

Chapter V

REPORTS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND ACTION TAKEN ON THESE REPORTS BY THE CONFERENCE

A. Report of the First Committee

1. Organization of work

147. The Conference at its 1st plenary meeting, on 14 July 1980, allocated the following items to the First Committee:

Item 7 (a): Effects of apartheid on women in southern Africa: review of the situation;

Item 8 (a): Review and evaluation of the progress made and obstacles encountered in attaining the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, at the national, regional and international levels, from 1975 to 1980, in keeping with the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year: Review and evaluation of progress made and obstacles encountered at the national level in attaining the minimum objectives set forth in paragraph 46 of the World Plan of Action;

Item 9 (a): Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1981 to 1985, designed to implement the World Plan of Action: National targets and strategies for women's integration and participation in economic and social development, with special emphasis on the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education": (i) Planning and Monitoring; (ii) National machineries;

Item 10 (a): Effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories: A review of the social and economic needs of the Palestinian women.

148. The Committee considered these items at meetings held from 15 to 29 July 1980. 1/

149. The Committee's Presiding Officer was Mrs. Maimouna Kane (Senegal) who was elected by acclamation at the 1st plenary meeting of the Conference on 14 July 1980.

150. At its 1st meeting, on 15 July 1980, the Committee elected the following officers:

1/ For its consideration of the items the Committee had before it the documents mentioned in the relevant sections of the annotations to the provisional agenda (A/CONF.94/1), which also refers to a number of background documents.

Deputy Presiding Officers: Mrs. Rafidah Aziz (Malaysia)
Mrs. Leonidas Paez de Virgili (Paraguay)
Mrs. Maria Groza (Romania)

Rapporteur: Mrs. M. Van Hemeldonck (Belgium)

151. At its 1st meeting on 15 July the Committee decided to request each regional group to designate two persons to serve as "friends of the Rapporteur" to assist her in her work.

152. At its 2nd meeting, on 16 July, the Committee decided to establish a drafting group, consisting of two representatives from each regional group, to consider amendments proposed to the draft Programme of Action. The membership was as follows:

African States:	Ms. Farkhonda Hassan (Egypt) Ms. Rokiatousow (Mali)
Asian States:	Ms. Ginko Sato (Japan) Ms. Dharma Wanita Ghandi (Indonesia)
Eastern European States:	Mr. Jaroslav Havelka (Czechoslovakia) Ms. Aleksandra Biryukova (USSR)
Latin American States:	Ms. Shirley Field-Ridley (Guyana) Ms. Ruby Betancourt (Mexico)
Western European and other States:	Ms. Gabriele Holzer (Austria) Ms. Jacqueline Abitboul (France)

2. Consideration of Part Two of the Draft Programme of Action

153. In connexion with its consideration of item 9 (a) (draft Programme of Action), the Committee decided to deal with the relevant part of the draft Programme (Part Two) paragraph by paragraph and at the same time with amendments proposed to these paragraphs. In addition to written amendments, other amendments were proposed orally. The proposed amendments were considered also in a working group composed of the friends of the Rapporteur and the drafting group. The Working Group was chaired by the Rapporteur.

154. The Committee recommended to the Conference for adoption the text of Part Two, chapter III of the draft Programme of Action, as amended in the course of the Committee's deliberations ^{2/} (for action by the Conference see para. 194 below).

155. It was agreed that the Committee should consider the items allocated to it without a general debate. It was further agreed that items 8 (a) and 9 (a) would be discussed concurrently.

^{2/} The text of Part Two, chapter III of the draft Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as recommended by the First Committee to the Conference for adoption, was set out in annex I to the Committee's report (A/CONF.94/L.21 and L.21/Add.4).

156. The representative of the Secretary-General of the Conference, in introducing document A/CONF.94/30 submitted under item 8 (a), noted that it was the basic document for this item. Documents A/CONF.94/8/Rev.1, A/CONF.94/9 and A/CONF.94/10 related, respectively, to employment, health and education, the subthemes of the Conference.

Summary of the debate in the First Committee

157. The essence of the discussion on the basic themes which emerged is reflected in the passages which follow.

158. A majority of delegations expressed concern about the frequently negative impact of technological advances on women's employment opportunities and living conditions. It was noted that in developed market economies and in developing countries women workers in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs were among the first victims of labour-saving technology.

159. It was stressed that, to ensure that benefits of technological advance became accessible to women, women must make a substantial input into technological design, choice and control.

160. It was also stated that in both developing and developed countries new technologies had too often been introduced without sufficiently careful consideration of their full impact on women. This had therefore also sometimes resulted in the displacement of women from their existing occupations. The introduction of such technology should include built-in arrangements for training women in its use and for their full participation in the new employment opportunities which were thereby made available.

161. With respect to employment in developing countries, a large number of delegations said that the great majority of women worked in the informal, unorganized sector. Employment in this sector needed to be covered by legislative and other measures, in order to ensure the protection of women workers, including improvement in their working conditions, higher wages and increased economic returns.

162. In many developing countries, self-employment accounted and would continue to account for a large percentage of women's participation in the labour force. However, as several delegations noted, women lacked access to the necessary information and training. They also experienced difficulty in obtaining credit. Measures to provide this information and training and to provide access to these facilities would be an important factor in increasing women's participation in economic activity.

163. All delegations which spoke on this point agreed on the overriding need to increase women's participation in decision making, especially in those areas which were of central importance to the planning and governing of their societies. Often important decisions were made in bodies other than popularly elected ones - such as public councils, boards and committees - and in these the proportion of women members was too often even lower than in elected bodies.

164. Some delegations referred to the role of educated women or women in influential positions. Future efforts to organize and mobilize women should include strategies which would make the most effective use of these valuable human

resources. Governments should recognize the importance of these groups. Women's organizations should consider strategies for the best use of their talents and capacities towards the promotion of women in high-level network decision-making positions.

165. There was unanimous agreement on the essential role which education played in the advancement of women, and the urgent need to promote female literacy, which still lagged behind, particularly in the developing countries. There was also a need to abolish existing differentials in the over-all educational attainment rates of boys and girls.

166. Some delegations referred to the importance of educating women to make them aware of existing legislative and other provisions concerning their rights and duties.

167. A number of delegations referred to the important role of the media in accurately depicting women in present-day society and thereby helping to change the way women are viewed in society.

168. The need to change social attitudes was addressed by many delegations. Social, cultural and ideological, as well as economic factors played a significant part in determining the status of women. Delegations agreed on the importance of comprehensive and integrated programmes for the advancement of women, especially in developing countries.

169. There was a broad measure of agreement on the need to redefine the roles of women and men in relation to their societies, and more especially in the family. Women and men must learn how to share responsibility for their families. Such a redefinition of roles would require not only changes in the attitudes of the individuals and the societies but also structural changes at every level and, most especially, at the family level.

170. Some delegations stressed the need to give higher priority to peace, as one of the aims of the Decade. Peace was a precondition for real equality and development. It was suggested that both educational systems and the mass media should be more involved in the positive promotion of peace. The media should be urged to stop the glorification of "might and power". There should be programmes of education for peace and the respect of human rights at every level, beginning with the primary schools and going on to the universities.

171. A number of representatives stated that the descriptive list of national machineries (A/CONF.94/11/Add.11) was incomplete. The representative of Japan regretted that paragraph 127 of the report on Employment (A/CONF.94/8/Rev.1) did not reflect accurately the current debate in Japan concerning labour legislation.

3. Effects of apartheid on women in southern Africa: Review of the situation

172. In the First Committee's deliberations on agenda item 7 (a): Effects of apartheid on women in southern Africa: Review of the situation, five major themes emerged from delegations' statements. The first was the condemnation of apartheid and the affirmation of solidarity with the liberation struggle in general, and southern African women in particular. The second was the identification of the

specific nature of oppression suffered by black southern African women as a result of apartheid. The third was recognition of the contribution of the liberation movements to the struggle. The fourth was condemnation of the international links with and support of the Republic of South Africa, and the fifth and last was the need for a new approach in international assistance.

173. Delegations unanimously condemned the apartheid policy of the Republic of South Africa. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the struggle against apartheid and racism and many welcomed the newly independent State of Zimbabwe as a participant for the first time in a United Nations Conference. The oppressive effects of apartheid on all black men, women and children were generally recognized, and it was agreed that the black women of southern Africa were one of the most oppressed groups. Many delegations emphasized that the time had come to take concrete and practical measures to alleviate the plight of these women. The hope was expressed that the Conference would succeed where others had failed by agreeing on significant measures of assistance for black women in southern Africa.

174. Referring to the documents before them, many delegations described different aspects of the situation of the black women in southern Africa. Reference was made to the detrimental implications for women of the migrant labour system, pass laws, mass population removals and the relegation of wives and children to the homelands, which together had contributed to the break-up of many families.

175. All delegations who spoke on this item expressed their admiration for the courage of the black women of southern Africa in their struggle for fundamental rights. The Special Committee against Apartheid made special mention of the outstanding leadership of women in the trade union movement and in the struggle for national liberation, and assured the Committee that it would do all in its power to promote the implementation of the Conference's recommendations on assistance to the women of South Africa.

176. Many delegations commended the contribution and leadership of the southern African liberation movements. The observers for the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan African Congress (PAC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) made statements in the Committee. The ANC referred to the important role played by women, alongside men, in the liberation movement; through this participation in the struggle for national liberation, equality with men was being forged. The ANC stressed, however, that this equality could not be achieved except in a favourable socio-political and economic environment. In South Africa the denial of equal rights to black women was inherent in the policy of apartheid. The PAC described its role in the struggle against apartheid and emphasized the importance of measures of assistance. SWAPO drew attention to the deteriorating situation of women in Namibia and made an appeal for special measures aimed at the elimination of racism.

177. Deploring the continuing economic, political, cultural - including sport - and military links maintained by many countries with the Republic of South Africa in breach of numerous resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies and in defiance of a broad current of international opinion, many delegations stressed that these links were a major prop for the racist régime. They urged Governments to sever such links. In this regard, the policies of some NATO countries, as well as Israel, were severely criticized by a number of delegations. In response, the representative of Israel strongly denied a claim that it has military relations with the Republic of

South Africa. The representative of Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the European Community, pointed out that its member States strictly applied the Security Council sanctions with regard to South Africa and had adopted a code of conduct for their economic activities in South Africa. The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany considered that the severance of relations with the Republic of South Africa was not the best method of fighting apartheid; dialogue represented a more effective approach. Many delegations expressed grave concern at the increasing militarization of the Republic of South Africa, which they asserted posed a threat to international peace and security. In this regard, they noted South Africa's recent steps in developing nuclear weapons, and its repeated military aggression against the front-line States, especially Angola.

178. Although the agenda subitem concerning special measures for assistance to women in southern Africa was not before the Committee, ^{3/} many delegations stressed the importance of such assistance and addressed the issue in general terms. One delegation, supported by a number of others, observed that hitherto international efforts to eradicate apartheid had proved inadequate and that there was an urgent need to adopt new and innovative measures if efforts were to succeed. Specifically, the focus of international assistance and attention needed to be redirected to the front-line States supporting the liberation struggle. The economic hardship faced by these countries due to the large influx of refugees from southern Africa, and the destruction caused by South Africa's military aggression, had seriously compromised their development and had limited their ability to continue supporting the liberation struggle.

179. It was proposed that a new approach was needed in the provision of international assistance for the education and training of black South Africans, especially the black women. For such education and training to be of relevance to the needs and reality of southern Africa, it needed to be provided in developing, rather than developed countries. In this regard, international assistance in this area needed to be directed at those developing countries which had demonstrated their willingness and ability to provide such education and training.

180. Referring to the issue of measures of assistance, one delegation noted that it was important to ensure that women as well as men benefited from the assistance given by United Nations bodies in support of the struggle against apartheid in southern Africa. In the past, this had seldom been the case.

4. Effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories: A review of the social and economic needs of Palestinian women

181. In the course of the First Committee's discussion of item 10 (a), the majority of delegations stressed that the social and economic needs of Palestinian women could not be discussed in isolation, but only within the wider context of the struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination. They affirmed that a political settlement in the Middle East was a precondition of an improvement in the situation of Palestinian women and that such a settlement could only be achieved with the full realization of the rights of the Palestinian people under

^{3/} Agenda item 7 (b) was considered in the Second Committee.

the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. These delegations condemned Israel's policies towards the Palestinian people and expressed their solidarity with the Palestinians, in the occupied territories and elsewhere, in their struggle for political independence. In this context, many delegations condemned the United States for its support of Israel and criticized the Camp David agreements which they rejected as a denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. A number of delegations drew attention to the similarities of the policies of the Governments of Israel and South Africa.

182. The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said it was idle to discuss the rights of Palestinian women while the entire Palestinian people was denied basic human rights, and stated that the struggle of Palestinian women for their own liberation was inextricably linked with the struggle for the liberation of their homeland. She described the detrimental effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women: the break-up of thousands of families; murder, imprisonment and torture; confiscation of land; and discrimination in employment, health care and education.

183. The representative of the League of Arab States transmitted an appeal from Palestinian women in the occupied territories for an understanding of their cause and for assistance in their struggle to regain their territory so that they might play their full part in economic and social development.

184. The representative of Israel vigorously rejected these charges, particularly those of the PLO, describing them as an attempt to divert the attention of the Conference from its main objective and introduce a political debate that belonged in other forums. In the view of the delegation of Israel, document A/CONF.94/21 was malicious, tendentious and inaccurate. She stated that zionism was the national liberation movement of the Jewish people and that the land of Israel was the root of their culture. In denying the charges of Israeli maltreatment of Palestinian women, she referred to the considerable improvements in aspects of their social, economic and cultural life in recent years. Israel hoped that all women would call for peace and co-operation in the Middle East.

185. The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic recalled that a number of Arab delegations had referred to the effects of the Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territory and had criticized the methods of the racist entity and the Camp David accords, the principles of which were intended to liquidate the Palestinian cause. They had refuted the claims put forward by the representative of the racist entity and exposed the violations being committed against the Palestinian people in general and Palestinian women in particular inside and outside the other occupied Arab territories and in South Lebanon and the expansionist policy being implemented through the establishment of settlements, thereby confirming that zionism was not a national liberation movement, as claimed by the representative of the racist entity, but rather a movement that was racist in both its structure and its practices.

186. The representative of the United States reiterated the view that the complex problems of the Middle East could be discussed more productively in other United Nations forums, particularly in the current special session of the General Assembly, but expressed willingness to discuss the problems of Palestinian women in a spirit of compassion and understanding. The United States supported Israel's view that the documentation was distorted and inappropriate and Israel's right

to respond to the unfair, exaggerated charges levelled against it. In response to criticism of the Camp David agreements, the United States characterized them as a step towards peace and towards a just settlement of the conflict for both the people of Israel and the Palestinian people.

187. Other delegations expressed sympathy for the plight of Palestinian women and said their countries were willing to extend specific assistance to them through the appropriate channels. In this context, reference was made to the important role of UNRWA. These delegations believed, however, that it was necessary to separate the political and humanitarian aspects of the problem if effective humanitarian assistance was to be given to Palestinian women. The Conference should not enter into a confrontational and divisive political debate, but should rather concentrate on practical measures of assistance on which agreement was possible. They also expressed strong reservations on document A/CONF.94/21.

188. In making a reply the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization stated that improvements in the status of Arab women in the occupied territories were not a substitute for self-determination. That view was supported by other delegations. In exercising its right of reply, Israel reiterated that it had not sought to minimize the political problems inherent in the conflict or to present improvements in life-style in lieu of a solution to these problems, but rather to concentrate on issues of concern to women.

189. Responding to accusations of collusion and treason for its country's role in the Camp David agreements, the representative of Egypt stated that the position of Egypt on the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and independence was clear and that Egypt would continue to safeguard the rights of the Palestinians, despite unjustified criticism. A number of other delegations reiterated their earlier statements in the exercise of the right of reply.

5. Consideration of draft resolutions by the First Committee

190. At meetings held from 25 to 29 July, the First Committee considered draft resolutions as follows:

- (i) Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.4 concerning the technical training of women, sponsored by Ecuador, was withdrawn and became part of the draft Programme of Action.
- (ii) Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.18, concerning family planning, sponsored by Bangladesh, Barbados, Fiji, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia, was adopted, as orally amended and revised (for action by the Conference see para. 195 below).

Reservations to the draft resolution were made by the representatives of Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, the Holy Sec, Romania, Colombia and Paraguay.

- (iii) Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.20, entitled "Improving the situation of disabled women of all ages" sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Colombia,

Democratic Kampuchea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, United States of America, Uruguay, Upper Volta, Venezuela and Yugoslavia was adopted as orally amended and revised (for action by the Conference see para. 195 below).

A statement on the draft resolution was made by the representative of France.

- (iv) Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.21 entitled "Migrant women", sponsored by Algeria, Barbados, Ecuador, Greece, Holy See, Honduras, Italy, Lesotho, Mexico, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia was adopted as orally revised and amended (for action by the Conference see para. 195 below).

Reservations to the draft resolution were made by the representatives of Bhutan, Austria, Switzerland, France, Denmark, Belgium, Ivory Coast, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Ghana, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Kuwait.

- (v) Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.23 entitled "Elderly women and economic security", sponsored by the Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States of America was adopted as orally amended and revised (for action by the Conference see para. 195 below).

Reservations to the draft resolution were formulated by the representatives of Brazil and Iran (with respect to the phrase "due to longer life expectancy" in the first preambular paragraph).

- (vi) Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.24 entitled "Battered women and violence in the family", sponsored by Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Kenya, Lesotho, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America and Zaire was adopted as orally revised (for action by the Conference see para. 195 below).

Reservations to the draft resolution were made by the representatives of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia.

- (vii) Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.22 entitled "Necessity of fuller information on national machinery and legislation, sponsored by Bulgaria, was merged with draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.31 and subsequently withdrawn. Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.31 entitled "Review and evaluation of progress made in the implementation of the World Plan of Action at the national level", sponsored by Bulgaria, Finland and Sweden was adopted as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 196 below).

(viii) Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.26 entitled "Women and discrimination based on race" sponsored by the United States of America was withdrawn. Under rule 27 of the rules of procedure the delegation of Angola reintroduced this draft resolution, and accepted the amendments proposed earlier to A/CONF.94/C.1/L.26 by other delegations; the draft resolution was issued as document A/CONF.94/C.1/L.35 (see subpara. xiii below).

(ix) Draft resolution entitled "Special measures in favour of young women" (A/CONF.94/C.1/L.29), sponsored by Algeria, Cuba, Ecuador, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Spain, Venezuela and Zambia was adopted, as orally revised (for action by the Conference see para. 196 below).

A reservation to the draft resolution was formulated by the representative of the Netherlands.

(x) Draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women" (A/CONF.94/C.1/L.32), sponsored by Algeria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Jamaica, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Viet Nam and Zambia, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 196 below).

Reservations were made by the representatives of Chile, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany (with respect to the third preambular paragraph), Haiti, Iran, Morocco, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (with respect to the third preambular paragraph).

(xi) Draft resolution entitled "Women living in conditions of extreme poverty" (A/CONF.94/C.1/L.27), sponsored by the United Republic of Cameroon, France, Gabon, Lebanon, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Zaire was adopted as orally revised and amended (for action by the Conference see para. 196 below).

Reservations were made by Algeria, Australia (with respect to the second preambular paragraph) and Austria. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany reserved its position with respect to operative paragraph 5 of the draft resolution.

(xii) Draft resolutions A/CONF.94/C.1/L.19, L.25 and L.28 were combined into one draft resolution, A/CONF.94/C.1/L.34, entitled "Promotion of equality in education and training", sponsored by Austria, Barbados, United Republic of Cameroon, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Mozambique, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia, was adopted as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 196 below).

Reservations were made on the draft resolution by the representatives of Australia (with respect to operative para. 2), Belgium, Nepal and Switzerland.

(xiii) Draft resolution A/CONF.94/C.1/L.35, entitled "Women and discrimination based on race", sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Cape Verde, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guyana, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, and United Republic of Tanzania. The representative of the United States of America introduced orally two amendments to the draft resolution calling for the deletion of the last preambular paragraph and the first operative paragraph. The Committee rejected these amendments by a roll-call vote of 46 to 42, with 12 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Upper Volta.

Against: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstaining: Barbados, Bhutan, China, Malaysia, Nepal, Niger, Philippines, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Zaire.

Subsequently the delegation of Jamaica stated that, had it been present at the time of the vote, it would have voted against the oral amendments proposed by the United States of America.

A further proposal made by the United Republic of Cameroon, to insert a new operative paragraph 2 was adopted.

The Committee then adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 66 to 5, with 39 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Qatar, Romania,

Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Lesotho, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Upper Volta, Zaire.

(For action by the Conference see para. 199 below.)

Subsequently, the Delegation of Lesotho stated that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole.

6. Recommendations of the First Committee

191. The First Committee recommended to the Conference the adoption of Part Two, Chapter III of the draft Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as set out in annex I to the Committee's report (A/CONF.94/L.21 and Add.4). In addition, the Committee recommended to the Conference the adoption of draft resolutions I to XI as set out in annex II to its report (A/CONF.94/L.21/Add.1, 2, 3, 3A and 3B).

7. Action taken in plenary on the report of the First Committee

192. At the 20th plenary meeting on 30 July 1980 the Rapporteur of the First Committee introduced the Committee's report (A/CONF.94/L.21 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-4), in which the Committee recommended to the Conference the adoption of Part Two, chapter III of the draft Programme of Action, as revised by the Committee, and eleven draft resolutions (Nos. I to XI).

193. At its 20th and 21st plenary meetings on 30 July 1980 the Conference took action on the recommendations of the First Committee.

194. At the 21st plenary meeting the Conference adopted without a vote Part Two, Chapter III of the draft Programme of Action as recommended by the First Committee (for the text see chapter III of the Programme of Action, as set out in chap. I above).

195. At the 20th plenary meeting the Conference adopted without a vote the following draft resolutions recommended by the Committee:

Draft resolution I entitled "Family planning" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 1)

Draft resolution II entitled "Improving the situation of disabled women of all ages" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 2)

Draft resolution III entitled "Migrant women" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 3)

Draft resolution IV entitled "Elderly women and economic security" (for the text, see chap. I above, resolution 4)

Draft resolution V entitled "Battered women and violence in the family" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 5)

Draft resolution VI entitled "Review and evaluation of progress made in the implementation of the World Plan of Action at the National Level" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 6)

196. At the 21st plenary meeting the Conference adopted without a vote the following draft resolutions recommended by the First Committee:

Draft resolution VII entitled "Special measures in favour of young women" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 27)

Draft resolution VIII entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 28)

Draft resolution IX entitled "Women living in conditions of extreme poverty" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 29)

Draft resolution X entitled "Promotion of equality in education and training" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 30)

197. With respect to the draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" the delegation of Pakistan stated that, being an Islamic country, Pakistan attributed a high status to women. The delegation considered the spirit of the Convention commendable, but had some reservations with regard to a few articles of the Convention.

198. The delegation of Haiti stated that its reservation related to the third preambular paragraph of the same draft resolution, referring to co-operation among all women "irrespective of their social and economic systems".

199. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted by a roll-call vote of 78 to 3, with 39 abstentions, the draft resolution XI recommended by the First Committee and entitled "Women and discrimination based on race" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 31). The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India,

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(for Against: Germany, Federal Republic of, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Upper Volta, Uruguay.

20. The delegation of Lesotho stated that, although it had voted in favour of the draft resolution as a whole, it wished to formulate a reservation with respect to paragraph 1.

B. Report of the Second Committee

1. Organization of work

201. The Conference at its 1st plenary meeting on 14 July 1980 allocated the following items to the Second Committee:

Item 7 (b): Effects of apartheid on women in southern Africa: Special measures for assistance to women in southern Africa;

Item 8 (b): Review and evaluation of the progress made and obstacles encountered in attaining the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, at the national, regional and international levels, from 1975 to 1980; in keeping with the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year:

Review and evaluation of regional and global programmes of the United Nations system of organizations aimed at promoting the objectives of the Decade.

Item 9 (b) and (c): Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1981-1985, designed to implement the World Plan of Action:

Regional and international targets and strategies, taking into account the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education";

The situation of women refugees the world over.

Item 10 (b): Effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories: Special measures for assistance to Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories.

202. The Committee considered these items at meetings held from 15 to 29 July 1980. 4/

203. The Presiding Officer of the Committee was Mrs. Shiela Kaul (India) who was elected by acclamation at the 1st plenary meeting of the Conference.

204. At its 1st meeting on 15 July the Committee elected the following officers:

<u>Deputy Presiding Officers:</u>	Ms. Maria de Lourdes C. E. S. de Vicenzi (Brazil)
	Mr. Chavdar Kiuranov (Bulgaria)
	Ms. Nermin Abadan-Unat (Turkey)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Ali Benbouhcha (Morocco)

4/ For its consideration of the items the Committee had before it the documents mentioned in the relevant sections of the annotations to the provisional agenda (A/CONF.94/1), which also refer to a number of background documents.

2. Consideration of Part Three of the draft Programme of Action

205. In connexion with its consideration of item 9 (b) (draft Programme of Action), the Committee decided to deal with the relevant part of the draft Programme (Part Three) paragraph by paragraph and at the same time with amendments proposed to these paragraphs. In addition to written amendments, other amendments were proposed orally. The proposed amendments were considered also in informal consultations.

206. The Committee recommends to the Conference for adoption the text of Part Three, Chapters IV and V of the draft Programme of Action as amended in the course of the Committee's deliberations (for action by the Conference see para. 331 below). 5/

207. As regards the paragraph of the draft Programme of Action entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories", the Committee decided by a roll-call vote of 85 to 3, with 21 abstentions, to recommend to the Conference the adoption of the text of the paragraph as set out in annex I of the Committee's report. The result of the vote was as follows: 6/

5/ The text of Part Three of the draft Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as recommended by the Second Committee to the Conference for adoption, was set out in annex I to the Committee's report (A/CONF.94/L.22).

6/ This decision was preceded by a procedural debate in the course of which the closure of the debate was moved. The motion was adopted by a roll-call vote of 71 to 22, with 16 abstentions. The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago and United Republic of Cameroon.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against: Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Upper Volta and Uruguay.

(For action by the Conference see paras. 327 and 331 below.)

208. The delegations of the following countries stated that they had not participated in the vote: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Peru and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

209. Statements in explanation of vote were made by Israel, Portugal, Sweden, Australia, Switzerland, Finland, Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, Nigeria, Greece, New Zealand, Fiji, Norway, Austria, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community), Congo and Guatemala.

3. Measures of assistance to women in southern Africa

210. In connexion with item 7 (b), the Second Committee had before it document A/CONF.94/6/Rev.1. The item was discussed at its 15th meeting on 26 July 1980.

211. In introducing the discussion on this item the representative of the Secretary-General of the Conference informed the Committee that the proposed assistance would be channelled through the southern African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. Reconstruction aid to women of Zimbabwe would be directly channelled through the Government of Zimbabwe.

212. He said assistance was divided into several categories: legal, humanitarian and political assistance to southern African women inside South Africa and Namibia and in the refugee camps; training and assistance to women in the national liberation movements to aid them in their struggle for national liberation; training and assistance for women to play roles in all areas after liberation in the reconstruction of their countries, and international support for and co-operation with southern African women's struggle.

213. The observers for the African National Congress (South Africa) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania expressed the determination of women in these liberation movements to eradicate the oppressive apartheid system and called upon the international community to act immediately and increase its assistance to women in this struggle.

214. Many representatives condemned the apartheid system, expressed their solidarity with the national liberation movements and appealed to all the United Nations Member States to observe strictly the decisions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly on the issue. They pointed out that it is obvious that the support of the South African régime by some Western States whose monopolies exploit the great mineral wealth of Africa represents the main obstacle to the struggle for the elimination of the remains of apartheid and racism in South Africa and Namibia. That is why the immediate discontinuation by some Western States of economic, political, military and any other assistance to the South African racist régime is indispensable and urgent necessity for the elimination of apartheid and racism.

215. While expressing their gratitude for the current programmes of assistance, many representatives fully endorsed the recommendations for additional measures of assistance proposed in A/CONF.94/6/Rev.1. They emphasized the need to adopt the proposed measures to strengthen the current programmes to help women in South Africa and Namibia to uproot the apartheid system, and urged the fullest possible implementation of the proposed measures.

216. Several representatives called for assistance to the front-line States which had sacrificed so much in aiding the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. It was suggested that reconstruction aid be given to the women's movements in these countries. They called upon the Conference to adopt concrete decisions which will contribute to the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Otherwise the universal and complete realization of women's rights will be impossible.

217. The representative of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania requested that the following paragraph be inserted into the document on page 25 between items (e) and (f):

"The organization made a contribution for a Seminar for Women in the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania on the Role of Women in the Liberation Struggle held from 23 June to 3 July 1980 in the United Republic of Tanzania."

218. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee took note of the document on measures of assistance to women in southern Africa (A/CONF.94/6/Rev.1).

4. Review and evaluation of regional and global programmes of the United Nations system of organizations aimed at promoting the objectives of the Decade

219. In connexion with item 8 (b) the Second Committee had before it nine documents on the review and evaluation of regional and global programmes, of the United Nations system and of organizations, which were aimed at promoting the

objectives of the Decade. These were discussed at the 1st to 4th meetings, held from 15 to 17 July 1980. 7/

220. In introducing the discussion on this item, the representative of the Secretary-General of the Conference explained that the main report for the item was the "Review and evaluation of global and regional programmes of the United Nations system, 1975-1980" (A/CONF.94/31) which was based on information provided by a number of United Nations bodies and organizations. She said that the other reports which contained additional information on regional and global programmes were "Review of the activities of the specialized agencies and organizations in the United Nations system aimed at the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace" (A/CONF.94/20 and Corr.1), which summarized information received from 10 specialized agencies, one United Nations body and one department of the United Nations, and "Recommendations relating to women and development emerging from Conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations or the specialized agencies" (A/CONF.94/19 and Corr.1) which gave an assessment of ways in which issues concerning women and development had been analysed in 12 world conferences held since 1975. The report on "Women in rural areas" (A/CONF.94/28) examined the question with particular emphasis on food, access to land and water, credit facilities and co-operatives.

221. The reports of the five regional preparatory meetings were contained in documents A/CONF.94/14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. She explained that the purpose of these meetings, except for that of the ECE, had been to review and evaluate progress achieved in the region concerned since 1975, from the point of view of the implementation of the World Plan of Action, and in some cases of the regional plans of action, and to make recommendations for the next half of the Decade.

Summary of the debate on the review

222. Many representatives recognized the close relationship between the three themes of the Conference: equality, development and peace. They emphasized that, if the status of women was to be significantly improved, far-reaching changes would have to be carried out at the national and international levels, including the areas of employment, education and health. The efforts of the Second United Nations Development Decade had failed to achieve major economic changes, the causes being both national and international. These representatives considered it impossible to talk of equality for women so long as the international situation remained unchanged. Several representatives pointed out that progressive socio-economic reforms and global changes corresponding to the principles of the New International Economic Order were needed because of the ever-increasing interdependence of developed and developing countries. A number of representatives expressed the opinion that the Mexico World Plan of Action had retained its lasting validity. However they considered that the implementation of the objectives of the Decade was closely connected with peace, disarmament and détente. National liberation, peace, détente, international co-operation and disarmament constituted, in their opinion, the indispensable conditions for the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women.

7/ Background documents relevant to item 8 (b) were listed in the annotations to the provisional agenda (A/CONF.94/1).

held 223. One representative stressed that the establishment of the New International Economic Order was a necessary but not a sufficient prerequisite for narrowing the gap between rich and poor countries, and it was not sufficient to achieve lasting economic growth or the provision of basic necessities for women and men in disadvantaged sectors of society. Another representative emphasized that all international programmes relating to women should aim at reinforcing the sense of individual responsibility and at promoting the conditions for exercising this responsibility.

he 224. In the opinion of some representatives, recommendations for the establishment of targets and evaluations of progress achieved in attaining them had to take account of the differences and similarities between developed and developing countries.

United 225. Many representatives expressed satisfaction with the activities undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. However, a large number of id. representatives, concerned about the lack of co-ordination between the agencies, one. delegations and the United Nations, which often led to duplication and waste of resources, lations. auspices called for a strengthening of this co-ordination and increased financial resources which had in food, for this purpose. Note was taken of the joint interagency programmes which had m. food, been adopted in the hope that it would contribute to the elimination of duplication of these of these ss. and the promotion of a more efficient system of dealing with projects relating to d plans. the implementation of the programme. A few representatives stated that co-ordination was also necessary between the United Nations and organizations outside the United Nations system, including non-governmental organizations, as well as better co-ordination between the United Nations and its Member States and among the countries themselves. Some delegations opposed proposals for establishing new international bodies for co-ordination. They argued that in the first place the existing organs of the United Nations system should be properly utilized for co-ordination purposes.

re 226. Some representatives considered that the Branch for the Advancement of Women [that, of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs was performing a s would he. useful role in co-ordinating activities and should be strengthened. One red it. representative called for changes in and a strengthening of programmes for women ion. but without budgetary increases. Several representatives, recognizing the the. important role of the Commission on the Status of Women as the only United Nations body with the exclusive mandate to examine the status of women, called for the strengthening of the Commission.

227. Several representatives emphasized that the situation of women within the itatives. United Nations system would have to be improved, as an example to other lasting. of the institutions. It was noted that progress had been slow and women had been ituted. recruited primarily for junior level posts and not for decision-making positions. These representatives suggested that Governments should identify a greater number of qualified women for such positions. Several representatives spoke in favour of a "positive discrimination" for women.

atrons 228. It was widely recognized that regional commissions were playing an important part in the formulation of an international strategy for development, because the needs of women tended to vary in societies having different social and economic systems. Several representatives stressed that regional strategies should be

strengthened by improved technical co-operation among developing countries, the adoption of recommendations of regional preparatory meetings, and increased assistance from the Voluntary Fund for regional activities and the creation of bodies with resources to implement decisions as part of any restructuring of the United Nations. One representative recognized the need for further decentralization of activities and for stronger mandates for regional development. One representative referring to document A/CONF.94/31, emphasized that her Government could not be responsible for the recommendations of the Economic Commission for Europe, since she considered that some of them were based on an unobjective approach which did not analyse the experience of the socialist countries. Another representative said that limitations of data prevented an effective analysis of women's employment in this document.

229. Some representatives stressed the valuable role that the Voluntary Fund was playing through its programmes, and announced that their countries pledged further contributions to the Fund. They pointed out that the Voluntary Fund was an invaluable instrument for assisting the poor women in developing countries, but delays in the flow of badly needed resources had become a problem. The Fund also needed greater flexibility in the evaluation of its projects. A few representatives considered that the Voluntary Fund should only be temporary and that it should be integrated into existing United Nations agencies that were executing programmes relating to women.

230. There was considerable discussion about the merits of special development programmes for women, in contrast to the integration of women into programmes. Some representatives supported projects which were directed to and organized specifically for women, rather than modifying existing programmes or adding a women's component to them. However, other representatives noted that special programmes for women had the effect in some countries of becoming a method of keeping women out of the mainstream of activities. It was generally agreed that no matter which method was used, the ultimate goal was that women should participate in development and not that they should be recipients of welfare.

231. Many representatives expressed great interest in the activities of the specialized agencies dealing with women. They appealed to the agencies and United Nations bodies concerned to review and increase wherever possible the number and scope of projects intended to benefit women, especially in the rural areas. These representatives suggested that the agencies should move away from funding training seminars and research programmes and considered that a review of the method of operation of programmes should be undertaken. Another representative noted that the guidelines of the World Bank included questions relating to the programmes and projects in their early stages of preparation. It was further suggested that the guidelines which took account of women's needs and examined their opportunities to participate, issued by FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, the World Bank and others, should be widely disseminated.

232. The representative of FAO reported that, since the Mexico Conference in 1975, a number of decisions had been taken by the Director-General of FAO in order to orient FAO's personnel and institutional structures to support the World Plan of Action, especially as it related to rural women; intensify efforts to identify, in collaboration with Member Governments, the situation of rural women and the operational steps necessary to find solutions; and ensure incorporation of appropriate concerns for rural women in all activities in agriculture, forestry

the and fisheries. The Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, so far as it related to rural women, was complementary to the Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women.

233. The representative of the International Labour Organisation stressed that the activities of ILO with respect to working women, especially rural women, had been intensified. She informed the Committee about the recent resolution concerning ILO activities for rural development adopted by the sixty-sixth session of the International Labour Conference (1980). She also reported on provisions in the ILO Mid-Term Plan (1982-1987) concerning working women. She mentioned that in the field of training for productive work ILO's aim was to increase women's access to all types of technical training including management at all levels and occupations leading to higher incomes, increased job security and mobility, career prospects, adaptation to changing technology and better living and working conditions.

234. The representative of UNDP reported that considerable progress had been achieved since 1975 in involving women in UNDP-supported technical co-operation projects and programmes. She noted that a joint UNDP/Agency assessment of rural women's participation in development, initiated as a special contribution to the Conference, had led to a series of operational recommendations designed to increase the capability and efficiency of the United Nations development system in offering advice and assistance to Governments. These had all been endorsed by the Governing Council of the UNDP.

235. The representative of UNESCO noted that in implementing the World Plan of Action, UNESCO had undertaken the following activities: studies in five countries on teaching mothers their role in childhood education and assisting some countries in the establishment of child care facilities; a global survey on drop-outs among school-age girls; studies on the equality of curricula in seven countries; intensified research to identify discriminatory practices in education; intensified vocational and training programmes for women in co-operation with ILO. In addition UNESCO had undertaken research into socio-economic indicators for the integration of women in development, in cultural life, in the mass media and in science and technology.

236. The representative of UNIDO indicated that the Third General Conference of UNIDO had adopted a series of proposals for promoting the industrialization of the developing countries, and had stressed the potential capacity of industry to influence the status of and opportunities for women in developing countries in a resolution entitled "Women and industrialization". The resolution recognized that the integration and participation of women at all levels of the industrialization process were a vital prerequisite for balanced and equitable development. She emphasized the relationship between education, training and industrial development in order that women might be associated increasingly at all levels with the general industrialization efforts of the developing countries.

237. A number of representatives called upon Member States to ratify or accede to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. Some representatives pointed out that the need for an appeal to be addressed to Governments which had not yet done so to ratify ILO Conventions on the status of women and the international covenants on human rights and adapt their domestic legislation regarding women to the binding principles of international law.

238. One representative regretted the lack of progress in the past five years in preparing the draft declaration referred to in General Assembly resolution 32/142 on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security and against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination and urged the participants to support new initiatives for the expected elaboration of the declaration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

239. One representative proposed that the United Nations Secretariat should prepare a comparative review of national legislation, in particular of the provisions relating to equality of men and women. Several representatives urged Governments to establish machinery for assessing the status of women's rights and for establishing priorities for legislation. Other representatives, while noting the importance of legislative measures to enhance the equality of women, emphasized that formal legal recognition of the equality of women and men, was no guarantee that the status of women would be advanced and that what was needed was action to ensure the practical application of such laws. Preferential treatment to redress discrimination did injustice to the cause of equality unless aimed at establishing conditions of equal opportunity. Several delegations stressed that in many countries progress in the implementation of the economic and social rights of women was still highly unsatisfactory. Women continued to be exposed to severe consequences of unemployment and disregard for the principle of equal pay for equal work; they were offered less attractive employment, could not avail themselves of social amenities or adequately participate in development.

240. Rural women accounted for a large proportion of the world's agricultural work force yet their importance was still underemphasized and unrecognized. Some representatives noted that as rural labour became mechanized in developing countries, rural women, already underpaid, would become unemployed. One representative noted a lack of norms concerning wages in cases where rural labour was becoming industrialized, and suggested that the Conference should make a recommendation on this point.

241. Many representatives emphasized that raising the standard of living of rural women should become a priority issue for the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and the role that rural women played in the food production process should be recognized.

242. Some representatives stated that as agriculture was the backbone of so many countries at the Conference, it was important to understand that the "lip-service" being paid to the cause of rural women should be translated into action.

243. One representative stated that attention should be paid to marginal women workers and to women doing unpaid labour, particularly in rural areas, and emphasized the need to link rural development to national planning, regional agreements, and international development strategies. Another representative referred to the high infant mortality in rural areas and urged that increased funds should be diverted to rural maternal and child health care and technical services. It was suggested by one representative that studies should be undertaken to assess the needs of rural women, especially in health matters. It would not be enough to raise the income of rural women: it would be no less necessary to enhance their capabilities.

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244. Several representatives noted that inadequate information could lead to social attitudes, including those of women themselves, that hampered the improvement of the status of women. It was suggested that Governments should monitor the activities of the media regarding women, because of the critical role of the media in shaping attitudes, both positive and negative. One representative emphasized that attitudinal barriers, especially subtle ones, were perhaps the single most important barrier to the advancement for women.

245. A number of representatives stated that, although data had been gathered and problems identified during the first half of the Decade for Women, the United Nations as well as individual countries should reinforce the collection of information and research work on women. Special attention should be given to rural women. Greater financial resources were needed for women's programmes, to provide an effective base for action, and to improve the analysis of existing data. Governments and United Nations agencies should draw up standards and guidelines for censuses and questionnaires to allow more accurate information to be obtained about women in the development process. Several representatives supported the setting up of data collection mechanisms, as a first stage in integrating women in development.

246. Some representatives noted that the New International Economic Order should be supported by all Member States, and several representatives noted the importance of the media being sensitive to the needs of women. Lack of accurate data and trained evaluation personnel continued to be an obstacle to the gathering of qualitative information on women in developed and developing countries.

247. Many representatives stressed that women suffered especially from lack of education and training. The United Nations should make training programmes for women more widely available and carry out research into the training of women. Training projects of the United Nations agencies should provide for more local involvement in their design and implementation to ensure that they reflected real needs. The training of women should emphasize skills qualifying them for responsible positions in public and private life. The training of women for technical assistance programmes should be encouraged and more women should be involved directly in research and training for operational activities of all organizations in the United Nations system.

5. The situation of women refugees the world over

248. For its consideration of item 9 (c), the Committee had before it the report on the subject prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/CONF.94/24). The item was discussed at the 14th and 15th meetings held on 25 and 26 July 1980.

249. In introducing the item, the representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees drew attention to the nature and extent of the problem of women refugees the world over. She pointed out that as refugees, women were particularly vulnerable. It was difficult for them to perform their role as homemakers, as transmitters of cultural values to their children and to cope with the problems of family health.

250. She stressed that appropriate counseling services were essential to enable women refugees, particularly heads of households, to adjust to their new lives

and to move toward self-reliance as rapidly as possible. Furthermore, it was necessary to monitor closely the provision of relief assistance in order to ensure that women refugees had adequate access to resources and services. In addition, special measures should be taken to ensure that they were not disadvantaged in areas of nutrition, health care, education and employment. Efforts should be made to involve women refugees increasingly in the administration and operation of refugee centres, and to enable them to participate in all dimensions of community life.

251. While emphasizing the need for relief assistance, she also stressed the importance of protection for refugee women. Protection was needed for women at the time when they were leaving their home country and also during the initial stay in the country of asylum, when they were most likely to be victims of physical violence and targets of sexual exploitation and prostitution. The High Commissioner, in carrying out his role in the protection of refugees relied heavily on the co-operation of countries of asylum to ensure that appropriate solutions were found to protect the basic human rights of the refugees.

252. The specific problems of refugee women were being studied by the High Commissioner and efforts were being made to obtain basic data, but much more needed to be done. Furthermore, she mentioned that the success of measures taken by the High Commissioner to protect the well-being and dignity of refugee women were dependent on prompt and decisive support from host Governments, the international community and non-governmental organizations.

253. In the discussion of the item, a number of representatives underlined the magnitude of the refugee problem the world over. Civil strife, violations of human rights, political conflict and discrimination continued to force growing numbers of people from their homes.

254. Overlooking the needs of women refugees would have profound effects not only on the women themselves but also on millions of people who depended on them, especially children and the elderly. Thus, while some speakers called for measures to deal with the causes of the refugee problem, others noted that such action was beyond the mandate of the Conference, and urged that these persistent problems should not obscure the immediate and urgent needs of refugee women. In this regard some representatives referred to the plight of displaced women, emphasizing the importance of political settlement and the realization of peace. One representative called for large-scale assistance to help resettle and rehabilitate repatriates and displaced persons within her country.

255. Several representatives called for efforts to ensure that available aid reached women refugees and that measures were taken to alleviate their particular situation and difficulties and their special needs, to ensure their survival and dignity. Moreover, refugee problems were described as international problems which were of concern to the entire international community and were not the responsibility of merely those countries which happened to be countries of first asylum. The High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations agencies and voluntary organizations were commended for their contribution to relieving the suffering of the world's refugees. Governments were encouraged to continue their support for these efforts. One representative reaffirmed the importance of article 13 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This statement was supported by several delegations.

256. Representatives of a number of countries of first asylum stressed that these countries provided refugee assistance on the basis of humanitarian principles; they could not continue to accept increasing numbers of refugees owing to the heavy burdens this situation placed on their economies and societies. Calling first for removal of the root causes of the problem, they proposed voluntary repatriation as the most durable solution. Where this was not possible, measures should be taken to continue and accelerate resettlement. In this regard, the representatives of the Philippines and Malaysia expressed reservations about the section in document A/CONF.94/24 on the local integration of refugees. They emphasized that their economies could not absorb the large numbers of refugees requiring assistance.

257. Several representatives of countries of asylum noted that the overwhelming majority of refugees seeking asylum were women and children. They noted that while efforts were being made to meet the needs of the refugees, much more aid, including material assistance, was badly needed. They suggested that resources from all quarters should be diverted from other uses to ensure the survival of the world's refugees. One representative also suggested that Member States could provide teams of doctors, social workers and consultants to assist in maintaining the health and welfare of the refugees in countries of asylum.

258. A few representatives asked for special assistance to women victims of apartheid and in this regard suggested strengthening measures of assistance to the front-line States and assistance to repatriates and displaced persons in newly-independent Zimbabwe.

259. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee took note of document A/CONF.94/24.

6. Special measures of assistance to Palestinian women

260. For its consideration of item 10 (b), the Second Committee had before it document A/CONF.94/3. The item was considered at the 15th and 16th meetings on 26 and 28 July 1980.

261. In introducing the document, the representative of the Economic Commission for Western Asia cited the various mandates in response to which the report had been prepared, and stated that the nine areas of assistance mentioned had been accepted by the member States of ECWA at the regional preparatory meeting for the World Conference. She referred to resolution 32 adopted at the Mexico Conference and to Economic and Social Council resolutions which had called for special assistance for Palestinian women, and to the decision taken by ECWA in October 1978 to request the addition of an item concerning "Effects of Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories" to the agenda of the Conference.

262. Many representatives indicated support for the measures proposed in the document.

263. A number of representatives pointed out that the specific problems of Palestinian women were related to the general situation affecting Palestinians living inside and outside the territories under Israeli occupation. While they considered the humanitarian United Nations assistance to that population

justified, these representatives stated that the problem should not be viewed in isolation and pointed out that one of the major issues severely impeding stability and development in the region is the Israeli occupation of the territories. The liberation of the land and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people are still the core of many issues in this region with all their political, economic, social and psychological dimensions, so that political responsibilities take priority over development plans. These issues are of urgent concern to the international community.

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264. The observer for the Palestine Liberation Organization said that assistance to Palestinian women is of great importance and necessity. She said that the measures proposed in the document were based on resolutions adopted by the United Nations expressing condemnation of Israeli occupation and that the international community had expressed its solidarity with the Palestinian people against Zionist aggression. She said that any reservations on the document were in opposition to the will of the international community.

265. The observer for the African National Congress stated that the issue of Palestinian women was primarily political; recourse to violence by either the African peoples in South Africa or by Palestinians was not their own choice, but was the sole recourse left to them.

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266. The representative of Israel strongly contended that the injection of the question of the Palestinian women into the agenda was a manipulation of the cause of women that was used as a pretext for propagating extraneous interests. She stated that Israel's programmes to improve health, education and employment conditions of all persons in the territories under Israeli administration had to be viewed in light of Israel's rejection of socio-economic stagnation until a peace settlement was successfully achieved. She stated that the report on which the proposed measures were based was unsubstantiated and distorted and that document A/CONF.94/4 itself totally ignored what she considered constructive programmes operating to improve the conditions of Arab Palestinian women. She strongly opposed assigning the PLO a central role in the planning of programmes, contending that the measures would be used for strengthening what she considered the PLO's destructive potential rather than contribute to the advancement of the Arab Palestinian women.

267. A number of representatives stated that the situation in the region of Western Asia was a threat to global political stability. They stated that Israel had deprived the Palestinian people of their basic rights such as the right to sovereignty and to their land, as well as of other fundamental human rights.

268. A number of representatives called for a solution which went to the root of the problem and encompassed more than material assistance. Among the measures suggested were the granting to Palestinian women of control over their individual and national destinies, the end of colonial settlements, and the return of Palestinian land to its owners. The need for a durable peace in the region was emphasized.

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269. Several representatives agreed that special assistance to Palestinian women was justified by their vulnerability. Among the measures advocated were (a) improvement of the information about their problems, (b) the end of discrimination in employment, and (c) education granted as a national Palestinian right. Some representatives emphasized, however, that at best these would provide only a minimum standard of well-being.

270. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee took note of document A/CONF.94/4.

7. Consideration of draft resolutions by the Second Committee

271. At meetings held from 28 to 29 July the Second Committee considered draft resolutions as follows:

- (i) Draft resolution entitled "The role of women in the preparation of societies for life in peace" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.9/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Grenada, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Venezuela and Zambia was adopted by 95 votes to none, with 31 abstentions (for action by the Conference see para. 274 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Iceland, Luxembourg (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community), Israel and Yugoslavia.

- (ii) Draft resolution entitled "Gathering of data concerning women through census questionnaires (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.23/Rev.1 and Corr.1), sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea and Venezuela was adopted (for action by the Conference see para. 276 below).

- (iii) Draft resolution entitled "Intensification of drought control in the Sahel" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.24), sponsored by Cape Verde, the Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon and Upper Volta was adopted (for action by the Conference see para. 276 below).

- (iv) Draft resolution entitled "Assistance to Lebanese women" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.25), sponsored by Algeria, on behalf of States Members of the United Nations which are members of the League of Arab States, and Uganda was adopted by 99 votes to none, with 15 abstentions (for action by the Conference see para. 277 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of Israel, Austria, the United States of America, Lesotho, Lebanon, Guatemala and Algeria.

- (v) Draft resolution entitled "Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.26) sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic,

Grenada, Guyana, Guinea, Hungary, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe was adopted by 82 votes to 7, with 36 abstentions (for action by the Conference see para. 279 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of Lesotho and Trinidad and Tobago.

- (vi) Draft resolution entitled "The situation of women refugees and displaced women the world over" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.30) sponsored by Barbados, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mali, Peru, Somalia, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Upper Volta was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 281 below).
- (vii) Draft resolution entitled "The situation of displaced and refugee women the world over" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.60), sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe was adopted, as orally amended, by a roll-call vote of 100 to 1, with 30 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Grenada, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

(for action by the Conference see para. 284 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or or reservation were made by the representatives of the United States of America, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community), Austria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Viet Nam, Switzerland, Turkey, New Zealand, Iraq, Honduras, Uganda, Afghanistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, India, Angola, Cyprus and Nigeria.

The representative of Viet Nam expressed reservations to the eighth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution as adopted.

The representatives of Iraq and Morocco supported the resolution and said they should have, in fact, voted in favour instead of inadvertently abstaining.

(viii) Draft resolution entitled "Integrated approach to the health and welfare of women" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.31/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia and United States, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 288 below).

(ix) Draft resolution entitled "International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE)" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.34), sponsored by Algeria, Ghana, Honduras, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, was adopted (for action by the Conference see para. 288 below).

(x) Draft resolution entitled "International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.37), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia, was adopted by 89 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions (for action by the Conference see para. 289 below).

(xi) Draft resolution entitled "International legislation to prevent the abandonment of families" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.39/Rev.1), sponsored by Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Peru and the Philippines, was adopted, as orally amended, by 52 votes to none, with 53 abstentions (for action by the Conference see para. 289 below).

(xii) Draft resolution entitled "Situation of Women in Chile" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.40), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Grenada, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Yugoslavia, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 70 to 7, with 38 abstentions. The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Angola, Botswana, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Holy See, Indonesia, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Zaire (for action by the Conference see para. 292 below).

Subsequently, the delegation of Paraguay stated that, had it been present at the time of the vote, it would have voted against the draft resolution. The delegation of Jordan stated subsequently that it had inadvertently voted in favour of the draft resolution and had intended to abstain.

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of Lesotho, Uruguay, United States of America, Switzerland, Zaire, Byelorussian SSR, Peru, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Honduras and Guatemala.

(xiii) Draft resolution entitled "Situation of women in El Salvador" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.41/Rev.1) sponsored by Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua, was adopted by 46 votes to 10, with 45 abstentions (for action by the Conference see para. 298 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, Brazil and Venezuela.

- (xiv) Draft resolution entitled "Control of illicit traffic in drugs" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.42/Rev.1), sponsored by Colombia, Egypt, Honduras, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Peru, Thailand and Turkey, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 303 below).
- (xv) Draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the women's programmes and appointment of women in the Secretariat of the regional commissions and agencies of the United Nations" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.43), sponsored by Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, United Arab Emirates and United Republic of Cameroon, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 303 below).
- (xvi) Draft resolution entitled "Co-ordination of status of women's issues within the United Nations system" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.44 and Corr.1), sponsored by Australia, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Guyana, Jordan, Norway, Tunisia and United States of America, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 303 below).

In connexion with this draft resolution, the representative of Australia requested that the Secretariat document A/CONF.94/C.2/CRP.1 should be considered in conjunction with the resolution. The representative of the USSR reserved her position.

- (xvii) Draft resolution entitled "Question of missing and disappeared persons" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.45), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia and United Kingdom, was adopted, as orally amended. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Turkey made a statement (for action by the Conference see para. 303 below).
- (xviii) Draft resolution entitled "Women in the United Nations Secretariat" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.46), sponsored by Austria, Barbados, Canada, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago, and United States of America, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 303 below).
- (xix) Draft resolution entitled "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.47), sponsored by Angola, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Zambia, was adopted as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 303 below).
- (xx) Draft resolution entitled "On the right of all countries to seek development assistance from any and all sources, free from threats and attacks" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.48), sponsored by Afghanistan, Angola,

Cuba, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Seychelles, and Viet Nam was adopted by 62 votes to none, with 49 abstentions.

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of China, Costa Rica, Lesotho, the Federal Republic of Germany, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America (for action by the Conference see para. 305 below).

- (xxi) Draft resolution entitled "Assistance to Sahrawi women" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.49), sponsored by Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Iran, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Viet Nam, was adopted 8/ as orally amended, by a roll-call vote of 55 votes to 10, with 41 abstentions, as follows:

8/ Prior to the adoption of this resolution, the Committee decided by a roll-call vote to waive the requirement set out in rule 26 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, and therefore resolved not to postpone consideration of this draft resolution as orally amended. The voting, in which a negative vote meant the waiver of the requirement in rule 26, was 11 votes to 53, with 42 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Zaire.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

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In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Seychelles, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America, Zaire.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela.

(For action by the Conference see para. 307 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of Turkey, the Sudan, Egypt, United States of America, Guinea-Bissau, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community), Nigeria, Lesotho, Tunisia, Pakistan, Mali, Austria, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Dominican Republic, Morocco, the Congo, Yugoslavia, Angola and Botswana.

(xxii) Draft resolution entitled "International assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.50), sponsored by Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain and Venezuela, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below).

(xxiii) Draft resolution entitled "Women and development assistance programmes" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.51/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, the Philippines, Samoa, Sweden, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was adopted by consensus (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below)

(xxiv) Draft resolution entitled "Health and well-being of the women of the Pacific" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.52), sponsored by Australia, Fiji, Honduras, Japan, Lebanon, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Samoa, was adopted, as orally amended. The representative of the People's Republic of China made a statement of reservation with respect to the draft resolution (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below).

- (xxv) Draft resolution entitled "The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.53), sponsored by Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, the Philippines, Rwanda, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below).
- (xxvi) Draft resolution entitled "Establishment and strengthening of machinery for the integration of women in development" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.54), sponsored by Burundi, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo and United Republic of Cameroon, was adopted. The representative of Argentina made a statement of reservation concerning the draft resolution (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below).
- (xxvii) Draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the role of the Commission on the Status of Women" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.55/Rev.1), sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was adopted (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below).
- (xxviii) Draft resolution entitled "Women and nutritional self-sufficiency" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.56/Rev.1) sponsored by Barbados, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon and Upper Volta, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below).
- (xxix) Draft resolution entitled "Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.57), sponsored by Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Niger, Norway, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon and Zambia, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below).
- (xxx) Draft resolution entitled "Apartheid and women in South Africa and Namibia" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.58/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, was adopted by a vote of 84 votes to 4, with 18 abstentions, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 320 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community), Lesotho, United Kingdom, Portugal, Denmark (on behalf of Norway, Sweden and Finland), Austria, Uruguay, Nepal and Botswana. Thereafter, a statement was made by the representative of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid.

- (xxxii) Draft resolution entitled "Exploitation of the prostitution of others and traffic in persons" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.59/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Lebanon, Portugal, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zaire, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of Jamaica, Mozambique and Iran.

- (xxxiii) Draft resolution entitled "The situation in Bolivia" (A/CONF.94/C.1/L.30), sponsored by Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, was adopted by a vote of 50 votes to 3, with 37 abstentions (for action by the Conference see para. 322 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of Honduras, Mexico, Switzerland, Brazil, Peru, Guatemala, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

- (xxxiiii) Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women within the framework of the United Nations efforts to achieve the New International Economic Order" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.61), sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was adopted, as orally amended, by a vote of 88 votes to none, with 13 abstentions (for action by the Conference see para. 324 below).

Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the representatives of the United States of America and Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community).

- (xxxv) Draft resolution entitled "Women in agriculture and rural areas" (A/CONF.94/C.2/L.62), sponsored by Barbados, Botswana, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States, Zambia and Zimbabwe, was adopted, as orally amended (for action by the Conference see para. 316 below).

8. Recommendations of the Second Committee

272. The Second Committee recommended to the Conference the adoption of Part Three of the draft Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women as set out in annex I to the Committee's report (A/CONF.94/L.22). In addition, the Committee recommended to the Conference the adoption of draft resolutions I to XXXIV as set out in annex II to the Committee's report (A/CONF.94/L.22/Add.3 and Corr.1, Add.3A, 3B, 3C, 3D and 3E).

9. Action taken in plenary on the report of the Second Committee

273. The report of the Second Committee (A/CONF.94/L.22 and Add.1-4), which was introduced by the Committee's Rapporteur, was considered at the 20th and 21st plenary meetings of the Conference on 30 July 1980. At these meetings the Conference took action on the Second Committee's recommendations, in particular on Part Three of the draft Programme of Action as revised by the Committee and on the 34 draft resolutions (I to XXXIV) recommended by the Committee.

274. At the 20th plenary meeting the Conference adopted by 97 votes to none, with 30 abstentions, draft resolution I entitled "The role of women in the preparation of societies for life in peace" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 7).

275. The delegation of Denmark formulated reservations with respect to the resolution as adopted.

276. At the same meeting the Conference adopted without a vote draft resolution II entitled "Gathering of data concerning women through census questionnaires" and draft resolution III entitled "Intensification of drought control in the Sahel" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolutions 8 and 9).

277. Also at the same meeting the Conference adopted by 112 votes to none, with 9 abstentions, draft resolution IV entitled "Assistance to Lebanese women" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 10).

278. Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the delegations of Israel, Austria, the United States of America, Lesotho, Lebanon, Guatemala and Algeria.

279. The Conference adopted by 77 votes to 6, with 35 abstentions, draft resolution V entitled "Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 11).

280. The delegation of Lesotho made a statement in explanation of its vote.

281. The Conference adopted without a vote draft resolution VI entitled "The situation of women refugees and displaced women the world over" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 12).

282. The delegation of Pakistan stated, with reference to the last preambular paragraph of the resolution, that Pakistan was not a signatory to the Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees because it had reservations with respect to some of the provisions of those instruments. Nevertheless, Pakistan fully supported the spirit of the resolution, as was demonstrated by Pakistan's actual and humanitarian position with respect to refugees.

283. The delegation of China stated that it supported the decision to provide humanitarian assistance to woman refugees throughout the world. However, it considered it necessary to recognize that the root causes of the existence of the large number of refugees at present were foreign aggression and foreign occupation. All foreign aggressors must withdraw their troops from the countries concerned. Otherwise, it was difficult to stop the continuous emergence of refugees.

284. The Conference adopted by a roll-call vote of 97 votes to none, with 29 abstentions, draft resolution VII entitled "The situation of displaced and refugee women the world over" as recommended by the Second Committee, as orally amended (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 13). The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

285. In a statement made in explanation of its vote on the draft resolution just adopted, the delegation of Switzerland stated that it had voted in favour of the draft resolution because it reaffirmed a principle to which Switzerland attached importance, namely that laid down in article 13, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaiming the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. Switzerland's vote on the draft resolution was motivated by humanitarian considerations; the Swiss delegation would not at that juncture express an opinion regarding the origins of the drama of refugees and displaced persons, but expressed the hope that the refugee problems would be resolved in other forums. The Swiss delegation added that, for the same reason, it had abstained in the votes on other draft resolutions of a political nature which it considered extraneous to the subject of the Conference.

286. The delegation of India made a statement explaining its abstention in the vote on draft resolution VII.

287. Subsequently, the delegations of Bangladesh, Congo, Jordan, Maldives, Tunisia and Uganda announced that, had they been present at the time of the vote, they would have voted in favour of the resolution.

288. The Conference adopted without a vote draft resolution VIII entitled "Integrated approach to the health and welfare of women" and draft resolution IX entitled "International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolutions 14 and 15).

289. The Conference then adopted by 75 votes to 7, with 22 abstentions, draft resolution X entitled "International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 16).

290. The Conference proceeded to adopt by 75 votes to none, with 35 abstentions, draft resolution XI entitled "International legislation to prevent the abandonment of families" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 17).

291. The delegation of Nigeria made a statement in explanation of vote.

292. Still at the 20th plenary meeting the Conference adopted by 69 votes to 8, with 39 abstentions, draft resolution XII entitled "Situation of women in Chile" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 18).

293. The delegation of Chile stated that it considered that the subject-matter of the resolution was outside the competence of the Conference.

294. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, in a statement in explanation of its vote, stated that by reason of its position in favour of the respect for human rights all over the world it had been able to accept the resolution just adopted, particularly in view of the terms of operative paragraphs 1 to 5. At the same time, it pointed out that there had been some welcome improvements as regards the human rights situation in Chile, though it acknowledged that the situation in that country could not as yet be considered satisfactory; the delegation expressed the hope that the situation in Chile would

continue to improve and that human rights would be fully respected. The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany added that it regretted the continued selective treatment of Chile; in a considerable number of countries the human rights situation - in particular in so far as it affected women - was by no means better, and in many cases worse, than in Chile. The delegation expressed its sympathy for the suffering of all human beings, especially women, who were victims of force and in distress. It voiced concern particularly for the population in areas which were affected by military conflicts and in which foreign military forces were operating, as for instance in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

95. The delegation of Paraguay stated that it had voted against the draft resolution entitled "Situation of women in Chile" because, in its opinion, the Conference was not competent to deal with the subject-matter of the resolution and because of Paraguay's constant respect for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

96. Statements in explanation of their votes on the same draft resolution were made by the delegations of Argentina, Guatemala, Haiti and Lesotho.

97. The delegation of Nicaragua stated subsequently that, had it been present at the time of the vote, it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution.

98. At the same meeting the Conference adopted by a roll-call vote of 55 votes to 11, with 46 abstentions, draft resolution XIII entitled "Situation of women in El Salvador" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 19). The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Barbados, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Haiti, India, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Republic of Cameroon, Upper Volta, Zaire.

299. The delegation of Venezuela, in a statement explaining its vote against the draft resolution entitled "The situation of the women in El Salvador", said that Venezuela had demonstrated its attachment to the respect and promotion of human rights in their political, economic, social, civil and cultural dimensions. In keeping with its attitude and strictly within the context of the American continent, the Government of Venezuela had expressed its sympathy and support for the efforts made in El Salvador to institutionalize liberty and democracy and to establish a climate of peace leading to the realization of those objectives. Venezuela categorically condemned violence and terrorism of any kind that tended to prevent the people of El Salvador from living in peace and freedom. A long period of oppression and social injustice and also the interference of outside interests were the causes of machinations to frustrate the aspirations to peace, freedom and social justice in El Salvador and attempts were being made to maintain earlier forms of tyranny or to replace them by no less cruel ones. Venezuela condemned acts of violence against women and children, young persons, adults and aged persons in El Salvador as well as terrorism, kidnapping, murder and all other forms of oppression and violence. The delegation of Venezuela had decided to vote against the resolution because it regarded it as partial, limited, incomplete and inaccurate in various of its provisions.

300. The delegation of Paraguay stated that it had voted against the resolution on the grounds that its subject-matter was outside the competence of the Conference and because Paraguay remained faithful to the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other States.

301. The delegation of Honduras stated that it had voted against the draft resolution in keeping with the policy of Honduras of observing the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States. In addition, this delegation stated that the moment was not opportune for a decision of this nature, inasmuch as a process of mediation was going on for the purpose of settling disputes between Honduras and El Salvador.

302. Statements in explanation of vote on draft resolution XIII were made by the delegations of Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti and Uruguay. Subsequently the delegation of Nicaragua stated that, had it been present at the time of the vote, it would have voted in favour of draft resolution XIII.

303. At the 21st plenary meeting the Conference adopted without a vote the following draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee:

Draft resolution XIV entitled "Control of illicit traffic in drugs"
(for the text see chap. I above, resolution 20)

Draft resolution XV entitled "Strengthening the women's programmes and appointment of women in the secretariat of the regional commissions and agencies of the United Nations" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 21)

Draft resolution XVI entitled "Co-ordination of status of women's issues within the United Nations system" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 22)

Draft resolution XVII entitled "Question of missing and disappeared persons"
(for the text see chap. I above, resolution 23)

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Draft resolution XVIII entitled "Women in the United Nations Secretariat" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 24)

Draft resolution XIX entitled "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 25).

304. The delegation of Argentina made a statement concerning the resolution entitled "Question of missing and disappeared persons".

305. At the same meeting the Conference adopted by 65 votes to none, with 42 abstentions, draft resolution XX entitled "On the right of all countries to seek development assistance from any and all sources, free from threats and attacks" (for the text see chap. I, resolution 26).

306. The delegation of China stated that it had not participated in the vote. The Chinese Government consistently supported developing countries in seeking economic aid that would contribute to the development of their national economy, while safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty and free from all threats. However, it opposed the provision of assistance to individual States, that were now engaged in external aggression and expansion which threatened regional security and international peace, because numerous facts demonstrated that such assistance had been used to wage aggressive wars. In view of the ambiguity of the proposal, the Chinese delegation had not participated in the vote.

307. At the same meeting the Conference adopted by a roll-call vote of 51 votes to 19, with 38 abstentions, draft resolution XXI entitled "Assistance to Sahrawi women" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I, resolution 34). The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Rwanda, Seychelles, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against: Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United States of America and Zaire.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela.

308. The Chinese delegation stated that it had abstained in the vote on draft resolution XXI because the Government of China had always maintained that the

disputes between third world countries should be settled through peaceful negotiations. For this reason, the Chinese delegation sincerely hoped that the countries concerned in the question of Western Sahara would put unity first and resolve the differences in a reasonable way through dialogue and patient negotiations.

309. The delegation of Guinea stated that it had voted against the draft resolution because, in its opinion, the Conference was not competent to deal with the subject matter, which was being considered by the Heads of State and Government of African States.

310. The delegation of Pakistan stated that it had voted in favour of the draft resolution as an earnest of its support for the principle of self-determination. At the same time, it stressed that Pakistan did not associate itself with any implicit condemnation of Morocco that might be present in any part of the resolution.

311. The delegation of Ivory Coast, referring to the resolution concerning assistance to Sahrawi women, stated that the question of Western Sahara was under consideration in the Organization of African Unity, a committee of which had been specifically entrusted with the task of finding a solution to the question. Accordingly, the delegation of Ivory Coast considered the Conference was not competent to deal with any aspect of the question and had voted against the draft resolution, without prejudice to the position of Ivory Coast with respect to the substance of the problem.

312. The delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon stated that it had voted against the draft resolution because the subject-matter was at the moment under consideration by a committee of the Organization of African Unity of which the President of the United Republic of Cameroon was a member. Accordingly, this delegation considered that the problem should find a regional African solution.

313. The delegation of Senegal stated that it had cast a negative vote on the draft resolution because it considered that the subject-matter was not within the competence of the Conference. In its opinion, the question of Western Sahara was an African one. This delegation was astonished to note that, despite the appeal of the OAU to the international community to refrain from taking any action with respect to the question, nevertheless a number of African countries had been a party to the drafting of the resolution just adopted. The delegation of Senegal considered that the resolution was of a political rather than a humanitarian nature.

314. The delegation of Niger stated that its vote against the draft resolution concerning assistance to Sahrawi women was without prejudice to the position of Niger in favour of the principle of self-determination of peoples. It regretted that the Conference had not heeded the appeal of the OAU that the international community should refrain from any action that might hamper the work of the committee appointed by the OAU to find a solution to the question of Western Sahara.

315. The delegation of Morocco stated that it had been reassured by the number of delegations which had voted on the side of reason and objectivity. In its opinion, the resolution concerning assistance to Sahrawi women was not within the competence of the Conference; the subject-matter was at present being considered by a

committee appointed by the OAU. Morocco would continue to make efforts to restore peace and concord in the Maghreb. Morocco was determined to safeguard its integrity and was convinced that respect for international law and recourse to peaceful settlement of disputes were the best means of ensuring peace and security in all the regions of the country.

316. In addition, at the 21st plenary meeting the Conference adopted without a vote the following draft resolutions recommended by the Second Committee:

Draft resolution XXII entitled "International assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 35)

Draft resolution XXIII entitled "Women and development assistance programmes" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 36)

Draft resolution XXIV entitled "Health and well-being of the women of the Pacific" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 37)

Draft resolution XXV entitled "The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 38)

Draft resolution XXVI entitled "Establishment and strengthening of machinery for the integration of women in development" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 39)

Draft resolution XXVII entitled "Strengthening the role of the Commission on the Status of Women" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 41)

Draft resolution XXVIII entitled "Women and nutritional self-sufficiency" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 41)

Draft resolution XXIX entitled "Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 42)

Draft resolution XXXI entitled "Exploitation of the prostitution of others and traffic in persons" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 43)

Draft resolution XXXIV entitled "Women in agriculture and rural areas" (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 44)

317. The delegation of Argentina made a statement concerning resolution 40.

318. The Chinese delegation, referring to the resolution entitled "Health and well-being of the women of the Pacific", stated that it fully understood the concern of some Pacific countries for the health and welfare of the people and women in nuclear zones. In May 1980, China had launched a vehicular rocket in the Pacific, with the purpose of developing science and technology, accelerating the modernization of the nation, enhancing its defensive ability, and countering the threats of superpower hegemonism. The vehicular rocket launched by China had not been equipped with a nuclear warhead and had not caused pollution.

319. The delegation of Jamaica, commenting on the resolution concerning "Exploitation of the prostitution of others and traffic in persons" expressed the opinion that, as the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was scheduled to open in Caracas on 25 August 1980, there was insufficient time for the preparation of the "concrete recommendations" referred to in paragraph 5 of the resolution.

320. Also at the 21st plenary meeting the Conference adopted by 63 votes to 4, with 24 abstentions, draft resolution XXX entitled "Apartheid and women in South Africa and Namibia", as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text, see chap. I, resolution 45).

321. The delegation of Botswana formulated reservations with respect to the resolution just adopted.

322. At the same meeting the Conference adopted by 63 votes to 2, with 30 abstentions, draft resolution XXXII entitled "The situation in Bolivia" as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 46).

323. The delegation of Peru expressed its profound concern about certain decisions taken by the Conference - of which the resolution concerning the situation in Bolivia was an example - that dealt with the internal affairs of a number of countries. In this delegation's opinion the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of States should be scrupulously respected.

324. At the same meeting the Conference adopted by 92 votes to none, with 11 abstentions, draft resolution XXXIII entitled "Implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women within the framework of the United Nations efforts to achieve the New International Economic Order", as recommended by the Second Committee (for the text see chap. I above, resolution 47).

325. Reservations with respect to this resolution were formulated by the delegation of Luxembourg, on behalf of the States members of the European Community, and by the delegation of the United States of America.

326. Also at the 21st plenary meeting the Conference considered Part Three of the draft Programme of Action as recommended by the Second Committee in its report (A/CONF.94/L.22, annex I). The Rapporteur of the Committee drew attention to a number of errors and omissions in the draft text which should be rectified.

327. A separate vote having been requested on the paragraph entitled "Assistance to the Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories", 9/ Conference adopted the paragraph by 76 votes to 4, with 24 abstentions.

328. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the delegations of Canada, Grenada, Guatemala and the United States of America.

9/ This was para. 183A in the draft text prepared by the Second Committee. In consequence of renumbering it became para. 244 in the final version of the Programme of Action.

329. The delegation of Israel stated that it had voted against the paragraph, including its title, because the text contained a number of objectionable elements. The fact was that the Palestinian women referred to in the paragraph enjoyed a higher standard of living and better health and educational facilities than ever before. Besides, the suggestion that humanitarian assistance should be provided in consultation and co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization was inadmissible.

330. The delegations of Indonesia and Mauritania stated that, had they been present at the time of the vote, they would have voted in favour of the paragraph.

331. The Conference thereupon adopted Part Three of the draft Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women as recommended by the Second Committee in its report (A/CONF.9/L.22, annex I). (For the text as adopted see Part Three of the Programme of Action in chap. I above).

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C. Report of the Committee of the Whole

1. Organizational matters

332. The Conference at its 2nd plenary meeting on 15 July 1980, acting on a recommendation of the pre-Conference consultations, established a Committee of the Whole to consider the Introduction and Chapters I and II, entitled, respectively "Historical perspective" and "Conceptual framework" of the draft Programme of Action contained in document A/CONF.94/22 and Corr.1, and to report to the plenary.

333. The Committee held four meetings. At its 1st meeting, held on 17 July 1980, the Committee elected by acclamation the following officers:

Presiding Officer:	Ms. Ifigenia Martinez (Mexico)
Deputy Presiding Officer:	Mr. Umayya Tukan (Jordan)
Rapporteur:	Ms. Inonge Lewanika (Zambia)

334. In connexion with its consideration of the Introduction and Chapters I and II, the Committee had before it the relevant part of the draft Programme of Action (Part One) and written amendments contained in documents A/CONF.94/L.1, L.3 to L.18. These documents were introduced by the Secretary-General of the Conference.

2. Consideration of the Introduction and Chapters I and II of the Draft Programme of Action

335. At its 1st meeting the Committee decided to consider the matters within its mandate in open-ended informal consultations. At these consultations a working group was constituted, and this group held eight meetings under the co-ordination of the Deputy Presiding Officer. A text was prepared, entitled "Text arising from informal consultations chaired by the Deputy Presiding Officer, Mr. Umayya Tukan, of the Committee of the Whole on the Introduction and Chapters I and II of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace" (A/CONF.94/CW/CRP.1 and Add.1-8).

336. This text was presented to the Committee by the Presiding Officer at its 2nd meeting on 25 July 1980.

337. At its 3rd meeting on 26 July 1980, the Committee adopted the following paragraphs of that text: 1, 6, 7-10, 13-21, 23-29, 33, 34, 36-43.

338. At its 4th meeting on 29 July 1980, the Deputy Presiding Officer reported to the Committee that the informal working group had held three meetings at which an agreed text had been prepared for the pending paragraphs, with the exception of paragraphs 2 and 5. The amended text was contained in document A/CONF.94/CW/CRP.1/Add.9 and Add.10.

339. The Committee adopted paragraphs 3, 11, 12 and 32, and new paragraphs 6 (a), 31 (a), 31 (b), and 38 (a). 10/

10/ In consequence of renumbering, draft paras. 3, 6 (a), 11, 12, 31 (a), 31 (b), 32 and 38 (a) became eventually paras. 3, 12, 13, 32, 33, 35, and 40, respectively, in the Programme of Action as reproduced in chap. I above.

340. The Committee recommended to the Conference for adoption the texts set out in the annex to its report (A/CONF.94/L.23 and Add.1) (for action by the Conference see para. 341 below).

3. Recommendations of the Committee of the Whole

341. At the 21st plenary meeting of the Conference the Deputy Presiding Officer of the Committee of the Whole introduced the report of the Committee (A/CONF.94/L.23 and Add.1). He reported that in the course of formal and informal discussions the Committee had worked out agreed texts for most of the paragraphs that were to constitute Part One of the future Programme of Action. These texts were recommended to the Conference for adoption. He further reported that the Committee had not been able to reach agreement on a text for paragraphs 2 and 5 of the introduction to Part One.

4. Action taken in plenary on the report of the Committee of the Whole

342. At the 21st plenary meeting the Conference adopted without a vote paragraphs 1 to 44 of Part One of the draft Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women as recommended by the Committee of the Whole, with the exception of paragraphs 2 and 5 (for the text as adopted see Part One of the Programme of Action in chap. I above). 11/

343. As regards paragraph 2, after some discussion the Deputy Presiding Officer of the Committee of the Whole proposed to the Conference for adoption the following text:

"In 1975, International Women's Year, a World Conference was held in Mexico City which adopted the World Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1976-1985, and the Declaration on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace. The principles and objectives proclaimed at the Mexico City Conference for the Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace are still relevant today and constitute the basis of action for the Decade. They were further reaffirmed by a number of United Nations regional, sectoral and international meetings as well as by the social and economic recommendations of the Conference of Non-Aligned and Developing Countries on The Role of Women in Development held in Baghdad in May 1979, which were endorsed by the sixth summit of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries."

344. The Conference adopted this text for paragraph 2 by a roll-call vote of 89 votes to 7, with 23 abstentions (for the text see the Programme of Action in chap. I above). The result of the vote was as follows:

11/ In consequence of renumbering, the paragraphs became paras. 1 to 46 in the final version of the Programme of Action.

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Upper Volta and Uruguay.

345. In a statement explaining its vote against paragraph 2 as proposed, the delegation of the United States of America stated that the efforts to achieve consensus had not succeeded in producing a generally acceptable text for that paragraph. Specifically, the United States delegation objected to certain references in paragraph 2. Whereas in 1975 in Mexico City the World Plan of Action had been adopted by consensus, the Declaration of Mexico had not; in fact, many delegations, including that of the United States, had voted against the Declaration. Similarly, the reference in paragraph 2 to the Baghdad Conference was not acceptable to the United States delegation, for like many other delegations it could not subscribe to the recommendations of conferences at which it had not been represented.

346. So far as paragraph 5 was concerned, the representative of India drew attention to a text for that paragraph which his delegation had submitted earlier on behalf of the members of the Group of 77 (A/CONF.94/L.3) and which he now proposed to the Conference for adoption. The text read as follows:

"5. Without peace and stability there can be no development. Peace is thus a prerequisite to development. Moreover peace will not be lasting without development and the elimination of inequalities and discrimination at all levels. Equality of participation in the development of friendly relations and co-operation among States will contribute to the strengthening of peace to the development of women themselves and to equality of rights at all levels and in all spheres of life, as well as to the struggle to eliminate imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism, racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, hegemonism, and foreign occupation, domination

and oppression as well as full respect for the dignity of the peoples and their right to self-determination and independence without foreign interference or intervention and to promote guarantees of fundamental freedoms and human rights."

347. The representative of Senegal expressed the opinion that the text did not involve any issue of substance and hence that its adoption and the adoption of the remaining paragraphs of the Draft Programme of Action required only a simple majority.

348. The representative of Israel contested this view, and asked for a separate vote on the word "zionism".

349. The delegation of Netherlands proposed that the Conference should decide by a vote whether the text of paragraph 5 as proposed by India raised a question of substance or one of procedure.

350. A procedural debate ensued in the course of which the delegation of Egypt moved the closure of the debate. The motion was carried.

351. The Conference then proceeded under rule 31, paragraph 3, of the rules of procedure, to vote on the preliminary question - itself to be determined by a simple majority - whether the text of paragraph 5 involved a matter of substance or, as the representative of Senegal considered, one of procedure.

352. By 59 votes to 37, with 13 abstentions, the Conference decided that a matter of procedure was involved.

353. On the motion of the representative of Senegal the Conference further decided by 69 votes to 24, with 25 abstentions, to vote first on paragraph 5 as a whole.

354. The text of paragraph 5 as proposed by India was adopted by a roll-call vote of 69 votes to 24, with 25 abstentions (for the text see the Programme of Action in chap. I above). The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Abstaining: Barbados, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Cameroon, Uruguay and Zaire.

355. Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation were made by the delegations of Japan, Bhutan, Israel, Ecuador, Colombia, Argentina, New Zealand, Egypt, United States of America, Venezuela, Senegal, Australia, Gabon, Costa Rica, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States members of the European Community), Guatemala, Upper Volta, Nepal, Switzerland, Dominican Republic and Nigeria.

356. The United States delegation, explaining its vote against paragraph 5, stated that it categorically rejected the language in the paragraph which equated "zionism" with such pejorative terms as "racism", "colonialism" and "neo-colonialism". The delegation added that modern zionism was the movement that had resulted in the founding of the State of Israel, a full Member of the United Nations and respectful of human rights and the fundamental principles of democracy. To equate zionism with colonialism and imperialism was tantamount, in a sense, to saying that the destruction of Israel was a prerequisite of peace and a just settlement in the Middle East. The United States delegation stressed that Israel's legitimacy and right to exist should not be questioned.

357. The delegation of New Zealand stated that it had voted against paragraph 5 because it considered the use of the word "zionism" unacceptable in a document which, this delegation had hoped, would concentrate on problems of fundamental concern to women. In the opinion of the New Zealand delegation zionism could not be equated with, for instance, racism or apartheid.

358. The delegation of Venezuela stated that it reserved its position with respect to the use of the term "zionism" in paragraph 5 of the Programme of Action.

359. The delegation of Switzerland stated that it had voted against paragraph 5 of the Programme of Action because the use of the term "zionism" was unacceptable to the Swiss Government in any document whatsoever.

360. The delegations of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements reserving their position with respect to paragraph 5 because, although the text referred to decisions on social and economic questions taken by the conference of non-aligned countries, it did not refer to its decisions on political questions.

361. After having adopted the various parts of the draft Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as recommended by the Committees, as well as paragraphs 2 and 5 as proposed, respectively, by the Deputy Presiding Officer of the Committee of the Whole and by the delegation of India, the Conference proceeded at its 21st plenary meeting to consider the draft Programme of Action as a whole. At that meeting it adopted the Programme of Action as a whole by a roll-call vote of 94 to 4, with 22 abstentions (for the text see chap. I above). The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba,

Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

362. Statements in explanation of vote or of reservation with respect to the Programme of Action as a whole were made or submitted by the delegations of the United States of America, Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, New Zealand, Sweden, Australia, Luxembourg (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community), the United Kingdom, Norway, Portugal, Costa Rica, Iceland, Syrian Arab Republic, Finland, Austria, Lesotho, Trinidad and Tobago, Paraguay, Albania, China, Holy See, Turkey, Mozambique, Gabon, Dominican Republic, Japan, Jordan, Switzerland and Federal Republic of Germany.

363. In a statement explaining its vote against the Programme of Action as a whole, the delegation of the United States of America said it had come to Copenhagen with high hopes and reasonable expectations. It had brought a number of experts in order to participate in the discussion of substantive matters of concern to the women of the entire world, and had been determined to contribute to the drafting of a programme of action that would deal realistically with the conditions under which women were living and that would recommend specific remedies for improving those conditions. The United States delegation considered it unfortunate and even tragic that those intentions had not been fulfilled and that at the Conference the dynamism of the Programme of Action had been all but lost in the din of political polemics in which women's true interest in political affairs had been ignored. The delegations of a few Member States had chosen to use the Conference as a forum for venting international differences and had denied to women a unique opportunity for dealing with their own issues in their own way and had thus subjugated women in the name of ideological interests inappropriate to the context of the Conference. Nothing of benefit to women or to peace in the Middle East had been achieved by the intemperate attacks of certain delegations against Israel and the Camp David process. The United States delegation stated that it was disappointed by the inability of the Conference to transcend that controversial issue, concentrating instead on matters of real concern to all women. Despite this disappointment, the United States delegation stated that it could

discern some positive results and that the Government and the women of the United States would continue to strive for the achievement of the objectives of the Decade and in particular for the true and full equality of women throughout the world.

364. The Canadian delegation stated that it had cast a negative vote on paragraph 5 and also on paragraph 244 of the Programme of Action. It was therefore with considerable disappointment that it had been placed in a position where it had no choice but to vote against the Programme of Action as a whole.

365. The Canadian delegation stated that it had come to Copenhagen to contribute to a programme of action that would advance the social, economic and political position of women. It had come to declare its support for a programme of action that would eradicate the universal imbalance of power existing between women and men. Before the Conference, women in Canada had had high expectations and had believed optimistically that the United Nations would agree to a programme of action dealing with issues common to women around the world. They had thought that a world programme of action could result in substantial changes in legislation, policies and programmes that would lead to recognition of women's contribution and an end to their victimization.

366. The Canadian delegation considered that the fundamental purpose of the Conference had been to deal with the inequalities between women and men, in all nations, and to propose a programme of action to eliminate them. In fact, what had happened was that the Conference had been diverted from its fundamental purpose by a relatively small number of delegations which apparently overlooked the importance of the specific concerns of women. This diversion had begun in the first days of the Conference with a series of amendments proposed by the delegation of India. While they had contained a number of useful ideas relating to women and development which Canada would have been prepared to negotiate in good faith, these amendments had also contained certain political references, notably paragraph 5 calling for the elimination of zionism, which were known to be totally unacceptable to Canada, as well as to a good many other delegations. From the day when these amendments had been circulated, the overwhelming focus of debate had been on these diversions. Given the ludicrous spectacle witnessed at the final plenary meeting, it was no wonder that the women who were present because of their commitment to ending women's inequality had become disheartened by the Conference's failure to discuss their concerns in a meaningful fashion.

367. The Canadian delegation stated that it had been quite prepared to deal seriously with the question of Palestinian women. But it was fundamentally disappointed when, rather than draw on the expertise of UNRWA, to which Canada was a major contributor, or explore in a serious fashion inequalities between Palestinians, men and women, the Conference had been limited to discussion of the political framework of the Middle East question, a subject more properly and capably discussed at the just concluded special session of the General Assembly. Only a fraction of debating time at the Conference had been devoted to the key political questions of concern to women: the restructuring of family responsibilities; equal remuneration for work of equal value; an equal share in the benefits of economic development and in all decision-making, among other issues. The implementation of these clauses of the Programme of Action would amount to an overturning of the old order in all nations.

368. The Canadian delegation supported major portions of the Programme of Action, in particular those dealing with national machineries and the sub-themes - health,

education and employment. The Programme envisaged a number of useful practical measures, such as those relating to the employment of women in the United Nations system and the integration of the concerns of women in policies and programmes of the United Nations. Canada would incorporate these ideas in its national plan of action and would continue to support the international measures in future United Nations meetings. Canada also supported a number of sections designed to meet the aspirations of developing countries for a more equitable global economic order in which women would occupy a position of equality with men. These undertakings would help to guide Canada's developmental efforts in a way responding directly to the concerns of women.

369. The Canadian delegation stated, however, that it had been unable to concur in the adoption of blatantly biased political references, nor could it sanction the diversion of the Conference from its main objectives. Some speakers had preferred the comfortable ring of global political platitudes to the unfamiliar and perhaps threatening terrain of sexual inequality. The Conference had been treated to a litany of catch-phrases and rhetoric used to obscure a realistic examination of the plight of women. In all, the results of the Conference were discouraging to those women who believed in the necessity and propriety of prompt and effective international action. These results fully merited the negative vote cast by the Canadian delegation to signal its strong disapproval of the mockery and farce which the Conference had made of serious proposals to end women's inequality.

370. The Danish delegation stated that it had abstained in the vote on the draft Programme of Action as a whole, because it considered the reference in paragraph 5 to Zionism as totally unacceptable; furthermore, while it certainly supported the idea that assistance to Palestinian women should be provided to meet their social and economic needs, there were formulations in paragraph 244 to which the Danish delegation could not subscribe. The delegation emphasized that its abstention had no implications for Denmark's support for all the other parts of the Programme. On the contrary, it was the view of the Danish Government that the overwhelming part of the Programme, being action-oriented, represented a most valuable contribution to the advancement of women all over the world. Within this framework, the Danish Government would actively contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the rest of the Decade.

371. The delegation of Guatemala stated that it had been unable to vote in favour of the Programme of Action as a whole because the Programme contained such terms and expressions as "Zionism" that were inconsistent with the terms of reference of the Conference and also because paragraph 244 of the Programme relating to Palestinian women contained expressions that reflected the Middle East conflict rather than true concern with the education, health and employment of Palestinian women. The delegation of Guatemala regretted that the Conference had become the scene of polemics regarding Israel and the Middle East. The consequence had been that the issues in which this delegation was principally interested, like the situation of rural women, working women and women in indigenous communities, had been relegated to a secondary position.

372. The delegation of New Zealand stated that, but for its negative vote on one paragraph of the Programme of Action, it would have been able to support the Programme as a whole, and indeed it believed that the Programme contained much that was of value for women in New Zealand and in the world. In the light of certain considerations, however, this delegation stated that it had been obliged to abstain in the vote on the Programme as a whole. In the delegations' opinion the

Conference, whose central concern should have been with women, had not dealt adequately with a number of issues. In negotiations concerning peace, equality and development, humanity was denying itself the experience, sensitivity and vision of half of its members in decision-making, planning and practical action. Economic organization by itself was not responsible for the subordinate position of women in development: it interacted with an ideology of sexual bias to create an adverse environment for all people. In addition, even if the economic organization of society changed, women everywhere would still have to confront the problems associated with their functions as both mother and worker. The New Zealand delegation added that it was fallacious to group women with the poor without recognizing the special vulnerability as women. The delegation regretted that the Conference had not dedicated itself to the elimination of all exploitative relationships, particularly that between men and women.

373. The Swedish delegation stated that it had abstained in the vote on the Programme of Action. The quest for equality between men and women, like the fight against racial discrimination and apartheid, was of such vital importance that it required the joint efforts of the whole world community. It was most unfortunate, therefore, that clearly divisive issues had been brought into a programme of action aimed at forming the basis of future work in this field. A notion which was unequivocally unacceptable to the Swedish Government had, to its deep regret, been allowed to mar the work of the Conference from the very outset and had, in spite of the pleas of many delegations, been included in the text of the Programme. The Swedish delegation had voted against paragraph 5 of the Programme of Action. The Programme of Action also included positions on another political question which should preferably be dealt with at the General Assembly. The Swedish delegation had therefore abstained in the vote on paragraph 244 of the Programme.

374. The Swedish delegation added that it was discouraged to note an unwillingness on the part of Governments to recognize fully that the oppression of women had more and other causes which Governments could and must commit themselves to tackle immediately and in parallel with efforts to bring about a change in international economic relations. It was disappointed to see that the Programme of Action did not reflect such a firm commitment on the part of Governments.

375. The Nordic countries had actively contributed to the elaboration of the more action-oriented parts of the Programme. These parts contained many valuable elements, which Sweden supported. The Swedish delegation stressed the firm commitment of the Swedish Government to continue to work towards equality in its country on the basis of the action-oriented part of the Programme and its firm desire to continue to co-operate within the United Nations and elsewhere in the common struggle of women all over the world to promote the stated objectives of the Conference: equality, development and peace.

376. The Australian delegation stated that it had come to Copenhagen to work in co-operation with others for the adoption of a practical action-oriented Programme of Action - a programme which would make a real contribution to raising the status of women all over the world. This aim had been frustrated by a failure to agree on one issue, an issue it firmly believed should be dealt with in other forums of the United Nations. With the most profound disappointment and regret the Australian delegation had registered opposition to the Programme which was unacceptable for political reasons. The Australian delegation rejected the condemnation of zionism written into Part One. It also rejected language in paragraph 244 of Part Three of the Programme. It believed that it was possible to

achieve a comprehensive just and lasting peace in the Middle East which would assure the security of all States in that region and provide for the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Efforts to achieve such a peace, and thus to serve the interests of all people and all women in the region, including Palestinian women, were gravely hindered by manipulation such as those which had led to these amendments to the Programme.

377. The Australian delegation recognized that the status of women was a political question with far-reaching implications for social, economic and political institutions. But women's interests would only be advanced if the expertise of those with experience and competence in areas of special concern to women were allowed to work together in a spirit of mutual humanitarian co-operation. This spirit had manifested itself during the Conference, but alas! other considerations had ultimately prevailed. The Delegation of Australia added that its negative vote on the Programme as a whole should not be construed as negating the very many valuable and constructive objectives it contains. Despite its disappointment, Australia did not intend to ignore the positive aspects of the Conference. Australia had signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and intended to live up to the standards it set, and to abide by the spirit in which it was formulated.

378. The Australian delegation stated that it had sponsored practical amendments to the Programme, and a number of resolutions aimed at assisting women to overcome special disadvantage. Initiatives to be taken in Australia would demonstrate that country's genuine concern and its will to make progress. The Australian delegation expressed particular satisfaction with the national section of the Programme. This section sets out constructive measures that had commonality for all women, and Australia intended to work for its implementation. It was also Australia's intention to work for the implementation of the practical and humanitarian objectives set out in the regional and international sections of the Programme. The Australian delegation joined with women and men of goodwill all over the world who believed in the ideals and idealism of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. It hoped that progress during the next five years would transcend the present disappointment.

379. The delegation of Luxembourg, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the European Community, stated that the nine delegations concerned had come to Copenhagen in order to work in a co-operative spirit with a view to reaching a consensus on the Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women. In the light of the undoubted progress made during the first half of the Decade they had hoped that the Conference would make it possible to define the objectives that would enable women to aspire to a more equitable status by 1985. Accordingly, during the preparatory phase of the Conference these delegations had endeavoured to contribute specifically and effectively to the drafting of the Programme of Action in order that it should deal adequately with the manifold problems affecting women in particular which needed to be solved if the goal of equality of women and men was to be attained. The Programme of Action as adopted contained many worthwhile proposals and suggestions and most of its parts were acceptable to the States members of the Community. It was all the more regrettable that it had been impossible to reach a consensus on subjects that called for a practical approach; as a consequence, the delegations concerned had not been able to vote in favour of the Programme. Some of the provisions of the Programme were excessively politicized in that they referred to problems extraneous to the Conference. For example, the reference to "zionism" in paragraph 5 of the Programme was unacceptable. In addition the delegations of the

States members of the Community had formulated reservations with respect to paragraphs 76 to 82, 87 and 244. The language of paragraph 244 in particular did not correspond to the position adopted by the recent conference of heads of State or Government at Venice. In addition, the delegations concerned considered that UNRWA was the most appropriate channel for humanitarian assistance for Palestinian women.

380. The delegations of the States members of the European Community had noted with regret the efforts made throughout the Conference to use the Conference for the purpose of obtaining decisions on questions of general policy which should preferably be dealt with in other forums. They dissociated themselves from these attempts, which had had the effect of subordinating the problems truly affecting women. The position which the nine member States of the Community would adopt in other United Nations bodies with respect to issues of general policy would not be prejudged by what had transpired at the Conference, notably as regards the problems of disarmament, human rights and economic and financial questions.

381. Even though the delegations in question had abstained in the vote on the Programme of Action as a whole on account of the elements unconnected with the purposes of the Conference or the Decade, the parts of the Programme of Action that really concerned the problems of women both in developed and in developing countries would serve as guidelines for the Governments of the countries concerned, both nationally and at the Community level; the policies both of the Community and of the Governments of its member States had as their objectives the elimination of all discrimination against women, the guarantee of equality of men and women in all respects and the early integration of women in economic and social development. Despite their disappointment with the inability of the Conference to reach a consensus on the Programme of Action, the delegations of the States members of the European Community remained faithful to the fundamental objectives of the Programme in so far as they genuinely and specifically concerned women.

382. The Norwegian delegation stated that it was with deep regret that it had abstained in the vote on the Programme of Action as a whole. It had done so because paragraph 5 contained language that was unacceptable to Norway. The introduction of the concept of zionism in that context was objectionable and wrong and had destroyed the hope that it would be possible to adopt a Programme that was acceptable to all delegations. Although the Norwegian delegation had reservations also concerning paragraphs 2 and 244, they would not have prevented it from voting in favour of the Programme. Having participated for two years in the preparations for the Conference, the Norwegian delegation deeply regretted that the hopes and aspirations invested in the elaboration of the draft Programme had gradually disappeared owing to the introduction of controversial political issues only marginally relevant to the advancement of the cause of women. Without those extraneous elements, the document might have contributed materially to the progressive removal of the discrimination to which women all over the world were subject.

383. The Portuguese delegation stated that it was regrettable that, despite the President's efforts to secure the unanimous adoption of the final documents of the Conference, elements which this delegation considered extraneous to the proceedings had adversely affected the work of the Conference. The introduction of political elements had made consensus impossible. The Portuguese delegation stated that its vote in favour of the Programme of Action should not be interpreted as an endorsement of the entire contents of the Programme. In particular, the delegation

had voted against paragraph 5 and had formulated reservations with respect to certain other provisions of the Programme of Action.

384. The delegation of Costa Rica stated that, like other delegations, it had been disturbed to note that political discussions, in some cases involving manifest interference in the domestic affairs of certain countries, had ousted what should have been the principal topics of the Conference. It would be sad if the only conclusion to be drawn from the results of the Conference should be that the women delegates had not shown sufficient maturity to concentrate on the specific and positive themes which should have dominated the Conference. If that was the case, the Conference would have disappointed the expectations placed in it by world public opinion, which had looked forward to the achievement of benefits for all women without distinction as to race or political opinion. In the firm hope that the Programme of Action would be effective in all its positive aspects, the delegation of Costa Rica had voted in favour of the Programme as a whole.

385. The delegation of Iceland stated that women from all over the world had come to the Conference believing that its main aim was to improve the situation of women and further equality, but had found that it had in fact been used as a forum for a debate which had distracted the Conference from its main issue. For instance, the word "equality" had hardly been mentioned. The delegation of Iceland doubted that women would find it worthwhile to attend a third conference of this kind.

386. Although the delegation of Iceland considered almost all the elements of the Programme of Action essential to the continued work towards the achievement of equality between men and women, especially so far as national targets were concerned, but also the international ones, for the reasons mentioned it had been obliged to abstain in the vote on the Programme as a whole.

387. The delegation of Iceland noted with deep regret that for the second time, first in Mexico City and again in Copenhagen, a United Nations conference on women had been misused for political reasons and had concerned itself with questions which ought to be dealt with at the General Assembly. Divisive issues had been introduced into an otherwise fully acceptable and indeed valuable Programme of Action to which most delegations had actively contributed. The participants in the Conference represented half of mankind and it would undoubtedly be a deep disappointment to women that it had not proved possible to adopt the Programme of Action by consensus:

388. The delegation of Finland deeply regretted that the Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women had not been adopted by consensus. It appreciated the commendable efforts made towards reaching such a consensus which would have ensured the effective implementation of the Programme in all countries.

389. The Finnish delegation stated that its negative vote on paragraph 5 and its abstention on paragraph 2 were based on Finland's well-known rejection of the equation of zionism with racism. As a consequence, the delegation had abstained in the vote on the entire Programme of Action. The Government of Finland had throughout the preparations of the Conference emphasized the primary importance of an action-oriented programme aimed at the attainment of equality between women and men. The special needs of women merited particular attention as long as women remained a disadvantaged group in many countries.

390. The Finnish delegation fully endorsed the recommendations concerning action at the national level contained in Part Two of the Programme. It also supported the recommendations in Part Three with the exception of paragraph 244, in the vote on which it had abstained. The text of the Programme and the varying interpretations regarding the reasons for prevailing inequalities between women and men should not undermine the efforts to reach the Decade's objectives to which all were committed.

391. In the Finnish delegation's view, the Conference had to a certain extent unnecessarily duplicated the work which was within the competence of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies. The Finnish delegation stated that it would have preferred a close concentration on the important themes of the Conference, given the limited time available. It considered that women and men should participate and fully share the responsibilities in all activities at the international, national and family levels. Similarly, their concerns should be taken into account at all these levels. The Government of Finland would continue its work for the themes of the United Nations Decade for Women - equality, development and peace - during the second half of the Decade.

392. The Austrian delegation stated that up to the very last hour it had hoped and spared no effort - to ensure the adoption of the Programme of Action. It was more than distressed that - because of extraneous elements introduced - it had not been able to vote in favour of the Programme. As a demonstration of its keen and active interest in the Conference and in the Programme of Action, the Austrian delegation had worked out specific proposals and resolutions, and had actively participated in the work of the various Committees. The Austrian delegation had come to Copenhagen to vote for the Programme of Action. Having been compelled to abstain in the vote on the whole Programme of Action, it wished to make it clear that Austria was committed to the active implementation of the many action-oriented parts of the Programme and that it would act in this spirit.

393. The delegation of Paraguay regretted that the Programme of Action had not been approved unanimously. This delegation stated that it had abstained in the vote on the Programme as a whole because, although it agreed with many of its provisions, it contained others that were not consistent with the original intention. This delegation of Paraguay assumed confidently that the majority of delegations had come to the Conference in the hope that the three themes of the Decade - equality, development and peace - would be realized and with the intention of analyzing problems affecting women and of elaborating new plans respecting the subthemes - health, education and employment. However, the Conference had departed from its true objectives owing to the introduction of political issues. While there was talk of peace, provocative statements had given rise to hatred; the quest for equality was frustrated by ever greater differences; and development still seemed a far-off goal. The delegation of Paraguay appealed to all delegations to drop the attitude of confrontation and to display more comprehension and a sense of balance in their approach to the difficult problems facing humanity.

394. The delegation of Albania stated that in some of the documents submitted to the Conference the status and rights of women had not been treated in realistic terms. In its opinion, the division of labour between the sexes was not the cause of inequality between men and women; the true cause was the division of society into oppressors and oppressed. A contributory cause was the existing world situation in which the imperialist super-powers were adopting an aggressive course. Furthermore, at a time when military expenditure was rising and the armaments race was proceeding apace, it was incongruous to speak of disarmament, détente and

peace. In the Albanian delegation's opinion the documents prepared for the Conference should have referred to the aggressive policies of the super-powers, the United States, the Soviet Union and China. Lastly, the Albanian delegation regretted that it had not been given sufficient opportunity during the Conference to express its views concerning the problems affecting women which were the central topic of the Conference.

395. The Chinese delegation stated that it supported the Programme of Action as a whole. However, it felt that not all the provisions of the adopted Programme of Action were applicable to the policies of every State. The delegation of China considered that each State was free to formulate practicable plans consistent with its own situation in accordance with its own specific conditions.

396. The delegation of the Holy See stated that it had been pleased to associate itself with the deliberations of the Conference, but it had been obliged to abstain from the vote on the Programme of Action for a number of reasons.

397. First, while recognizing the importance of political considerations and economic structures and priorities, it also felt that the strong emphasis on socio-economic matters in the Conference had tended to distract attention from the full range of women's roles, prerogatives and responsibilities, and from the valuable contributions that women made in many other areas to the welfare of human society.

398. Secondly, the delegation of the Holy See believed that too little attention had been given to the family - the basic social unit - and to the important roles performed by women within the family unit. While there were many references to the family in the Programme of Action, there was no consistent or integral approach to women and family life, nor any attempt to harmonize women's roles within the family with her wider social involvements.

399. Thirdly, this delegation had reservations with respect to many of the references regarding family planning (paras. 104 (i), 146, 248 (c)) which tended to overlook earlier United Nations statements on the mutual responsibilities of both husband and wife in regard to parenthood, and which also opened the door to the indiscriminate use of family planning methods that violate human dignity.

400. Fourthly, many of the debates in the Conference had involved different and sometimes opposing viewpoints on the part of various nations in regard to political systems and economic theories. The delegation of the Holy See recognized that many of the differences had been harmonized in the course of the Conference, but some disagreements remained. It did not wish its abstention to be interpreted as acceptance or endorsement of one or the other viewpoints on these disputed questions. For as the delegation had indicated in its statement in the general debate, the Holy See was primarily interested in human values, ethical principles, and in a recognition of the spiritual dimension of the human person - female and male - all of which were pertinent to equality, development and the attainment of a lasting peace.

401. The delegation of Turkey noted with genuine sorrow and disappointment that the major issues concerning the vital needs of women on a global scale had not been adequately discussed during the Conference on account of the political polarization that had become the characteristic of the Conference. At the same time, however, this delegation acknowledged that the persistent requests from the developing countries that the inequality of men and women should be analyzed, both as regards

the concept of sexism and as regards its relationship to the prevailing international order, were legitimate. Thus new aspirations represented a step towards a new form of political maturity, even though its excessive expression had been unacceptable to some countries. In that respect the Conference marked an historic turning point. The Turkish delegation considered that the bitterness that had arisen owing to the lack of consensus on the Programme of Action should not discourage those who believed in improving the status of women. It hoped that the challenging, progressive ideas embodied in the new Programme of Action would make it possible during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women to open up new frontiers for progress towards the liberation of women and lead to the achievement of meaningful action-oriented projects.

402. The delegation of Mozambique stated that it was very pleased with the outcome of the Conference and the adoption of a Plan of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women, as it considered that it was impossible to deal with the problems of women in isolation from the political context. In its opinion it was impossible to talk of education, health and employment without at the same time referring to the fundamental causes of the oppression from which women suffered, which were notoriously also the fundamental causes of the oppression of peoples. Accordingly, it was right that the Conference had discussed those fundamental causes and had recommended humanitarian assistance and support for women in their struggle against all forms of exploitation and oppression.

403. The delegation of Gabon stated that, even though it had abstained in the vote on paragraph 5 of the Programme of Action because that paragraph contained the word "zionism" which, in the opinion of the Government of Gabon, could not be equated with racism or apartheid, it had voted in favour of the Programme of Action as a whole because it made some concrete proposals. At the same time, the delegation of Gabon had been disappointed by the political turn which had been given to the debate by some delegations. Accordingly, it formulated reservations with respect to all the political implications that might arise from the interpretation of certain provisions of the Programme of Action.

404. The delegation of the Dominican Republic stated that it had supported the Programme of Action because it contained a number of valuable sections favouring development, equality and peace. Nevertheless, it regretted that the Programme also contained paragraph 5, in the vote on which the delegation of the Dominican Republic had abstained. In this delegation's opinion the Conference had been overshadowed by powerful political forces that had distracted it from its true purpose; to that extent, the Conference had disappointed the hopes of those who had participated in its preparation. Although the Dominican Republic had formulated reservations with respect to some of the paragraphs of the Programme of Action, it would do everything in its power to act in keeping with the ideas of the United Nations Decade for Women.

405. The delegation of Japan stated that the way in which it had participated in or voted at the Conference did not affect the basic position which the Government of Japan had taken so far at the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations conferences with regard to some concepts contained in the New International Economic Order.

406. The delegation of Jordan stated that the controversy which had characterized the final plenary meeting of the Conference gave rise to certain reflexions. First, for so long as there were gross injustices in any part of the world, as in

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the Middle East, the prospects for progress in North-South negotiations would remain poor. Secondly, the Jordanian delegation considered that the problems of the developing countries could not be adequately dealt with by the adoption of resolutions by majority votes. The Jordanian delegation had voted in favour of the Programme of Action as a whole, including paragraphs 2, 5 and 244, in keeping with its commitments under relevant General Assembly resolutions and with the decisions taken at the Arab summit conference held at Rabat in 1974, and because it considered that the Programme envisaged certain measures which, it believed, were of great concern to the women of Jordan and indeed to the women of the world.

407. The delegation of Switzerland stated it profoundly regretted the failure of the efforts of conciliation that had been undertaken to save the consensus of the Conference. It considered it disturbing that so much goodwill had been wasted. The stakes had been very great: so many women and so many countries had invested such effort in the Conference and its proceedings. The Swiss delegation expressed the hope that, despite the deplorable debate that had taken place at the final plenary meeting, the fruit of so much endeavour would not be lost.

5. Reservations

408. Reservations with respect to specific paragraphs of the Programme of Action as adopted that were not the subject of separate votes were formulated by the delegations of the undermentioned States participating in the Conference:

- With respect to paragraph 12: Federal Republic of Germany
- With respect to paragraph 32: Federal Republic of Germany
- With respect to paragraph 57: Iran
- With respect to paragraphs 76 to 82: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America
- With respect to paragraph 82: Guatemala, Israel, New Zealand
- With respect to paragraphs 83 to 91: United States of America
- With respect to paragraph 83: Sweden
- With respect to paragraph 87: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America
- With respect to paragraph 104, subparagraph (i): Holy See, Pakistan
- With respect to paragraphs 118 and 119: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- With respect to paragraph 21 (reference to Convention on maternity protection): Australia
- With respect to paragraph 126: United States of America
- With respect to paragraph 139: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- With respect to paragraph 146: Argentina, Ecuador, Holy See, Ireland, Pakistan
- With respect to paragraph 162: Algeria, Kenya, Lesotho

With respect to paragraph 163: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

With respect to paragraphs 204 and 205: United States of America

With respect to paragraph 242: Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

With respect to paragraph 243: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America 12/

With respect to paragraph 248 (a): Holy See

With respect to paragraph 274: Argentina

99. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that: (a) it reserved its position with respect to paragraph 12 of the Programme of Action because it considered that the reasons for discrimination against women were much more complex than those indicated in the paragraph; (b) it reserved its position with respect to paragraph 32 because in its opinion the paragraph should be more balanced: the reference to "general and complete disarmament" should be supplemented by a reference to "effective international control"; (c) it reserved its position with respect to paragraph 242 because that paragraph did not clearly exclude armed struggle which the Federal Republic could not support and also because non-governmental organizations were not subject to governmental control in the Federal Republic; (d) it reserved its position with respect to paragraph 243 because, for constitutional and other legal reasons, the Federal Republic of Germany had not ratified the 1973 Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

10. In addition this delegation stated that it was unable to accept formulations which appeared in various passages of the Programme of Action relating to human rights, international economic matters, disarmament and East/West relations.

11. The delegation of Austria stated that it reserved its position with respect to paragraph 242 for legal reasons only.

12. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in addition to expressing reservations to specific paragraphs, stated that it was

12/ These delegations stated that the reasons for their reservations to paragraph 243 were those given at the time when the International Convention on the Suppression of the Crime of Apartheid had been adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

unable to accept formulations which appeared in a number of passages of the Programme of Action relating to human rights, international economic matters, disarmament and East/West relations.

413. The United States delegation stated that it reserved its position with respect to the second sentence of paragraph 126 of the Programme of Action because it believed that protective measures should not be used to remove the worker from employment, but instead the hazard or harmful situation should be removed.

D. Action by the Conference with respect to draft resolutions considered without reference to a Committee

414. At the 21st plenary meeting on 30 July 1980 the Conference considered a draft resolution concerning South African aggression against Angola, submitted by Niger on behalf of a group of African States (A/CONF.94/L.25). In response to an oral suggestion, the sponsoring delegation deleted the word "international" in the final operative paragraph. The delegations of India and the USSR expressed support for the draft resolution.

415. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the draft resolution as orally amended by a roll-call vote of 100 in favour, none against, with 17 abstentions (for the text see chap. I, resolution 32). The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Canada, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Haiti, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Swaziland, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

416. In a statement explaining its vote, the Australian delegation stated that it had supported the draft resolution because it accepted its general thrust. As a

member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Australia looked forward to the early implementation of United Nations proposals relating to Namibia. Australia was ready to provide an engineering contingent for the United Nations assistance group which would be set up under those proposals. At the same time the Australian delegation wished to note that it did not accept the South West African People's Organization as the sole representative of the Namibian people, as the language of the resolution just adopted might be taken to imply, and to state that it would have preferred the operative paragraph to be phrased in more measured terms.

417. The delegation of the Dominican Republic said that it was fully aware of the serious problem of the countries of southern Africa and expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the women of that area for their liberation. Nevertheless, it had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution (A/CONF.94/L.25) because it could not agree to the harsh language employed in some of the passages. Although this language reflected the just sentiments of the sponsors, it was out of keeping with the tone of the Conference, and the delegation of the Dominican Republic would have preferred other language.

418. In a statement explaining its non-participation in the vote, the Chilean delegation stated that it was unable to support the draft resolution (A/CONF.94/L.25) because, in keeping with its earlier remarks in the course of the Conference, it considered that the Conference was not the appropriate forum for dealing with matters that were under consideration in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

419. Statements in explanation of their votes were made also by the delegations of Greece and Peru.

420. Also at the 21st plenary meeting, the delegation of Kenya, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Question of convening another world conference on women in 1985" (A/CONF.94/L.27).

421. The delegation of the USSR stated that, although not objecting to the discussion of the draft resolution, or to its adoption by consensus, it wished to point out that in its opinion it was premature to consider the question which was the subject matter of the draft resolution and especially to take a decision on that question.

422. The draft resolution was adopted (for the text see chap. I, resolution 33).

E. Report of the Credentials Committee

423. At its 1st plenary meeting held on 14 July 1980 the Conference in accordance with rule 4 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee composed of the following States: Belgium, China, Congo, Ecuador, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America.

424. The Credentials Committee held one meeting on 24 July 1980. Mr. Johan Verkercke (Belgium) was unanimously elected Presiding Officer of the Committee.

425. The Committee noted from a memorandum submitted to it by the Secretary-General of the Conference that as of 24 July 1980:

- (a) 145 States were participating in the Conference;
- (b) Credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs had been submitted, as provided for in rule 3 of the rules of procedure, in respect of representatives of 120 participating States;
- (c) The credentials of the representatives of seven participating States had been communicated to the Secretary-General of the Conference in the form of cables from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries concerned;
- (d) The credentials of the representatives of one participating State had been communicated in a letter from that State's Minister for Culture and Social Services;
- (e) The representatives of 14 participating States had been designated in letters, notes verbales or cables from authorities other than those mentioned in rule 3 of the rules of procedure, such as Permanent Missions to the United Nations or other diplomatic missions of the States concerned;
- (f) The appointment of the representatives of one State was communicated in cables from the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in the country concerned;
- (g) From one State formal credentials issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs were received in respect of a specified person. However, before the receipt of these credentials, that person had been accredited as the head of the delegation of another State;
- (h) From one participating State no designation of representatives had been received at the time of the meeting of the Credentials Committee. 13/

426. In connexion with the memorandum by the Secretary-General of the Conference, the Presiding Officer of the Committee proposed the following decision for the approval of the Committee:

"The Credentials Committee:

1. Accepts the credentials of the 119 States referred to in paragraph 3 (b) above;
2. Accepts provisionally the communications referred to in paragraphs 3 (c) (d) (e) and (f) above, pending the receipt of the formal credentials of the representatives concerned;

13/ After the meeting of the Credentials Committee, the Secretary-General of the Conference was informed that representatives of one further State (Samoa) had registered. Formal credentials were not, however, received from the authorities of that State.

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3. Takes no action at the present time on the credentials referred to in paragraph 3 (g), pending the designation of a representative not already accredited by another State;

4. Recommends that the representatives referred to in paragraph 3 (h) above should continue to participate provisionally in accordance with rule 5 of the rules of procedure."

427. The representative of the USSR stated that his delegation could not accept the credentials of all the participating delegations. He recalled that on 16 July 1980 a number of delegations had presented the following declaration to the Credentials Committee: "The delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics strongly protest against the presence at the Conference of persons claiming to be the representatives of so-called Democratic Kampuchea, but in fact representing no one except the remnants of the criminal Pol Pot régime overthrown by the Kampuchean people, and declare that they do not recognize the credentials submitted by those persons as valid and demand their expulsion from the Conference. The only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people is the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and only the delegates appointed by it can represent that country at international conferences and in international forums." The representative of the USSR stated that in accordance with that declaration he did not accept as valid the credentials presented in the name of Democratic Kampuchea.

428. The representative of Senegal stated that the Committee's mandate was not to give a ruling on the legitimacy of the authority which had issued the credentials, but to determine whether the credentials conformed to rule 3 of the rules of procedure.

429. The representative of the Congo requested the Presiding Officer to clarify the implications of the fact that certain of the United Nations agencies had dealings with the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and she also asked about the legal basis for the presence of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea in the Conference. At the request of the Presiding Officer the Legal Adviser explained that it was the practice of the United Nations to deal with the authorities present in areas where the United Nations had activities and programmes; this practice did not, however, imply recognition, as no issue of recognition arose. The Legal Adviser further stated that the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea was participating provisionally in the Conference on the same basis as all other delegations in accordance with rule 5 of the rules of procedure.

430. The representative of Pakistan commented that his country recognized the régime of Democratic Kampuchea as the legal Government; it had been disturbed by the use of foreign military force in Kampuchea, while its support for the right of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea in no way implied a condonation of the excesses committed by the régime. He also stated that his delegation had reservations concerning the credentials of the Afghan delegation. Pakistan's non-objection to the credentials of the Afghan representatives should not be interpreted as constituting recognition of the ruling régime in Kabul, which was imposed on the Afghan people by foreign military forces.

431. The representative of China stated that the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly had confirmed the legitimacy and validity of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, and all subsequent meetings within the United Nations had taken the same position. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea was in its own country resisting foreign invaders. The Heng Samrin régime was a puppet resting on Vietnamese bayonets. It did not represent anyone. China supported the legitimate right of Democratic Kampuchea to be represented. The slanders and distortions by the Soviet Union were not worth refuting; she asked the representative of the Soviet Union to respect the facts.

432. The representatives of China, the United States and Ecuador expressed support for the proposal by the Presiding Officer, referred to in paragraph 426 above.

433. The Presiding Officer, speaking in his capacity as representative of Belgium, referred to statements by the Belgian delegation reflected in the reports of the Credentials Committees at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly and at the Sixth Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly. He stated that the Committee's task in examining the credentials was a technical one, and that the acceptance of any delegation's credentials could not be construed as an approval of the present or past policies of the countries concerned: the acceptance was separate from diplomatic recognition. He further referred to the fact that earlier in 1980 the Credentials Committee at the Sixth Emergency Special Session had accepted, without a vote, all credentials, including those of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea. Lastly, he referred to General Assembly resolution 396 (V), paragraph 3, which recommended that the attitude adopted by the Assembly concerning credentials questions should be taken into account in other organs of the United Nations.

434. The Presiding Officer assured all members of the Committee who had spoken that their views would be reflected in the report of the Credentials Committee, and asked whether on this understanding his proposal, referred to in paragraph 426 above, would be acceptable to all members of the Committee.

435. The representative of the USSR moved for a separate decision on the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea in accordance with rule 36 of the rules of procedure. The motion having been opposed by other representatives, it was put to vote. The representatives of the Congo, Panama and the USSR voted in favour of the motion to have a separate decision; the representatives of Belgium, China, Ecuador, Pakistan, Senegal and the United States of America voted against. The motion thus was defeated.

436. The Presiding Officer then reverted to his proposal referred to in paragraph 426 above which, at the request of the representatives of the Congo, Panama and the USSR, was put to the vote. The representatives of Belgium, China, Ecuador, Pakistan, Senegal and the United States of America voted in favour of the proposal; the representatives of the Congo, Panama and the USSR voted against. The proposal thus was adopted.

437. In explanation of their votes, the representatives of the Congo, Panama and the USSR stated that they had voted against the proposal because - in view of the Committee's rejection of their request for a separate vote on the credentials of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea - there was no alternative way in which they could have expressed their rejection of those credentials. They did not object to

the credentials of any other representative. The representative of the United States stated in explanation of her vote in favour that the vote had no implication for the question of diplomatic recognition.

438. Upon the proposal of the Presiding Officer the Credentials Committee thereupon decided to submit this report to the Conference for approval.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

439. The Credentials Committee recommends to the Conference the adoption of the following draft decision:

Credentials of the representatives to the Conference

The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee (A/CONF.94/L.24 and Corr.1 and 2).

Action in plenary on the report of the Credentials Committee

440. At the 19th plenary meeting on 29 July 1980, the Conference, having considered the report of the Credentials Committee (A/CONF.94/L.24 and Corr.1 and 2) and the draft decision recommended by the Committee, adopted the report as orally amended and the draft decision (for the text see chap. I, decision).

441. The representative of Cuba, on behalf of a group of delegations, and the representative of the USSR, on behalf of another group of delegations, made statements to the effect that they could not accept as valid the credentials presented in the name of Democratic Kampuchea.

442. The representative of Iraq stated that he did not recognize as valid the credentials submitted on behalf of the zionist entity occupying Palestine.

Chapter VI

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE

443. The Rapporteur-General introduced the draft report of the Conference (A/CONF.94/L.20 and Add.1-3) at the 20th plenary meeting on 30 July 1980.

444. The Conference considered chapters II, III and IV of the draft report and adopted them with certain amendments.

445. At the 21st plenary meeting the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution (A/CONF.94/L.26) expressing the Conference's gratitude to the host country.

446. The Conference adopted the draft resolution by acclamation (for the text of the resolution see chap. I, resolution 48).

447. At the 21st plenary meeting on 30 July 1980 the Conference adopted the draft report as a whole and authorized the Rapporteur-General to complete the report, in conformity with the practice of the United Nations, with a view to its submission to the General Assembly at the thirty-fifth session.

448. After the adoption of the report the delegation of Portugal, on behalf of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe, made a statement appealing to Member States and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to support the adoption of Portuguese as an official language of the United Nations and its agencies.

449. After statements had been made by the Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and by the Secretary-General of the Conference, the President of the Conference made a closing statement and declared the Conference closed.

ANNEX

A. Basic Conference Documentation

List of documents

	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ind	A/CONF.94/PRE-CONF./L.1	Annotated list of questions
	A/CONF.94/1	Provisional agenda
draft	A/CONF.94/2 and Corr.1	Provisional rules of procedure
it	A/CONF.94/3	Organizational matters
it of the	A/CONF.94/4	Special measures of assistance to the Palestinian woman: report adopted by the regional preparatory meeting of the Economic Commission for Western Asia
draft	A/CONF.94/5	The role of women in the struggle for liberation in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa: report of the Secretary-General
rt, in	A/CONF.94/6/Rev.1	Measures of assistance for women in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General
ssion	A/CONF.94/6/Add.1	Measures of assistance for women in southern Africa: report of the Secretary-General
of	A/CONF.94/7/Rev.1	The effects of <u>apartheid</u> on the status of women in South Africa and Namibia: report of the Secretary-General
: and	A/CONF.94/8/Rev.1	Review and evaluation of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action: Employment: report of the Secretary-General
eral of	A/CONF.94/9 and Corr.1	Review and evaluation of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action: Health: report of the Secretary-General
uage of	A/CONF.94/10 and Corr.1	Review and evaluation of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action: Education: report of the Secretary-General
ocial	A/CONF.94/11 and Corr.1	Review and evaluation of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action: National Machinery and Legislation: report of the Secretary-General
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<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.94/11/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2	Review and evaluation of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action: descriptive list of national machineries	A C
A/CONF.94/12	Review and evaluation of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action: national planning. Note by the Secretary-General	A
A/CONF.94/13 and Corr.1	Review and evaluation of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action: Political Participation, International Co-operation and the Strengthening of International Peace: report of the Secretary-General	A
A/CONF.94/14	Report of the seminar on the participation of women in the economic evolution of the ECE region: the economic role of women in the ECE region: report prepared by the Economic Commission for Europe	A
A/CONF.94/15	Report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, organized by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and held at New Delhi from 5 to 9 November 1979	A A
A/CONF.94/16	Report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the Economic Commission for Latin America: report of the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America, held at Macuto, Venezuela, from 12 to 16 November 1979	A A
A/CONF.94/17 and Corr.1	Report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Second Regional Conference for the Integration of Women in Development)	A A
A/CONF.94/18 and Corr.1	Report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the Economic Commission for Western Asia; Regional Programme of Action for Western Asia for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 1981-1985	A A
A/CONF.94/19 and Corr.1, 2 and 3	Recommendations relating to women and development emerging from conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations or the specialized agencies: report of the Secretary-General	A A

Symbol

Title

A/CONF.94/20 and
Corr. 1 and 2

Review of the activities of the specialized agencies and organizations in the United Nations system aimed at the implementation of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: report of the Secretary-General

A/CONF.94/21 and Corr.1

Effects of the Israeli occupation on Palestinian women inside and outside the occupied territories: social and economic conditions of the Palestinian women: report adopted by the Regional Preparatory Meeting of the Economic Commission for Western Asia

A/CONF.94/22 and Corr.1 and 2

Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace: draft adopted by the Preparatory Committee of the Conference at its third session

A/CONF.94/23

Report of the Preparatory Committee of the World Conference of the United Nations on its third session

A/CONF.94/24

The situation of women refugees the world over: report prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

A/CONF.94/25

Review and evaluation of progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action: statistical abstract

A/CONF.94/26

Technological change and women workers: the development of microelectronics: report by a consultant

A/CONF.94/27

Information as a development resource for the advancement of women: report prepared by the secretariat of the Conference

A/CONF.94/28

Women in rural areas: report of the Secretary-General of the Conference

A/CONF.94/29

The effects of science and technology on the employment of women: report of the Secretary-General

A/CONF.94/30

Review and evaluation of progress made and obstacles encountered at the national level in attaining the objectives of the World Plan of Action: report by the Secretariat

A/CONF.94/31 and Corr.1

Review and evaluation of global and regional programmes of the United Nations system (1975-1980): report by the Secretariat

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.94/32	Election of officers other than the President: note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.94/33	Letter dated 21 July 1980 addressed to the President of the Conference by the Head of the delegation of Turkey
A/CONF.94/L.1	Amendments to the Draft Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women
A/CONF.94/L.2 and Add.1	Report of the Pre-Conference consultations held at the Bella Center, Copenhagen
A/CONF.94/L.3	Draft programme of action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: amendments submitted by India
A/CONF.94/L.4	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Czechoslovakia
A/CONF.94/L.5	<u>Idem</u> : supplementary comments from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
A/CONF.94/L.6	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Poland
A/CONF.94/L.7	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by the German Democratic Republic
A/CONF.94/L.8	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by New Zealand
A/CONF.94/L.9 and Corr.1, Spanish only	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Austria
A/CONF.94/L.10	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Bulgaria
A/CONF.94/L.11	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by the Netherlands
A/CONF.94/L.12	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Belgium
A/CONF.94/L.13	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden
A/CONF.94/L.14	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Australia
A/CONF.94/L.15	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by the United States of America
A/CONF.94/L.16	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Switzerland
A/CONF.94/L.17	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Indonesia
A/CONF.94/L.18	<u>Idem</u> : amendment submitted by Canada
A/CONF.94/L.19	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Mexico
A/CONF.94/L.20	Draft report of the Conference
A/CONF.94/L.20/Add.1	<u>Idem</u> : chapter II

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A/CONF.94/L.20/Add.2	<u>Idem</u> : chapter III
A/CONF.94/L.20/Add.3	<u>Idem</u> : chapter IV
A/CONF.94/L.21 and Corr.1 and 2, L.21/Add.1, L.21/Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1, L.21/Add.3, 3A and 3B, L.21/Add.4	Report of the First Committee
A/CONF.94/L.22 and Corr.1 and 2, L.22/Add.1, L.22/Add.2, L.22/Add.3 and Corr.1, L.22/Add.3A, 3A/Corr.1, Add.3B, 3B, 3B, L.22/Add.4 L.22/Add.5, L.22/Add.6	Report of the Second Committee
A/CONF.94/L.23 and L.23/Add.1	Report of the Committee of the Whole
A/CONF.94/L.24 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Credentials Committee
A/CONF.94/L.25	Niger: draft resolution
A/CONF.94/L.26	Expression of thanks to the host country: draft resolution submitted by Mexico
A/CONF.94/L.27	Question of convening another world conference on women in 1985: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zambia and Zimbabwe
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.1	Draft Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: amendments submitted by Cuba
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.2	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Switzerland
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.3	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Portugal
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.4	<u>Idem</u> : draft resolution submitted by Ecuador
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.5	<u>Idem</u> : draft resolution submitted by Ecuador (withdrawn and submitted to Second Committee, as 3.2/L.23)
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.6	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Switzerland
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.7	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by the United States of America
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.8	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Austria

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.9	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Belgium
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.10	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Egypt
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.11	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Malaysia
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.12	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Denmark
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.13	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.14	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Iceland
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.15	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted to Section A (paras. 39 to 89)
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.16	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted to Section B (paras. 90 to 147)
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.17	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted to Section C (paras. 148 to 152)
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.18	<u>Idem</u> : national targets and strategies for women's integration and participation in economic and social development, with special emphasis on the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education". Draft resolution submitted by Bangladesh, Barbados, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Yemen
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.19	<u>Idem</u> : promotion of equality in education. Draft resolution submitted by Austria
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.20	Improving the situation of disabled women of all ages: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan and Sweden
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.21	Migrant women: draft resolution submitted by Italy
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.22	Necessity of fuller information on national machinery and legislation: draft resolution submitted by Bulgaria
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.23	Elderly women and economic security: draft resolution submitted by Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and the United States of America
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.24	Battered women and violence in the family: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Portugal and the United States of America

SymbolTitle

A/CONF.94/C.1/L.25	Women and education: draft resolution submitted by Mexico
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.26	Women and discrimination based on race: draft resolution submitted by the United States of America
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.27	Women living in conditions of extreme poverty: draft resolution submitted by France
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.28	Vocational training for girls and women: draft resolution submitted by France
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.29	Education of young women: draft resolution submitted by Cuba and Mexico
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.30	Situation in Bolivia: draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.31	Review and evaluation of progress made in the implementation of the World Plan of Action at national level: draft resolution submitted by Finland and Sweden
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.32	Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women: draft resolution submitted by Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mongolia, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.33 and Add.1	Report of the Drafting Group of Committee I
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.34	Promotion of equality in education and training: draft resolution submitted by Austria, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Mexico and Venezuela
A/CONF.94/C.1/L.35	Women and discrimination based on race: draft resolution submitted by Angola
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.1	Draft Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/CONF.94/22 and Corr.1) Amendments submitted by Cuba
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.2	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Indonesia
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.3	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Thailand
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.4	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Switzerland

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.5/Rev.1	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by India
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.6	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by the United States of America
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.7	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by the Netherlands
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.8	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Austria
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.9/Rev.1	The role of women in the preparation of societies for life in peace: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Colombia, Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Grenada, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Zambia
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.10	Draft Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: amendments submitted by Bulgaria
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.11	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.12	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Nepal
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.13	<u>Idem</u> : amendment submitted by Italy
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.14	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Australia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.15	<u>Idem</u> : amendment submitted by Czechoslovakia
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.16	<u>Idem</u> : amendment submitted by Israel
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.17	<u>Idem</u> : amendment submitted by Malaysia
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.18	<u>Idem</u> : amendment submitted by New Zealand
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.19	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Algeria, India, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.20	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Canada
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.21	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Iceland
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.22	<u>Idem</u> : amendments submitted by Portugal
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.23/Rev.1 and L.23/Corr.1	Regional and international targets and strategies, taking into account the subtheme "employment, health and education": draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea and Venezuela

	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
nited	A/CONF.94/C.2/L.24	Intensification of drought control in the Sahel: draft resolution submitted by Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta
ia of	A/CONF.94/C.2/L.25	Assistance to Lebanese women: draft resolution submitted by Algeria (on behalf of members of the League of Arab States)
ros, , d,	A/CONF.94/C.2/L.26	Women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression and occupation and all forms of foreign domination: draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Benin, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe
cond r aria rk, Sweden	A/CONF.94/C.2/L.27	Improving the situation of disabled women of all ages: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Philippines, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States of America
alia,	A/CONF.94/C.2/L.28	Women in agriculture: draft resolution submitted by Barbados, Grenada, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe
ia aland	A/CONF.94/C.2/L.29/Rev.1	Measures to eliminate the traffic in women and the exploitation of prostitution: draft resolution submitted by Dominican Republic
ia, ia a nd gal nd	A/CONF.94/C.2/L.30	Women refugees: draft resolution submitted by Barbados, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Mali, Peru, Somalia, United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Upper Volta
ted by blic, la	A/CONF.94/C.2/L.31/Rev.1	Integrated approach to the health and welfare of women: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Jamaica, Jordan, Lesotho, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Togo

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.32	Rural women's needs and concerns throughout the world: draft resolution submitted by Botswana, Egypt, Lesotho and the United States of America	A/
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.33	Implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women within the framework of the United Nations efforts to achieve the New International Economic Order through the third United Nations development decade: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Nigeria, Panama, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe	A/
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.34	International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE): draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Ghana, Iraq, Jamaica, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia	A/
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.35	Implementation of the objectives of the Decade for Women "equality, development and peace" and the subthemes "employment, health and education" within the framework of the New International Economic Order: draft resolution submitted by Mexico and Venezuela	A/
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.36	Participation of rural women in the development process: draft resolution submitted by Mexico	A/
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.37	International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa: draft resolution submitted by Afghanistan, Angola, German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Mozambique	A/
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.38	Protection of family budgets against the increase in hydrocarbon prices: draft resolution submitted by Peru	A/
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.39/Rev.1	International legislation to prevent the abandonment of families: draft resolution submitted by Peru	A/
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.40	Situation of women in Chile: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Cuba, Grenada, Mexico and Yugoslavia	A/

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.41/Rev.1	Situation of women in El Salvador: draft resolution submitted by Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.42/Rev.1	Harmonization of criminal laws to combat drug traffic: draft resolution submitted by Peru
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.43	Strengthening the women's programmes and appointment of women in the secretariat of the regional commissions and agencies of the United Nations: draft resolution submitted by Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Oman, United Arab Emirates and United Republic of Cameroon
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.44 and Corr.1	Co-ordination of status of women issues within the United Nations system: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Norway and the United States of America.
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.45	Disappeared persons: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, the Netherlands, and Senegal
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.46	Women in the United Nations Secretariat: draft resolution submitted by Canada, Jamaica, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States of America
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.47	International drinking water supply and sanitation Decade: draft resolution submitted by Botswana, Costa Rica, Fiji, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, the Philippines, Tunisia and the United States of America
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.48	On the right of all countries to seek development assistance from any and all sources, free from threats and attacks: draft resolution submitted by Angola, Grenada, Iraq, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Seychelles
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.49	Assistance to Sahrawi women: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cuba, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Viet Nam

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>	
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.50	International assistance for the reconstruction of Nicaragua: draft resolution submitted by Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela	A,
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.51/Rev.1	Women and development assistance programmes: draft resolution submitted by Australia, Fiji, Ghana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania	A, A,
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.52	Health and well-being of the women of the Pacific: draft resolution submitted by Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Samoa	A,
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.53	The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: draft resolution submitted by Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Rwanda, United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia	A,
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.54	Establishment and strengthening of machinery for the integration of women in development: draft resolution submitted by Burundi, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Rwanda, Togo and United Republic of Cameroon	A,
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.55/Rev.1	Strengthening the role of the Commission on the Status of Women: draft resolution submitted by Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Malaysia, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe	A, A, A, A,
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.56	Women and nutritional self-sufficiency: draft resolution submitted by Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon and Upper Volta	A, A, A, A,

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.57	Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women: draft resolution submitted by Burundi, Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, United Republic of Cameroon and Zambia
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.58/Rev.1	<u>Apartheid</u> and women in South Africa and Namibia: draft resolution submitted by Nigeria (on behalf of the African Group)
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.59/Rev.1	Exploitation of the prostitution of others and traffic in persons: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Costa Rica, France, Holy See, the United States of America and Zaire
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.60	The situation of women refugees the world over: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia and Sudan
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.61	Implementation of the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women within the framework of the United Nations efforts to achieve the New International Economic Order through the third United Nations development decade: draft resolution submitted by Algeria, Argentina, Ghana, Guinea, Mexico, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe
A/CONF.94/C.2/L.62	Women in agriculture and rural areas: draft resolution submitted by Barbados, Botswana, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lesotho, Mexico, Nicaragua, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe
A/CONF.94/CW/CRP.1 and Add.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and A/CONF.94/CW/CRP.1 and Add.1-6/Corr.1	Text arising from informal consultations chaired by the Deputy Presiding Officer, Mr. Umayya Tukan, of the Committee of the Whole on the Introduction and Chapters I and II of the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace

Information documents

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.94/INF.1	Information for participants
A/CONF.94/INF.2 and Add.1	National reports: list
A/CONF.94/INF.3 and Add.1	List of participants

B. Background documents

1. NATIONAL REPORTS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Date</u>
Democratic Kampuchea	A/CONF.94/NR/1	29 May 1980
Colombia	A/CONF.94/NR/2	15 May 1980
Israel	A/CONF.94/NR/3	19 May 1980
Chile	A/CONF.94/NR/4	19 May 1980
Cuba	A/CONF.94/NR/5	19 May 1980
France	A/CONF.94/NR/6	19 May 1980
Jamaica	A/CONF.94/NR/7/Rev.1	20 June 1980
Seychelles	A/CONF.94/NR/8	19 May 1980
Bulgaria	A/CONF.94/NR/9	21 May 1980
Japan	A/CONF.94/NR/10	23 May 1980
Canada	A/CONF.94/NR/11	29 May 1980
India	A/CONF.94/NR/12	29 May 1980
Indonesia	A/CONF.94/NR/13	29 May 1980
Thailand	A/CONF.94/NR/14	4 June 1980
Venezuela	A/CONF.94/NR/15	5 June 1980
Dominican Republic	A/CONF.94/NR/16	5 June 1980
Guatemala	A/CONF.94/NR/17	5 June 1980
Argentina	A/CONF.94/NR/18	3 June 1980
Panama	A/CONF.94/NR/19	5 June 1980
Poland	A/CONF.94/NR/20	11 June 1980
Guinea	A/CONF.94/NR/21	12 June 1980
Portugal	A/CONF.94/NR/22	13 June 1980
Viet Nam	A/CONF.94/NR/23	19 June 1980
Egypt	A/CONF.94/NR/24	19 June 1980
Malawi	A/CONF.94/NR/25	19 June 1980
Austria	A/CONF.94/NR/26	19 June 1980
Philippines	A/CONF.94/NR/27	20 June 1980
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A/CONF.94/NR/28	25 June 1980
Byelorussian SSR	A/CONF.94/NR/29	25 June 1980
Tunisia	A/CONF.94/NR/30	26 June 1980
United States of America	A/CONF.94/NR/31	26 June 1980
China	A/CONF.94/NR/32	27 June 1980
New Zealand	A/CONF.94/NR/33	27 June 1980
Iraq	A/CONF.94/NR/34	22 July 1980
Australia	A/CONF.94/NR/35	12 July 1980
Samoa	A/CONF.94/NR/36	13 July 1980
Bhutan	A/CONF.94/NR/37	13 July 1980
Sri Lanka	A/CONF.94/NR/38	13 July 1980
Kuwait	A/CONF.94/NR/39	13 July 1980
Guyana	A/CONF.94/NR/40	13 July 1980
Malaysia	A/CONF.94/NR/41	16 July 1980
Sudan	A/CONF.94/NR/42	14 July 1980
Barbados	A/CONF.94/NR/43	15 July 1980
Ecuador	A/CONF.94/NR/44	15 July 1980
Nigeria	A/CONF.94/NR/45	15 July 1980
Oman	A/CONF.94/NR/46	15 July 1980
Jordan	A/CONF.94/NR/47	15 July 1980

<u>Country</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ba</u>
Swaziland	A/CONF.94/NR/48	15 July 1980	
Sweden	A/CONF.94/NR/49	18 July 1980	
Norway	A/CONF.94/NR/50	17 July 1980	A
Pakistan	A/CONF.94/NR/51	17 July 1980	
Congo	A/CONF.94/NR/52	17 July 1980	
Lebanon	A/CONF.94/NR/53	17 July 1980	
Democratic Yemen	A/CONF.94/NR/54	18 July 1980	
Greece	A/CONF.94/NR/55	21 July 1980	A
Algeria	A/CONF.94/NR/56	21 July 1980	
Ivory Coast	A/CONF.94/NR/57	21 July 1980	
Thailand	A/CONF.94/NR/58	21 July 1980	A
United Arab Emirates	A/CONF.94/NR/59	22 July 1980	
Maldives	A/CONF.94/NR/60	22 July 1980	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	A/CONF.94/NR/61	22 July 1980	
Iran	A/CONF.94/NR/62	23 July 1980	A
Italy	A/CONF.94/NR/63	23 July 1980	
Federal Republic of Germany	A/CONF.94/NR/64	25 July 1980	
Spain	A/CONF.94/NR/65	25 July 1980	
German Democratic Republic	A/CONF.94/NR/66	28 July 1980	A
Kenya	A/CONF.94/NR/67	29 July 1980	
Ireland	A/CONF.94/NR/68	29 July 1980	A

Background papers

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
A/CONF.94/BP.1	United Nations Industrial Development Organization: Preparatory Meeting on the Role of Women in Industrialization in Developing Countries, Vienna, Austria, 6-10 November 1978
A/CONF.94/BP.2	World Health Organization: Health and the status of women
A/CONF.94/BP.3	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development: review of past and planned activities in implementation of the World Plan of Action
A/CONF.94/BP.4	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Programme of Action of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development: integration of women in rural development
A/CONF.94/BP.5	The contribution of the World Food Programme to the United Nations Decade for Women
A/CONF.94/BP.6	International Labour Organisation: measures taken to implement the programme of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace
A/CONF.94/BP.7	Lusaka Declaration of the Commonwealth on Racism and Racial Prejudice
A/CONF.94/BP.8	Report by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research
A/CONF.94/BP.9/Rev.1	Seminar on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children: report prepared by the World Health Organization
A/CONF.94/BP.10	International Seminar on Women and the Media, United Nations, New York, 20-23 May 1980
A/CONF.94/BP.11	Review of past and planned activities in implementation of the World Plan of Action: Report prepared by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
A/CONF.94/BP.12	United Nations Children's Fund: women, children and development
A/CONF.94/BP.13	United Nations Fund for Population Activities: UNFPA policies and programmes in the field of women, population and development
A/CONF.94/BP.14	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: the school education of girls

Submissions by non-governmental organizations

A/CONF.94/NGO/1 International Association of Religious Freedom
"Challenging Patriarchal Vision"

A/CONF.94/NGO/2 Associated Country-Women of the World
"Statement to the World Conference"

A/CONF.94/NGO/3 International Council of Nurses
"Statement on Women and Health"

A/CONF.94/NGO/4 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
"Preparing for the 80's"

A/CONF.94/NGO/5 Medical Women's International Association
"Statement for the WCUNDW: Equality, Development and Peace"

A/CONF.94/NGO/6 Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association
"Statement to the World Conference on the WCUNDW"

A/CONF.94/NGO/7 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
"Statement to the 1980 WCUNDW, Copenhagen, July 1980"

A/CONF.94/NGO/8 St. Joan's International Alliance
"Statement for circulation at the WCUNDW: Equality, Development and Peace"

A/CONF.94/NGO/9 Lutheran World Federation
"Address to the WCUNDW"

A/CONF.94/NGO/10 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
"Statement on the Employment of Women"

A/CONF.94/NGO/11 Baha'i International Community
"The Integration of Women in Development"

A/CONF.94/NGO/12 Friends World Committee for Consultation
"Statement by Friends World Committee for Consultation"

A/CONF.94/NGO/13 International Movement A.T.D. Fourth World
"Women of the 4th World"

A/CONF.94/NGO/14 International League for Human Rights
"Statement for WCUNDW by International League for Human Rights"

A/CONF.94/NGO/15 International Council on Alcohol and Addictions
"Women and Addiction"

A/CONF.94/NGO/16 Christian Peace Conference
"Statement to the WCUNDW"

A/CONF.94/NGO/17 European Union of Women
"Statement to the World Conference of Women of the United Nations in Copenhagen, 1980"

Submissions by non-governmental organizations (continued)

A/CONF.94/NGO/18 International Alliance of Women
"Review and Appraisal of IAW Regional Seminars and
Follow-up Projects 1972-1979"

A/CONF.94/NGO/19 Open Door International
"Décennie des Nations Unies Pour la Femme"

A/CONF.94/NGO/20 International Council of Jewish Women
"The Condition of Palestinian Arab Women in the
Administered Territories"

A/CONF.94/NGO/21 International Federation of University Women
"Continuing (Life-long) Education"

A/CONF.94/NGO/22 Women's International Democratic Federation
"Memo on Implementation of the World Plan of Action to
realize the Aims of the International Women's Year"

A/CONF.94/NGO/23 International Union of Students
"Equality - Development - Peace"

A/CONF.94/NGO/24 International Planned Parenthood Federation
"Statement to the WCUNDW: Equality, Development and Peace -
Copenhagen, July 1980"

A/CONF.94/NGO/25 World Federation of United Nations Associations
"Education for Peace against the Arms Race"

A/CONF.94/NGO/26 World Jewish Congress
"Integration of Family Medicine into University Teaching
Hospital in Israel: A Pilot Project"

A/CONF.94/NGO/27 Catholic International Education
"Message to the World Conference for the second half of the
United Nations Decade for Women"

A/CONF.94/NGO/28 Soroptimist International
"Statement to the WCUNDW"

A/CONF.94/NGO/29 International Federation on Ageing
"The Status of Older Women in Society - an Internal
Perspective"

A/CONF.94/NGO/30 International Federation of Agricultural Producers
"Statement to the WCUNDW, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980"

A/CONF.94/NGO/31 International Society for Community Development
"Women and Community Development"

A/CONF.94/NGO/32 International Council of Women
"Statement to the WCUNDW, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980"

Submissions by non-governmental organizations (continued)

- A/CONF.94/NGO/33 Caritas Internationalis
"Les Femmes Réfugiées"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/34 All Pakistan Women's Association
"Statement to the World Conference/Forum, United Nations
Decade for Women - Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/35 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching
Profession
"Recommendation on Equal Opportunities for Girls and Boys"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/36 "Statement of Non-Governmental Organizations to the World
Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/37 All-Indian Women's Conference
"Statement to the World Conference of the United Nations
Decade for Women"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/38 International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa
"The Heroic Women of Namibia and South Africa"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/39 International Federation for Home Economies
"Statement to the Mid-Decade World Conference on Women,
Copenhagen, July 1980"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/40 International Federation of Social Workers
"Statement to the World Conference of the United Nations
Decade for Women, Copenhagen, July 1980"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/41 World's Women's Christian Temperance Union
"World Conference of the United Nations Mid-Decade for Women,
Agenda Item No. 8 - "Developments relating to the progress
achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/42 World Peace Council
"Statement to the World Conference of the United Nations
Decade for Women - Equality, Development and Peace"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/43 The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
"Statement to the World Conference of the United Nations
Decade for Women"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/44 The World Federation of Democratic Youth
"Declaration to the World Conference of the United Nations
Decade for Women"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/45 International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
"Statements to the United Nations World Conference for Women,
Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/46 Zonta International
"Zonta International Statement to the World Conference of the
United Nations Decade for Women"

Submissions by non-governmental organizations (continued)

- A/CONF.94/NGO/47 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
"Statement to the World Conference of the United Nations
Decade for Women, Copenhagen, 27 July 1980"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/48 The International Association of Art
"Statement to the World Conference of the United Nations
Decade for Women"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/49 Joint statement of non-governmental organizations
"Employed and Equal in United Nations?"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/50 International Co-operative Alliance
"Statement to the World Conference for the United Nations
Decade for Women, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/51 La Unión Mundial Demócrata Cristiana
"Declaración a la Conferencia Mundial de las Naciones
Unidas en la mitad del Decenio de la Mujer"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/52 The World Council of Indigenous Peoples
"The Indigenous Women Speak"
- A/CONF.94/NGO/53 United Nations of Yoga
"Address to the World Conference of the United Nations
Decade for Women"

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