of the programmes of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, and also the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme to promote the advancement of women,

Aware also of the need for a policy of having women present at all levels of decision-making, so that fully effective implementation of these programmes may be achieved,

1. Expresses the hope that the Governments of the member States will recognize the importance of an increased presence of women on their national delegations, both at the general conferences of and at the various meetings and conferences organized within these agencies, as well as within national committees and other national liaison bodies:

2. Expresses also the hope that the Secretary-General of the United Nations will invite the executive heads of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, and also the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Development Programme to continue to recommend to member States increased participation of women in activities within the competence of their agency and to ensure that women are present in all sectors of their secretariat.

3. Requests the executive heads of the above-mentioned agencies to keep the Commission on the Status of Women informed of the extent (in numbers and as a proportion) of the participation of women referred to in paragraph 1 above.

XI

Activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization of special interest to women 58/

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has intensified its efforts to carry out projects intended to

57/ See paras. 210-212 above and chap. VIII, resolution 12 (XXIV).

58/ See paras. 213-215 above and chap. VIII, resolution 13 (XXIV).

encourage thought and action in this sphere with a view to increasing the contribution of girls and women to the common task of development and to scientific and technological progress,

Regretting that, for practical reasons, some areas have been left untouched, although they require the constant attention of national authorities and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering that co-operation within the United Nations system in action for the advancement of women's education must include a study of the specific problems of young women, such as the moulding of their civic awareness, with a view to more active and effective participation in political life, preparation for family life to the same extent as for boys, and the question of recreation for girls,

1. Recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization should continue its studies on questions of priority interest to the younger generation, in the belief that the development of a sense of civic responsibility among girls is of primary importance in order to accelerate their full integration into all spheres of society:

2. Requests the Secretary-General, and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to give particular attention to measures for the advancement of education programmes for boys and girls, as a means of ensuring the fulfilment of the human personality and the effective and practical enjoyment of the rights belonging to every human being.

XII

Protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence 59/

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 4 (XXII) of the Commission on the Status of Women of 3 February 1969, on protection of women and children in emergency or war-time, fighting for peace, national liberation and independence, resolutions I and XXIII of the International Conference on Human Rights of 7 and 12 May 1968, 60/ and General Assembly resolution 2675 (XXV) of 9 December 1970,

Noting that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 61/ is not fully implemented in armed conflicts and occupied territories,

59/ See paras. 228-238 above.

60/ See Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2), pp. 5 and 18.

61/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.

Expressing deep concern for the fate of women and children from the civil population in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, who often become victims of destruction and who suffer from conditions detrimental to their lives and to human dignity,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (XLVIII) of 28 May 1970, which provides for the possibility of drafting an international declaration on this subject,

Noting the Secretary-General's report on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence (E/CN.6/561 and Add.2),

Considering the Secretary-General's reports on respect for human rights in armed conflicts (A/8370 and A/8313 and Add.1-3) and on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/8314 and addenda), submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, the report of the Special Working Group of Experts established under resolution 6 (XXV) of the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1016 and Add.1) and the report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 2443 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968 to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories (A/8389 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Realizing that children are suffering from the lack of basic needs of life in many areas of the world including those areas referred to in the Secretary-General's report on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, namely in the Middle East, Africa and Asia,

Realizing also that women in war-torn areas are often victims of many forms of assault on personal dignity,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General for giving special consideration in his reports to the General Assembly on respect for human rights in armed conflicts, to the suggestion of the Commission on the Status of Women in its resolution 4 (XXII) regarding the necessity of taking specific measures of protection relating to women and children in periods of armed conflicts and in occupied territories;

2. Requests the Secretary-General and the Commission on the Status of Women to continue their efforts aiming at the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1515 (XLVIII) and, if necessary, to draft a declaration on the subject;

3. Welcomes the fact that a Conference of Government Experts convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva from 3 May to 3 June 1972 will give consideration, inter alia, to the problem of special measures for the protection of women and children in periods of armed conflict and occupation with the reaffirmation and development of humanitarian international law applicable in armed conflicts and expresses the wish that, among the Government experts who will participate in that Conference, Governments of Member States will appoint women who are making a fundamental contribution to the establishment of humanitarian law for the protection of women and children;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the views of the Commission on the Status of Women on the question of the protection of women and children in periods of armed conflicts to the aforementioned Conference of Government Experts;

5. Requests Governments of Member States, the United Nations organs, the specialized agencies, and the non-governmental organizations to mobilize world public opinion in support of women and children referred to in the Secretary-General's report on the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence and in the discussions of the Commission on the Status of Women, and requests these bodies and the International Committee of the Red Cross to develop ways and means of rendering all possible humanitarian support to them, and to inform the Secretary-General of the steps taken in this respect;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the Commission on the Status of Women based on replies received under paragraph 5 above;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Commission on the Status of Women every two years reports on the condition of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence based on information available from appropriate United Nations bodies, in official United Nations documents, and any other information furnished by governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

8. Decides to include the question of the protection of women and children in emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence in the work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women.

/Approved at the 597th plenary meeting,
2 March 1972/

XIII

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-fourth session

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its twenty-fourth session (E/5109).

B. Decision

244. At its 597th meeting the Commission on the Status of Women agreed that the Working Group to begin work on the preparation of a new draft instrument or instruments of international law to eliminate discrimination against women, established in resolution 5 (XXIV) of the Commission, should be appointed by the Economic and Social Council in 1973, taking into account the membership of the Commission at its twenty-fifth session in 1974 /See chap. II, para. 101, and chap. VIII, resolution 5 (XXIV)/.

ANNEXES

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS

<u>Argentina:</u>	Mrs. Ana Zaefferer de Goyeneche
<u>Austria:</u>	Mrs. Irmgard Probst
<u>Belgium:</u>	Mrs. Anne Hislaire-Guislain
<u>Byelorussian SSR:</u>	Mrs. Lyubov Marinkevitch
<u>Canada:</u>	Miss Sylva Gelber
<u>Central African Republic:*</u>	
<u>Chile:</u>	Mrs. Carmen Gloria Aguayo
<u>Colombia:</u>	Miss Lilia Sánchez-Torres
<u>Costa Rica:</u>	Mrs. Thelma Curling
<u>Dominican Republic:</u>	Mrs. Licelott Marte de Barrios
<u>Egypt:</u>	Mrs. Aziza Hussein
<u>Finland;</u>	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä
<u>France:</u>	Miss Jeanne Henriette Chaton
<u>Hungary:</u>	Mrs. Hanna Bokor
<u>Indonesia:</u>	Mrs. Yetty Rizali Noor
<u>Iran:</u>	Mrs. Homa Rouhi
<u>Iraq:</u>	Mrs. Salwa Akrawi
<u>Japan:</u>	Mrs. Ayako Oba**

* Not present.

** Acted as representative.

<u>Kenya:</u>	Miss Emma Murai**
<u>Liberia:</u>	Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson
<u>Mauritania:</u>	Mrs. Dieynaba Kane**
<u>Nigeria:</u>	Mrs. Ruda Mohammed
<u>Norway:</u>	Mrs. Eva Kolstad
<u>Philippines:</u>	Mrs. Leticia Ramos Shahani
<u>Romania:</u>	Mrs. Florica Andrei
<u>Thailand:</u>	Mrs. Ubol G. Huvanandana
<u>Tunisia:</u>	Mrs. Souad Chater
<u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:</u>	Mrs. Tatiana Nikolaeva
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:</u>	Mrs. Guinevere Tilney
<u>United States of America:</u>	Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan Koontz
<u>Uruguay:</u>	Mrs. Ofelia Machado Bonet
<u>Zaire:</u>	Mrs. Béatrice Nimy

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Algeria, Australia, Czechoslovakia, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Yugoslavia

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Development Fund

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Commission of Women

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category I: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Council of Women, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Trade Unions, League of Red Cross Societies; Category II: All India Women's Conference, Anti-Slavery Society, Associated Country Women of the World, Bahá'i International Community, Catholic International Union for Social Service, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Alliance of Women, International Association for Social Progress, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Conference of Catholic Charities, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council of Jewish Women, International Council of Social Democratic Women, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of University Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Student Movement for the United Nations, Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, Pax Romana, St. Joan's International Alliance, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, The Salvation Army, World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Women's Christian Temperance Union, World Young Women's Christian Association, Zonta International; Roster: World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, Medical Women's International Association.

NON-MEMBER STATE REPRESENTED BY AN OBSERVER

Federal Republic of Germany

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

<u>Documents issued in the general series</u>		<u>Agenda item No.</u>
A/8132 and Add.1	Political rights of women: report of the Secretary-General	3 (b)
A/8481 and Corr.1	Political rights of women: report of the Secretary-General	3 (b)
E/CN.4/1056	Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	6 (b)
E/CN.6/532	Unified long-term programme for the advancement of women and United Nations assistance in this field: report of the Secretary-General	6 (a)
E/CN.6/540/Rev.1	The status of the unmarried mother: Law and practice: report of the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.IV.4)	5 (a)
E/CN.6/547	Provisional agenda: note by the Secretary-General	2
E/CN.6/548 and Add.1	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: report of the Secretary-General	3 (a)
E/CN.6/549	Youth and human rights: note by the Secretary-General	-
E/CN.6/550	Equal pay for work of equal value: report by the International Labour Office	3 (c)
E/CN.6/551	International instruments and national standards relating to the status of women - Summary of information in periodic reports on human rights relating to the status of women prepared by the Secretary-General	3 (a)

Documents issued in the general series

Agenda
item No.

E/CN.6/552	International instruments and national standards relating to the status of women - Study of provisions in existing conventions that relate to the status of women: report of the Secretary-General	3 (d)
E/CN.6/553 and Add.1	Programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women and to increase their contribution to the development of their countries - Further elaboration of a programme of concerted action: report of the Secretary-General	6 (a)
E/CN.6/554	Programme of concerted international action to promote the advancement of women and to increase their contribution to the development of their countries - Participation of women in UNDP-assisted activities: report of the Secretary-General	6 (a)
E/CN.6/555-) E/CN.4/1087)	Advisory services in the field of human rights: report of the Secretary-General	6 (b)
E/CN.6/556	International Labour Organisation activities of special interest in relation to the employment of women: report by the International Labour Office	6 (c)
E/CN.6/557	Study on UNESCO activities of special interest to women: report prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	6 (c)
E/CN.6/558	Report of the Inter-American Commission of Women <u>/in English and Spanish only/</u>	6 (d)
E/CN.6/559	Comments of Governments on draft resolution VIII adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its twenty-third session entitled: Increased activities relating to the Status of women at the regional level: note by the Secretary-General	6 (a)

Documents issued in the general series

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/and Corr.1 (French only)/

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Statement submitted by the International Council of Women, Women's International Democratic Federation, World Federation of Trade Unions, Baha'i International Community, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council of Social Democratic Women, International Federation of Social Workers, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Federation of Women in Legal Careers, Catholic International Union for Social Service (category II) 6 (a)

E/CN.6/NGO/245

Statement submitted by the International Council of Women, Women's International Democratic Federation, All-India Women's Conference, Associated Country Women of the World, Catholic International Union for Social Service, International Alliance of Women, International Council of Jewish Women, International Council of Social Democratic Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Federation of University Women, Pan-Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association, St. Joan's International Alliance, Soroptimist International Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Young Women's Christian Association, Zonta International (category II)

6

E/CN.6/NGO/246

Statement submitted by the International Council of Women, Women's International Democratic Federation, All-India Women's Conference, Associated Country Women of the World, Catholic International Union for Social Service, International Alliance of Women, International Council of Jewish Women, International Council of Social Democratic Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Federation of University Women, Pan-Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association, Soroptimist International Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, World Young Women's Christian Association, Zonta International, Medical Women's International Association (category II); and Medical Women's International Association (roster)

3 (b)

Annex III

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE
COMMISSION AT ITS TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

/To be issued as document E/5109/Add.1/

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