Actions

A. Responsive government and full participation in society

71. Governments should promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, bearing in mind the interdependent and mutually reinforcing relationship between democracy, development and respect for human rights, and should make public institutions more responsive to people's needs by:

(a) Ensuring that decisions are based on accurate data and are taken with the participation of those who will be affected, keeping under review, within each country's constitutional framework, the responsibilities of the different levels of government and the administrative arrangements for organizing and delivering services;

(b) Keeping under review, within each country's constitutional framework, the national, provincial, municipal and local capacity and capability in raising revenue, and allocating resources to promote local initiatives in maintaining and increasing community cohesion;

(c) Simplifying administrative regulations, disseminating information about public policy issues and initiatives for collective interests, and facilitating maximum access to information;

(d) Opening channels and promoting full confidence between citizens and government agencies, and developing affordable recourse procedures accessible to all people, especially those who have no access to channels and agencies of communication to seek redress of grievances;

(e) Encouraging the production of relevant studies/research to assess the consequences of global and technological changes on social integration and the production of evaluations of the policies and programmes put in place to achieve the various components of social integration; and encouraging national and international exchanges and dissemination of information on innovative models and successful practices;

(f) Requiring accountability for the honest, just and equitable delivery of public services to the people from all public officials;

(g) Making their services accessible to all citizens and taking special care to ensure that the services are provided to all persons in need;

(h) Strengthening popular political participation, and promoting the transparency and accountability of political groupings at the local and national levels;

(i) Encouraging the ratification, the avoidance as far as possible of the resort to reservations and the implementation of international human rights instruments aiming to eliminate barriers to the full enjoyment of all human rights.

72. Encouraging the fullest participation in society requires:

(a) Strengthening the capacities and opportunities for all people, especially those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged, to establish and maintain independent organizations representing their interests, within each country's constitutional framework;

(b) Enabling institutions of civil society, with special attention to those representing vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, to participate in the formulation, on a consultative basis, implementation and evaluation of policies related to social development;

(c) Giving community organizations greater involvement in the design and implementation of local projects, particularly in the areas of education, health care, resource management and social protection;

(d) Ensuring a legal framework and a support structure that encourages the formation of, and constructive contributions from, community organizations and voluntary associations of individuals;

(e) Encouraging all members of society to exercise their rights, fulfil their responsibilities and participate fully in their societies, recognizing that Governments alone cannot meet all needs in society;

(f) Establishing a universal and flexible social safety net that takes into account available economic resources and encourages rehabilitation and active participation in society;

(g) Facilitating the access of disadvantaged and marginalized people to education and information, as well as their participation in social and cultural life;

(h) Promoting equality and social integration through sports and cultural activities.

B. Non-discrimination, tolerance and mutual respect for and value of diversity

73. Eliminating discrimination and promoting tolerance and mutual respect for and the value of diversity at the national and international levels requires:

(a) Enacting and implementing appropriate laws and other regulations to combat racism, racial discrimination, religious intolerance in all its various forms, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination in all walks of life in societies;

(b) Encouraging the early ratification, consideration of the removal or limitation of reservations and the implementation of international instruments, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

(c) Taking specific measures, in the context of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, to remove long-standing legal and social barriers to employment, education, productive resources and public services; assist women in becoming aware of and realizing their rights; and ensure the elimination of intra-family discrimination for the girl child, especially in regard to health, nutrition and education;

(d) Ensuring gender equality and equity through changes in attitudes, policies and practices, encouraging the full participation and empowerment of women in social, economic and political life, and enhancing gender balance in decision-making processes at all levels;

(e) Reviewing with a view to changing legislation, public codes and practices that perpetuate discriminatory practices;

(f) Disseminating information in plain language to all groups in society about people's rights and the means available to redress complaints;

(g) Strengthening or establishing machinery for monitoring and resolving disputes and conflicts related to discriminatory practices, and developing arbitration and conciliation procedures at the local and national levels;

(h) Setting an example through State institutions and the educational system to promote and protect respect for freedom of expression; democracy; political pluralism; diversity of heritage, cultures and values; religious tolerance and principles; and the national traditions on which a country has been built;

(i) Recognizing that the languages spoken or used in the world should be respected and protected;

(j) Recognizing that it is of utmost importance for all people to live in cooperation and harmony, and ensuring that the traditions and cultural heritage of nations must be fully protected;

(k) Encouraging independent communication media that promote people's understanding and awareness of all aspects of social integration, with full respect for freedom of information and expression.

C. Equality and social justice

74. Governments should promote equality and social justice by:

(a) Ensuring that all people are equal before the law;

(b) Carrying out a regular review of public policy, including health and education policies, and public spending from a social and gender equality and equity perspective, and promoting their positive contribution to equalizing opportunities;

(c) Expanding and improving access to basic services with the aim of ensuring universal coverage;

(d) Providing equal opportunities in public-sector employment and providing guidance, information and, as appropriate, incentives to private employers to do the same;

(e) Encouraging the free formation of cooperatives, community and other grass-roots organizations, mutual support groups, recreational/sports associations and similar institutions that tend to strengthen social integration, paying particular attention to policies that assist families in their support, educational, socializing and nurturing roles;

(f) Ensuring that structural adjustment programmes are so designed as to minimize their negative effects on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and communities while ensuring their positive effects on them by preventing their marginalization in economic and social activities, and devising measures to ensure that such groups and communities gain access to and control over economic resources and economic and social activities; actions should be taken to reduce inequality and economic disparity;

(g) Promoting full access to preventive and curative health care to improve the quality of life, especially by the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, in particular women and children;

(h) Expanding basic education by developing special measures to provide schooling the children and youth living in sparsely populated and remote areas, for children and youth of nomadic, pastoral, migrant or indigenous parents, and for street children, children and youth working or looking after younger siblings and disabled or aged parents, and disabled children and youth; establishing, in partnership with indigenous people, educational systems that will meet the unique needs of their cultures;

(i) Ensuring that the expansion of basic education is accompanied by improved quality, appropriate attention to children of different abilities, cooperation between family and school, and a close link between the school curriculum and the needs of the work place;

(j) Evaluating school systems on a regular basis by results achieved, and disseminating research findings regarding the appropriateness of different methods of evaluation;

(k) Ensuring that all people can have access to a variety of formal and non-formal learning activities throughout their lives that allows them to contribute to and benefit from full participation in society; making use of all forms of education, including non-conventional and experimental means of education, such as tele-courses and correspondence courses, through public institutions, the institutions of civil society and the private sector, to provide educational opportunities for those who in childhood missed necessary schooling, for youth in the process of transition from school to work, and for those who wish to continue education and upgrade skills throughout their lives;

(l) Providing equal access for girls to all levels of education, including non-traditional and vocational training, and ensuring that measures are taken to address the various cultural and practical barriers that impede their access to education through such measures as the hiring of female teachers, flexible hours, care of dependents and siblings, and appropriate facilities.

D. Responses to special social needs

75. Governmental responses to special needs of social groups should include:

(a) Identifying specific means to encourage institutions and services to adapt to the special needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(b) Recognizing and promoting the abilities, talents and experience of those groups that are vulnerable and disadvantaged, and identifying ways to prevent isolation and alienation and enabling them to make a positive contribution to society;

(c) Ensuring access to work and social services through such measures as education, language training and technical assistance for people adversely affected by language barriers;

(d) Supporting by legislation, incentives and other means, where appropriate, organizations of the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups so that they may promote the interests of the groups concerned and become involved in local and national, economic, social and political decision-making that guides society as a whole;

(e) Improving the opportunities for people who are disadvantaged or vulnerable to seek positions in legislatures, Governments, judiciaries and other positions of public authority or influence;

(f) Taking measures to integrate into economic and social life demobilized persons and persons displaced by civil conflict and disasters;

(g) Promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous people, and empowering them to make choices that enable them to retain their cultural identity while participating in national, economic and social life, with full respect for their cultural values, languages, traditions and forms of social organization;

(h) Implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children in 1990 and ratifying, as appropriate, and implementing the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(i) Encouraging youth to participate in discussions and decisions affecting them and in the design, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes; ensuring that youth acquire the skills to participate in all aspects of life in society and to lead self-sufficient lives through the provision of relevant and innovative educational programmes; and establishing laws and measures that ensure the protection of youth against physical and mental abuse and economic exploitation;

(j) Adopting specific measures to equip young people for responsible adulthood, particularly out-of-school youth and street children;

(k) Promoting the United Nations Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and developing strategies for implementing the Rules; Governments, in collaboration with organizations of people with disabilities and the private sector, should work towards the equalization of opportunities so that people with disabilities can contribute to and benefit from full participation in society; policies concerning people with disabilities should focus on their abilities rather than their disabilities and should ensure their dignity as citizens;

(l) Within the context of the United Nations Principles for Older Persons and the Global Targets on Ageing for the Year 2001, reviewing or developing strategies for implementing the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing so that older persons can maximize their contribution to society and play their full part in the community;

(m) Facilitating the implementation of the Guidelines for Further Planning and Suitable Follow-up in the field of Youth with a view to promoting the integration of youth into societies;

(n) Taking measures to enable persons belonging to minorities to participate fully and contribute to the development of their society.

E. Responses to specific social needs of refugees, displaced persons and asylum seekers, documented migrants and undocumented migrants

76. In order to address the special needs of refugees, displaced persons and asylum seekers:

(a) Governments are urged to address the root causes of movements of refugees and displaced persons by taking appropriate measures, particularly with respect to conflict resolution; the promotion of peace and reconciliation; respect for human rights, including those of persons belonging to minorities; and respect for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of States. Governments and all other entities should respect and safeguard the right of people to remain in safety in their homes and should refrain from policies or practices that force people to flee;

(b) Governments are urged to strengthen their support for international protection and assistance activities on behalf of refugees and, as appropriate, displaced persons and to promote the search for durable solutions to their plight. In so doing, Governments are encouraged to enhance regional and international mechanisms that promote appropriate shared responsibility for the protection and assistance needs of refugees. All necessary measures should be taken to ensure the physical protection of refugees, in particular that of refugee women and refugee children and especially against exploitation, abuse and all forms of violence;

(c) Adequate international support should be extended to countries of asylum to meet the basic needs of refugees and to assist in the search for durable solutions. Refugee populations should be assisted in achieving self-sufficiency. Refugees, particularly refugee women, should be involved in the planning of refugee assistance activities and in their implementation. In planning and implementing refugee assistance activities, special attention should be given to the specific needs of refugee and displaced women and children. Refugees should be provided with access to adequate accommodation, education, health services, including family planning, and other necessary social services. Refugees should respect the laws and regulations of their countries of asylum;

(d) Governments and other relevant actors should create comprehensive conditions that allow for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity, and the voluntary and safe return of internally displaced persons to their homes of origin and their smooth reintegration into society;

(e) Governments are urged to abide by international law concerning refugees. States that have not already done so are invited to consider acceding to the international instruments concerning refugees, in particular the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol to the Convention. Governments are furthermore urged to respect the principle of non-refoulement (i.e. the principle of no forcible return of persons to places where their lives or freedom would be threatened because of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion). Governments should ensure that asylum seekers in the Government's territory have access to a fair hearing and should facilitate the expeditious processing of asylum requests, ensuring that guidelines and procedures for the determination of refugee status are sensitive to the particular situation of women;

(f) Governments and relevant actors should respect the right of people to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

77. To promote the equitable treatment and integration of documented migrants, particularly documented migrant workers and members of their families:

(a) Governments should ensure that documented migrants receive fair and equal treatment, including full respect of their human rights, protection of the laws of the host society, appropriate access to economic opportunities and social services; protection against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia; and protection from violence and exploitation. Language training should be provided, in recognition of the centrality of language acquisition to the effective integration of documented migrants, including those not destined for the labour market in so far as resources permit. Early integration is the key to allowing documented migrants to contribute their skills, knowledge and potential to the development of countries of destination, and involves mutual understanding by documented migrants and the host society. The former need to know and respect the values, laws, traditions and principles of the host society, which in turn should respect the religions, cultures and traditions of documented migrants;

(b) Governments of receiving countries are urged to consider giving to documented migrants having the right to long-term residence civil and political rights and responsibilities, as appropriate, and facilitating their naturalization. Special efforts should be made to enhance the integration of the children of long-term migrants by providing them with educational and training opportunities equal to those of nationals, allowing them to exercise an economic activity and facilitating the naturalization of those who have been raised in the receiving country. Consistent with article 10 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and all relevant universally recognized human rights instruments, all Governments, particularly those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its integration into their national legislation in order to ensure protection of the unity of the families of documented migrants. Governments of receiving countries must ensure the protection of migrants and their families, giving priority to programmes and strategies that combat religious intolerance, racism, ethnocentrism, xenophobia and gender discrimination, and that generate the necessary public sensitivity in that regard;

(c) Governments and relevant actors should encourage the international exchange of information on educational and training institutions in order to promote the productive employment of documented migrants through greater recognition of foreign education and credentials;

(d) Governments should encourage interracial harmony and cross-cultural understanding through educational programmes, where appropriate, including alternative dispute resolution and conflict prevention training in schools.

78. In order to address the concerns and basic human needs related to undocumented migrants:

(a) Governments are urged to cooperate in reducing the causes of undocumented migration, safeguarding the basic human rights of undocumented migrants, preventing their exploitation and offering them appropriate means of appeal according to national legislation, and punishing criminals who organize trafficking in human beings;

(b) Countries of destination, countries of transit and countries of origin should cooperate, as appropriate, to manage immigration flows, prevent undocumented migration, and, if appropriate, facilitate the return of migrants and their reintegration in their home communities;

(c) Governments are urged to cooperate to reduce the effects of undocumented migration on receiving countries, bearing in mind the special circumstances and needs of such countries, in particular developing countries;

(d) Governments are urged to promote effective measures to protect all undocumented migrants and members of their families against racism, ethnocentrism and xenophobia.

F. Violence, crime, the problem of illicit drugs and substance abuse

79. Addressing the problems created by violence, crime, substance abuse and production, the use and trafficking of illicit drugs, and the rehabilitation of addicts requires:

(a) Introducing and implementing specific policies and public health and social service programmes to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence in society, particularly to prevent and eliminate domestic violence, and to protect the victims of violence, with particular attention to violence against women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. In particular, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women should be implemented and enforced nationally. In addition, the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child should be respected;

(b) That countries should take full measures to eliminate all forms of exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, in particular domestic violence and rape. Special attention should be given to violence resulting from harmful traditional or customary practices and all forms of extremism, which implies both preventive actions and the rehabilitation of victims;

(c) Implementing programmes that channel the energy and creativity of children and youth towards improving themselves and their communities in order to prevent their participation in crime, violence, and drug abuse and trafficking;

(d) Improving mechanisms for resolving conflicts peacefully and reintegrating society following conflicts, including efforts towards reconciliation and confidence-building between the conflicting groups, training in non-violent conflict resolution at all levels of education, the

reconstruction of social institutions that have been destroyed, the reintegration of displaced and disabled persons, and the re-establishment of the rule of law and respect for all human rights;

(e) Establishing partnerships with non-governmental organizations and community organizations to make adequate provision for the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of offenders, especially young offenders; measures will include efforts to maintain links with their families during detention and to reintegrate them into productive employment and social life after their release from detention;

(f) Strengthening international cooperation and coordination in devising strategies, policies, legislation and other measures in combating national and transnational organized crime and the use of violence and terrorism;

(g) Adopting effective and environmentally sound national strategies to prevent or substantially reduce the cultivation and processing of crops used for the illegal drug trade, paying particular attention to national and international support for development programmes that create viable economic alternatives to drug production towards the full integration of the social groups involved in such activities;

(h) Combating drug and substance abuse and drug trafficking, corruption and related criminal activities through national and internationally coordinated measures, while strengthening integrated, multisectoral programmes to prevent and reduce the demand for consumption of drugs in order to create a society free of illicit drugs. In cooperation with the institutions of civil society and the private sector, drug abuse prevention as well as preventive education for children and youth, rehabilitation and education programmes for former drug and alcohol addicts, especially children and youth, to enable them to obtain productive employment and achieve the independence, dignity and responsibility for a drug-free, crime-free, productive life;

(i) Working nationally and internationally to identify narcotics trafficking and money laundering networks, prosecuting their leaders and seizing assets derived from such criminal activities;

(j) Supporting comprehensive drug interdiction strategies and strengthening efforts to control precursor chemicals and firearms, ammunition and explosives to prevent their diversion to drug trafficking and terrorist groups;

(k) Combating trafficking in women and children through national and internationally coordinated measures, at the same time establishing or strengthening institutions for the rehabilitation of the victims of the trafficking of women and children.

G. Social integration and family responsibilities

80. The family is the basic unit of society and as such should be strengthened. It is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support. In different cultural, political and social systems, various forms of the family exist. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses, and husband and wife should be equal partners.

81. Helping the family in its supporting, educating and nurturing roles in contributing to social integration should involve:

(a) Encouraging social and economic policies that are designed to meet the needs of families and their individual members, especially the most disadvantaged and vulnerable members, with particular attention to the care of children;

(b) Ensuring opportunities for family members to understand and meet their social responsibilities;

(c) Promoting mutual respect, tolerance and cooperation within the family and within society;

(d) Promoting equal partnership between women and men in the family.

Chapter V

IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

82. Nothing short of a renewed and massive political will at the national and international levels to invest in people and their well-being will achieve the objectives of social development. Social development and the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Summit are primarily the responsibility of Governments, although international cooperation and assistance are essential for their full implementation. At all levels of implementation, the crucial and essential requirements are:

- The promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, the support for democratic institutions and the empowerment of women;
- The integration of goals, programmes and review mechanisms that have developed separately in response to specific problems;
- Partnership involving States, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, especially voluntary organizations, other major groups as defined in Agenda 21, the media, families and individuals;
- The recognition of the diversity in the world and the need to take measures geared to achieve the Summit's goals;
- The empowerment of people, who are to be assisted so that they fully participate in setting goals, designing programmes, implementing activities and evaluating performance;
- Efforts to mobilize new and additional financial resources that are both adequate and predictable, and are mobilized in a way that maximizes the availability of such resources, and uses all available funding sources and mechanisms, inter alia, multilateral, bilateral and private sources, including on concessional and grant terms;
- Solidarity, extending the concept of partnership and a moral imperative of mutual respect and concern among individuals, communities and nations.

Actions

A. National strategies, evaluations and reviews

83. The promotion of an integrated approach to the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national level, in accordance with national specificities, requires:

(a) Analysing and reviewing macroeconomic, microeconomic and sectoral policies and their impact on poverty, employment, social integration and social development;

(b) Enhancing Government policies and programmes to promote social development by strengthening the coordination of all efforts by national and international actors, strengthening the efficiency and operational capacity of public management structures, and facilitating the effective and transparent use of resources, taking due account of the recommendations and follow-up to Agenda 21;

(c) Assessing the extent, distribution and characteristics of poverty, unemployment, social tensions, and social exclusion, taking measures aiming at eradicating poverty, increasing productive employment and enhancing social integration;

(d) Formulating or strengthening, by 1996, comprehensive cross-sectoral strategies for implementing the Summit outcome and national strategies for social development, including government action, actions by States in cooperation with other Governments, international, regional and subregional organizations, and actions taken in partnership and cooperation with actors of civil society, the private sector and cooperatives, with specific responsibilities to be undertaken by each actor and with agreed priorities and time-frames;

(e) Integrating social development goals into national development plans, policies and budgets, cutting across traditional sectoral boundaries, with transparency and accountability, and formulated and implemented with the participation of the groups directly affected;

(f) Defining time-bound goals and targets for reducing overall poverty and eradicating extreme poverty, expanding employment and reducing unemployment, and enhancing social integration, within each national context;

(g) Promoting and strengthening institutional capacity-building for inter-ministerial coordination, intersectoral collaboration, the coordinated allocation of resources and the vertical integration from national capitals to local districts;

(h) Developing quantitative and qualitative indicators of social development, including, where possible, disaggregation by gender, to assess poverty, employment, social integration and other social factors, to monitor the impact of social policies and programmes, and to find ways to improve the effectiveness of policies and programmes and introduce new programmes;

(i) Strengthening implementation and monitoring mechanisms, including arrangements for the participation of civil society in policy-making and implementation and collaboration with international organizations;

(j) That all countries should regularly assess their progress towards implementing the outcome of the Summit, possibly in the form of periodic national reports, outlining successes, problems and obstacles. Such reports could be considered within the framework of an appropriate consolidated reporting system, taking into account the different reporting procedures in the economic, social and environmental fields.

84. International support for the formulation of national strategies for social development will require actions by bilateral and multilateral agencies for:

(a) Assisting countries to strengthen or rebuild their capacities for formulating, coordinating, implementing and monitoring integrated strategies for social development;

(b) Coordinating the assistance provided by different agencies for similar planning processes under other international action plans;

(c) Developing improved concepts and programmes for the collection and dissemination of statistics and indicators for social development to facilitate review and policy analysis and provide expertise, advice and support to countries at their request.

B. Involvement of civil society

85. Effective implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Summit requires strengthening community organizations and non-profit non-governmental organizations in the sphere of education, health, poverty, social integration, human rights, improvement of the quality of life, relief and rehabilitation, enabling them to participate constructively in policy-making and implementation. This will require:

(a) Encouraging and supporting the creation and development of such organizations, particularly among the disadvantaged and vulnerable people;

(b) Establishing legislative and regulatory frameworks, institutional arrangements and consultative mechanisms for involving such organizations in the design, implementation and evaluation of social development strategies and programmes;

(c) Supporting capacity-building programmes for such organizations in critical areas, such as participatory planning, programme design, implementation and evaluation, economic and financial analysis, credit management, research, information and advocacy;

(d) Providing resources through such measures as small grant programmes, and technical and other administrative support for initiatives taken and managed at the community level;

(e) Strengthening networking and exchange of expertise and experience among such organizations.

86. The contribution of civil society, including the private sector, to social development can be enhanced by:

(a) Developing planning and policy-making procedures that facilitate partnership and cooperation between Governments and civil society in social development;

(b) Encouraging business enterprises to pursue investment and other policies, including non-commercial activities, which will contribute to social development, especially in relation to the generation of work opportunities, social support services at the work place, access to productive resources and construction of infrastructure;

(c) Enabling and encouraging trade unions to participate in the planning and implementation of social development programmes, especially in relation to the generation of work opportunities under fair conditions, the provision of training, health care and other basic services, and the development of an economic environment that facilitates sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(d) Enabling and encouraging farmers' representative organizations and cooperatives to participate in the formulation and implementation of sustainable agricultural and rural development policies and programmes;

(e) Encouraging and facilitating the development of cooperatives, including among people living in poverty or belonging to vulnerable groups;

(f) Supporting academic and research institutions, particularly in the developing countries, in their contribution to social development programmes, and facilitating mechanisms for independent, detached, impartial and objective monitoring of social progress, especially through collecting, analysing and disseminating information and ideas about economic and social development;

(g) Encouraging educational institutions, the media and other sources of public information and opinion to give special prominence to the challenges of social development and to facilitate widespread and well-informed debate about social policies throughout the community.

C. Mobilization of financial resources

87. The implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action of the Summit at the national level may require substantial new and additional resources, both in the public and the private sectors. Augmenting the availability of public resources for social development requires at the national level:

(a) Implementing macroeconomic and microeconomic policies in accordance with national priorities and policies, aimed at encouraging greater domestic savings and investment required for public spending, through progressive, fair and economically efficient taxes that are cognizant of sustainable development concerns, and through cutting back on subsidies that do not benefit the poor;

(b) Reducing, as appropriate, excessive military expenditures and investments for arms production and acquisition, consistent with national security requirements, in order to increase resources for social and economic development;

(c) Giving high priority to social development in the allocation of public spending and ensuring predictable funding for the relevant programmes;

(d) Ensuring that the resources for social development are available at the level of administration that is responsible for formulating and implementing the relevant programmes;

(e) Increasing the effective and transparent utilization of public resources, reducing waste and combating corruption, and concentrating on the areas of greatest social need;

(f) Developing innovative sources of funding, both public and private, for social programmes, and creating a supportive environment for the mobilization of resources by civil society, including beneficiary contributions and individual voluntary contributions, for social development.

88. Implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action in developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, will need additional financial resources and more effective development cooperation and assistance. This will require:

(a) Translating the commitments of the Summit into financial implications for social development programmes in developing countries, particularly Africa and the least developed countries;

(b) Striving for the fulfillment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for overall official development assistance as soon as possible, and increasing the share of funding for social development programmes, commensurate with the scope and scale of activities required to achieve the objectives and goals of the Declaration and Programme of Action;

(c) Agreeing on a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of ODA and 20 per cent of the national budget, respectively, to basic social programmes;

(d) Giving high priority in ODA to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, in particular Africa, low-income countries in Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the least developed countries;

(e) Providing assistance for social-sector activities, such as the rehabilitation and development of social infrastructure, including in the form of grants or soft loans;

(f) Implementing the commitments of the international community to the special needs and vulnerabilities of the small island developing States, in particular by providing effective means, including adequate, predictable, new and additional resources for social development programmes in accordance with the Declaration of Barbados and on the basis of the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

(g) Providing international support and assistance to the land-locked developing countries in their efforts to implement the outcome of the Summit, taking into account the challenges and problems characteristic to those countries;

(h) Giving preference, wherever possible, to the utilization of competent national experts or, where necessary, competent experts from within the subregion or region or from other developing countries in project and programme design, preparation and implementation, and to the building of local expertise where it does not exist;

(i) Exploring ways and means to strengthen support and expand South-South cooperation based on partnership between developing and developed countries, as well as enhanced cooperation among developing countries;

(j) Maximizing project and programme efficiency by keeping overhead costs to a minimum;

(k) Developing economic policies to promote and mobilize domestic savings, attract external resources for productive investment, and seeking innovative sources of funding, both public and private, for social programmes, while ensuring their effective utilization;

(l) Monitoring the impact of trade liberalization on progress made in developing countries to meet basic human needs, giving particular attention to new initiatives to expand the access of developing countries to international markets;

(m) Encouraging direct cooperation to promote joint ventures, including in the sector of social programmes and infrastructure;

(n) Encouraging recipient Governments to strengthen their national coordination mechanisms for international cooperation in social development and to ensure the effective use of international assistance so as to assist donors to secure commitment to further resources for national action plans;

(o) Inviting multilateral and bilateral donors to consult, with a view to coordinating their financing policies and planning procedures, to improve the impact, complementarity and cost effectiveness of their contributions to the achievement of the objectives of social development programmes of developing countries.

89. Implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Summit in countries with economies in transition will require continued international cooperation and assistance. To this end, there is a need to:

(a) Assess the financial implications of the commitments of the Summit for social development programmes in countries with economies in transition;

(b) Enhance technical and financial assistance for the implementation of programmes of macroeconomic stabilization in order to ensure sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(c) Support and encourage transformations in the field of human resources development;

(d) Invite multilateral and bilateral donors to consult, with a view to coordinating their financing policies and planning procedures, to improve the impact of their contribution to the achievement of the objectives of social development programmes of countries with economies in transition.

90. Substantial debt reduction is needed to enable developing countries to implement the Declaration and Programme of Action. Building on, inter alia, the momentum from the July 1994 meeting of the seven major industrialized countries in Naples and the October 1994 meeting of the governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, further progress can be made by:

(a) Inviting the international community, including the international financial institutions, to continue to explore ways of implementing additional and innovative measures to alleviate substantially the debt burdens of developing countries, in particular of the highly indebted low-income countries, in order to help them to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development without falling into a new debt crisis;

(b) Adopting measures to substantially reduce the bilateral debts of the least developed countries, in particular the countries of Africa, as soon as possible, and exploring other

innovative approaches to managing and alleviating the onerous debts and debt service burdens of other developing countries as soon as possible;

(c) Giving special consideration to those developing countries where the multilateral debt constitutes an important part of their total debt in order to seek a durable solution to this increasing problem;

(d) Encouraging the possibilities of debt swaps for social development, with the resources released by debt cancellation or reduction to be invested in social development programmes, without prejudice to more durable solutions, such as debt reduction and/or cancellation;

(e) Mobilizing the resources of the IDA Debt Reduction Facility in order to help eligible developing countries to reduce their commercial debt; considering alternative mechanisms to complement that facility;

(f) Inviting creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider continuing the initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and of low and middle-income developing countries; to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great cost, to service debt and meet their international obligations; to continue to explore ways of implementing additional and innovative measures to substantially alleviate the debt burdens of developing countries, in particular of the highly indebted low-income countries, in order to help them achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development without falling into a new debt crisis.

91. In order to ensure that structural adjustment programmes include social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the generation of productive employment and the enhancement of social integration, Governments, in cooperation with the international financial institutions and other international organizations, should:

(a) Protect basic social programmes and expenditures, in particular those affecting the poor and vulnerable segments of society, from budget reductions;

(b) Review the impact of structural adjustment programmes on social development by means of gender-sensitive social-impact assessments and other relevant methods, and develop policies to reduce their negative effects and improve their positive impact;

(c) Further promote policies enabling small enterprises, cooperatives and other forms of micro-enterprises to develop their capacities for income generation and employment creation.

92. International financial institutions should contribute to the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action. To this end, the relevant institutions are urged to take the following measures:

(a) The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the regional and subregional development banks and funds, and all other international finance organizations should further integrate social development goals in their policies, programmes and operations, including by giving higher priority to social-sector lending, where applicable, in their lending programmes;

(b) The Bretton Woods institutions and other organizations of the United Nations system should work together with concerned countries to improve policy dialogues and develop new initiatives to ensure that structural adjustment programmes promote sustained economic and social development, with particular attention to their impact on people living in poverty and vulnerable groups;

(c) The United Nations should, in cooperation with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral development institutions, study the impact of structural adjustment programmes on economic and social development and assist adjusting countries in creating conditions for economic growth, job creation, poverty eradication and social development.

93. In addition to augmenting the flow of resources through established channels, the relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council, should be requested to consider new and innovative ideas for generating funds and to offer for this purpose any useful suggestions.

D. The role of the United Nations system

94. A framework for international cooperation must be developed in the context of the agenda for development in order to ensure the integrated and comprehensive implementation, follow-up and assessment of the outcome of the Summit, together with the results of other recent and planned United Nations conferences related to social development, in particular the World Summit for Children, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the World Conference on Human Rights, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), the International Conference on Population and Development, and the Fourth World Conference on Women. On the international level, as on the national, the financial and organizational implications of the commitments, goals and targets should be assessed, priorities established and budgets and work programmes planned.

95. With regard to the consideration of social development at the intergovernmental level, special consideration should be given to the role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. To this end:

(a) The General Assembly, as the highest intergovernmental mechanism, is the principal policy-making and appraisal organ on matters relating to the follow-up to the Summit. The Assembly should include the follow-up to the Summit in its agenda as an item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development". In 1996, it

should review the effectiveness of the steps taken to implement the outcome of the Summit with regard to poverty eradication, as part of the activities relating to the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty;

(b) The Assembly should hold a special session in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and consider further action and initiatives;

(c) The General Assembly, at its fiftieth session, should declare the first United Nations decade for the eradication of poverty, following the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (1996), with a view to its considering further initiatives on the eradication of poverty.

(d) The Assembly, as well as the Economic and Social Council could convene meetings of high-level representatives to promote international dialogue on critical social issues and on policies for addressing them through international cooperation;

(e) The Assembly should draw upon the initial work of the agenda for development working group on a common framework for the implementation of the outcome of conferences;

(f) The Economic and Social Council, in the context of its role under the Charter of the United Nations vis-à-vis the General Assembly and in accordance with Assembly resolutions 45/264, 46/235 and 48/162, would oversee system-wide coordination in the implementation of the Summit outcome and make recommendations in this regard. It should look at ways to strengthen, consistent with the mandates of the Charter of the United Nations, the role and authority, structures, resources and processes of the Council, bringing specialized agencies into a closer working relationship with the Council so that it can review progress made towards implementing the outcome of the Summit as well as improving the Council's effectiveness. The Council, at its substantive session of 1995, should be invited to review the mandate, agenda and composition of the Commission for Social Development, including considerations of the strengthening of the Commission, taking into account the need for synergy with other related commissions and conference follow-up. The Council should also draw upon any initial work completed by that time on a common framework for the implementation of conference outcomes (see paras. 94 and 95 (d) above). The Council should also be invited to review the reporting system in the area of social development with a view to establishing a coherent system that would result in clear policy recommendations for Governments and international actors;

(g) Within the framework of the discussions on an agenda for development and the discussions of the Economic and Social Council at its coordination segment of 1995 on a common framework for the implementation of the outcome of United Nations conferences in the economic and social fields, consideration should be given to the possibility of holding joint meetings of the Council and the Development Committee of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The Secretary-General and the heads of IMF, the World Bank

and ILO, the United Nations funds and programmes, and other relevant agencies should consider the possibility of holding joint meetings for the purpose of considering the implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action prior to the Development Committee sessions;

(h) To promote implementation of the outcomes at the regional and subregional levels, the regional commissions, in cooperation with the regional intergovernmental organizations and banks, could convene, on a biennial basis, a meeting at a high political level to review progress made towards fulfilling the outcome of the Summit, exchange views on their respective experiences and adopt the appropriate measures. The regional commissions should report through the appropriate mechanisms to the Council on their outcome;

(i) The important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in monitoring those aspects of the Declaration and Programme of Action that relate to compliance, by States Parties, with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights should be emphasized.

96. The United Nations system should provide technical cooperation and other forms of assistance to the developing countries, in particular Africa and the least developed countries, in implementing the Declaration and Programme of Action. To this end:

(a) The United Nations system, including the technical and sectoral agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions, should expand and improve their cooperation in the field of social development to ensure that their efforts are complementary and, where possible, should combine resources in joint initiatives for social development built around common objectives of the Summit;

(b) In order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations organizations in providing support for social development efforts at the national level, and to enhance their capacity to serve the objectives of the Summit, there is a need to renew, reform and revitalize the various parts of the United Nations system, in particular its operational activities. All specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system are invited to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies, as appropriate, to take into account the follow up to the Summit. Relevant governing bodies should review their policies, programmes, budgets and activities in this regard;

(c) The Administrative Committee on Coordination should consider how the participating entities might best coordinate their activities to implement the objectives of the Summit;

(d) Regular reports should be provided by the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to the appropriate forums, regarding their plans and programmes related to implementation.

97. The United Nations system should consider and provide appropriate technical cooperation and other forms of assistance to the countries with economies in transition. To this end:

(a) The respective United Nations bodies should assist efforts of those countries in designing and implementing social development programmes;

(b) The United Nations Development Programme should continue to undertake efforts to support the implementation of the social development programmes, taking into account specific needs of the countries with economies in transition;

(c) The organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the technical and sectoral agencies, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, should continue their cooperation in the field of social development of countries with economies in transition.

98. The implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Summit will involve many entities in the system. In order to ensure coherence in this effort, the General Assembly should give consideration to:

(a) Promoting and strengthening the coordination of United Nations system activities, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization at the global, regional and national levels in the area of economic and social development programmes, including, inter alia, through reports to and meetings in coordination with the Economic and Social Council;

(b) Inviting the World Trade Organization to consider how it might contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action, including activities in cooperation with the United Nations system;

(c) Requesting the International Labour Organization, which because of its mandate, tripartite structures and expertise has a special role to play in the field of employment and social development, to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(d) Requesting the Secretary-General to ensure effective coordination of the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action.

99. United Nations operational activities for development should be strengthened in order to implement the Summit outcome, in accordance with relevant resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolution 47/199, and to this end:

(a) The United Nations Development Programme should organize United Nations system efforts towards capacity-building at the local, national and regional levels, and should support the coordinated implementation of social development programmes through its network of field offices;

(b) Coordination at the country level should be improved through the resident coordinator system to take full account of the present Declaration and Programme of Action and related international agreements;

(c) The United Nations system should encourage and assist South-South cooperation and technical cooperation among developing countries, at all levels, as an important instrument for social development and the implementation of the Programme of Action;

(d) United Nations development efforts should be supported by a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, as stated in resolution 47/199;

(e) The United Nations system's capacity for gathering and analysing information and developing indicators of social development should be strengthened, taking into account the work carried out by different countries, in particular developing countries; The capacity of the United Nations system in providing policy and technical support and advice, upon request, should also be strengthened in order to improve national capacities in this regard.

100. The support and participation of major groups as defined in Agenda 21 are essential to the success of the implementation of the Programme of Action. To ensure the commitment of these groups, they must be involved in planning, elaboration, implementation and evaluation at both the national and the international levels. To this end, mechanisms are needed to support, promote and allow their effective participation in all relevant United Nations bodies, including the mechanisms responsible for reviewing the implementation of the Programme of Action.

2. 김영삼 대통령 연설문(국·영문)

Address by
President Kim Young Sam
of the
Republic of Korea
at the
World Summit for Social Development

March 11, 1995
Copenhagen

The Honorable Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, President of this World Summit, distinguished national leaders and delegates,

First of all, I am grateful to U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and the Danish Government for their efforts to flawlessly organize this forum.

Now allow me to discuss today's theme in light of the Republic of Korea's experience with economic and social development.

Just 50 years ago, the Republic of Korea ranked among the poorest countries in the world. Today it is a success story in terms of both economic and social development. Furthermore, our Republic has established real democracy. I believe the Korean experience can serve as a model for other developing nations and also can represent a textbook example of effective cooperation between the developed and developing worlds.

When the Republic of Korea was founded as a newly liberated independent country shortly after the end of World War II, it adopted a compulsory education system. In conjunction with the traditional zeal for education, this has led to high levels of education for most citizens. Furthermore, land reform and other measures were carried out early on to lay the groundwork for a more equitable distribution of income and wealth.

In addition, the Korean Government in the early 1960s adopted an outward-looking industrialization policy to provide greater employment opportunities for our workers and greater investment opportunities for our business people. I believe that the concerted and vigorous efforts of the Korean people to help themselves have been the major driving force behind Korean development.

I must note, however, that financial and technical aid provided by the United Nations and other international organizations, and also by individual nations, played a crucial role. For example, such external aid corresponded to 8.9% of our GNP in 1960. In addition, my country has thus far received foreign loans totaling US$45 billion, while foreign direct investment comes to US$12.5 billion. The world's free trade system has also greatly helped. The Republic of Korea has been able to boost its external trade by over 20 percent annually for the past 35 years.

I am convinced that assistance provided by developed countries to developing countries will ultimately benefit the donors themselves also and furthermore, will contribute to the development of the world economy as a whole as well. True, many developed countries are now faced with serious unemployment problems. But I still believe the developed world should try harder to expand export markets for developing countries and increase its investment in them. In this way, I believe, developing economies will eventually become important and useful partners for developed nations.

It is clear, however, that expanding trade and investments alone will hardly be sufficient to resolve pressing global issues now confronting the developing world. It is imperative, therefore, that more effective support and cooperation be provided also to social development programs for developing nations.

Distinguished national leaders and delegates,

A borderless global economy is now emerging. In the same vein, it is becoming crucial to promote social development through the concerted efforts of nations. And it is in this context that I believe the declaration and plan of action to be adopted at this summit will be a significant step toward ensuring "human security." In particular, I consider it a great achievement that a consensus has been forged on the issues of official development assistance and foreign debt.

The Republic of Korea is now pursuing a policy of *Segyehwa*, meaning globalization, with the domestic aim of developing our nation into a truly advanced society. Externally, Korea's international cooperation will be further intensified through the *Segyehwa* policy.

Based upon this policy direction, we will give special consideration to the support of relatively neglected areas of social development which have been so far overshadowed by the pursuit of economic growth.

At the same time, in order to create new opportunities for production and employment in the developing countries and also to enable them to grow, even from poverty, we will substantially expand the scope of our public development support so that it can match the level of Korea's economic capability.

Going one step further, we will also gradually increase the level of our support for the development of human resources of the developing countries. Since the 1980s, the Republic of Korea has also been operating a variety of manpower training programs for developing countries, including the dispatch of experts to such countries to provide technical help in the field. By expanding these endeavors, the ROK plans to provide technical training for more than 30,000 people from developing countries by the year 2010.

Distinguished national leaders and delegates,

I have outlined my suggestions as to how the world should jointly meet the challenges of building on the successes made since the Development Decade.

Let us all strive together to secure peace and prosperity for all mankind so that the Global Village will be brimming with joy and hope.

Thank you.

UN 사회개발 정상회의 연설문

존경하는 폴 라스무센 의장, 그리고 각국의 정상 및 대표 여러분 !

나는 먼저 이번 회의를 훌륭하게 준비하신 부트로스-갈리 유엔사무총장과 덴마크 정부의 관계자 여러분에게 감사의 말씀을 전합니다.

이제 나는 오늘의 주제에 대하여 한국의 발전경험을 바탕으로 말씀드리고자 합니다.

한국은 50년전 가장 가난한 나라에서 출발하였지만, 경제성장과 사회개발에 성공적인 결과를 거두었습니다.

한국은 또한 수준 높은 민주정치도 실현했습니다.

한국의 개발경험은 많은 개도국에게 좋은 본보기가 되고, 선후진국간의 바람직한 「협력 모델」이 될 수 있다고 생각합니다.

한국은 2차대전 후 독립할때부터 의무교육제도를 도입하였으며, 교육열에 힘입어 수준 높은 교육이 보편화 되었습니다.

이와함께 농지개혁을 포함하여 균형된 소득분배의 기초를 마련하는데 노력하였습니다.

높은 교육과 기회균등, 바로 이것이 한국민의 자구노력을 뒷받침하였습니다.

여기에 정부는 대외지향적 산업화 정책을 통해 근로자와 기업가에게 일할 기회와 투자할 대상을 제공하여 주었습니다.

나는 한국민이 힘을 합하여 이루어낸 이 역동적인 자구노력이 무엇보다 중요한 발전의 원동력이었다고 믿습니다.

그러나 한국의 발전에는 유엔을 비롯한 국제기구와 세계 각국의 재정적, 기술적 원조도 크게 기여했습니다.

한국이 받은 원조액은 1960년에는 GNP의 8.9%에 달했습니다.

적극적인 외자도입의 역할도 컸습니다.

한국이 지금까지 도입한 차관은 450억불, 투자는 125억불입니다.

자유무역체제의 기여도 빼놓을 수 없습니다.

한국의 무역규모는 지난 35년간 매년 20% 이상 증가하였습니다.

나는 개도국에 대한 선진국의 지원은 선진국 자신에게 도움을 줄 뿐아니라, 세계경제의 발전에 기여한다고 확신합니다.

오늘날 많은 선진국이 심각한 실업문제를 안고 있지만 개도국에게 시장을 더욱 개방하고 투자를 늘려야 한다고 봅니다.

이렇게 함으로써 궁극적으로 개도국이 선진국의 유익한 파트너가 되도록 해야 합니다.

그러나 무역과 투자의 확대만으로 개도국의 당면문제를 효과적으로 대처하기는 어렵다고 생각합니다.

개도국의 사회개발 프로그램에 대한 직접적인 원조와 협조가 병행되어야 합니다.

각국의 정상과 대표 여러분 !

지구촌의 국경이 없어지고 있습니다.

사회개발 문제의 해결에도 각국의 공동노력과 협력이 필요합니다.

이번 회의에서 채택할 선언문과 실천계획은「인간안보」를 향한 큰 발걸음이라고 생각합니다.

특히 공적개발원조와 외채문제에 관하여 합의에 도달한 것은 커다란 성과입니다.

한국정부는 「세계화」정책을 통해 대내적으로 선진된 사회로 이행하기 위한 개혁을 지속하면서 대외적으로는 국제협력을 더욱 강화해 나갈 것입니다.

우리는 이러한 정책방향에 입각하여 안으로는 그동안 성장의 그늘에 가려 소홀했던 사회개발분야에 보다 각별한 배려를 해나갈 것입니다.

그리고 밖으로는 개도국의 생산과 고용을 창출하고 빈곤에서 벗어나도록 하기 위해 공적개발 지원규모를 우리의 경제능력에 상응하는 수준으로 대폭 확대해 나갈 것입니다.

나아가서 개도국의 인적자원개발을 위한 지원도 함께 늘려나갈 것입니다.

한국은 1980년대부터 개도국의 인력양성을 지원하고 전문가를 파견해 왔으며, 앞으로 이러한 노력을 확대하여 향후 2010년까지 3만명 이상의 인적자원개발을 지원할 계획입니다.

각국의 정상과 대표 여러분 !

나는 지금까지 개발년대의 성공뒤에 새롭게 닥이하는 도전에 공동으로 대처하기 위한 나의 견해와 제안을 말씀드렸습니다.

우리 모두 손을 맞잡고 인류의 평화와 번영이 넘치는 지구촌을 건설해 나갑시다.

감사합니다.

3. 서상목 보건복지부장관 연설문 (국·영문)

STATEMENT

BY

DR. SUH, SANG-MOK
MINISTER OF
HEALTH AND WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

AT
THE SESSION OF THE GENERAL
EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

COPENHAGEN
MARCH 6-12, 1995

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,
distinguished delegates,

The Korean delegation welcomes the initiative taken by the United Nations in organizing this conference as part of the World Summit for Social Development.

With the decline of the age of ideologies, most countries in the world have placed higher priorities on economic issues. In addition to such changes in the international environment, the market is tending toward a globalized size, due to such advances in science and technology as greatly upgraded communication and transportation. The world-wide market, however, is suffering from ever increasingly severe competition and the world is ever more vulnerable to inequality and marginalization.

Economic intergration, which lowers barriers for those within the group but erects barriers against outsiders, has become common. Growing protectionism is a major obstacle to creating jobs, especially in the developing world.

Mr. Chairman,

Korea is one of several East Asian countries that have been described as having achieved 'remarkable' economic growth and social development. We would like to share our experience with other developing countries.

Korea was a poor, largely agrarian country before its First Economic Development Plan was implemented in 1962. During the past three decades, however, the Korean economy has made great strides and has become an advanced developing economy with social development having made much progress.

Furthermore, this rapid economic growth did not distort the pattern of income distribution. Another basis for Korean social development was its successful population policy applied through our National Family Planning Program initiated in 1962.

Such achievements in socio-economic development were possible as a result of a two-stage development strategy. The first stage, from the early 1960s to the late 1970s, emphasized the 'trickle-down' process in which economic growth benefits spilt over to the poor. Successful labor-intensive industrialization created jobs for the poor and helped many unemployed and underemployed to escape poverty.

The issue of social development, however, received more attention and entered national politics in the late 1970s because of the increasing expectations of the people for human security and social welfare.

In the second stage, which started in the late 1970s and has continued to the present, social development policies were put into place to assist those who had fallen behind in receiving the benefits of our economic success. Thus various programs were carried out to improve social equity through the social insurance system and public assistance programs.

Social insurance programs, such as the National Pension and Health Insurance, are designed to provide benefits to citizens in case of retirement, disease, or accidents. In particular, the Health Insurance system was expanded to cover the entire population in 1989.

Most public assistance programs are, however, financed by the government and are targeted for the very poor who do not have the means to provide for themselves. In addition, vocational training is provided to the poor to enhance their ability to earn higher incomes.

As the result of these policies, the United Nations Development Program recently ranked Korea as one of the most improved countries in the human development index. For instance, life expectancy at birth increased from 62 years in 1966 to 72 years in 1991. The rate of absolute poverty in Korea has dropped sharply from 41% in 1965 to 4% in 1995.

Despite these achievements, many Koreans feel that a higher priority should be placed on social welfare, so that the country may become a truly advanced society. The government is now prepared to meet this new challenge through greater public expenditure on welfare as well as through the active participation of the private sector.

Mr. Chairman,

Based on our experience, we would like to share some of our ideas with other developing countries.

First, job-creation is one of the most important preconditions to improving the standand of living. Economic growth centered on labor-intensive industrialization in its early development stage provided many job opportunities.

Second, policies should be developed gradually in steps, since economic growth and social development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. For example, if

social development policies were pursued alone, it would be too much of a burden on the potential growth of a nation's economy.

Third, the focus of social welfare policy should be on enhancing the earning capacity of the poor and thus emphasis should be on their education and re-training.

Fourth, international cooperation is very important for socio-economic development. Korea would not have succeeded in its development effort without foreign financial and technological support, especially aid from the UN agencies after the Korean War. Our economic development until the early 1970s was based on foreign loans and investment, foreign markets and imported technology.

I would like to propose the following for further progress and improvement of social development as part of international collaboration.

First, our development experience indicates that foreign investments in labor-intensive manufacturing is crucial to alleviating poverty. Thus developed countries are asked to invest more in labor-intensive industries in developing countries. Developed countries are also asked to lower their trade barriers against developing countries.

Second, to promote the productivity of labor in poor, low-income countries, the price of primary products should be stabilized and the conditions for trade should be improved for them. In addition, some arrangements are needed to guarantee benefits from WTO for low-income countries.

Third, one matter of concern is the decreasing trend in the amount of official development assistance(ODA). This trend needs to be corrected and a steady increase in the total amount of ODA is needed.

Fourth, developed countries need to be positive in transmitting technology to developing countries, because rapid technological change is a major cause for widening the gap between them.

Korea is pursuing a globalization policy as part of its effort to promote international collaboration and to enhance national competitiveness. Since the 1980s, Korea has shared its positive experience of social development and strategies for economic growth with other developing countries. An example of recent Korean endeavors is the establishment of a fund for the Korean International Cooperation Agency(KOICA), which is now dispatching Korean Youth Volunteers to provide social services overseas.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates,

Some ideas and suggestions based on Korea's experience have been outlined for the promotion of international cooperation in social development and social justice through this World Summit.

I am convinced that each of us can play a crucial role in ensuring the success of this historic endeavor. Let us join hands and reach across the existing barriers to create an even better world than we ever thought possible.

Thank you.

사회개발정상회의 고위급대표회의 기조연설문

1995년 3월 6일
덴마크, 코펜하겐

대 한 민 국
보건복지부장관
서 상 목

대회의장님, 신사 숙녀 여러분 그리고 각국의 대표단 여러분!

먼저 대한민국을 대표하여 사회개발정상회의에 앞서 고위급대표회의를 준비한 유엔의 노고에 대하여 치하의 말씀을 드립니다.

이 지구상에서 이념의 대립이 사라짐에 따라 이제 대부분 국가들은 경제성장에 더욱 많은 관심을 기울이게 되었으며, 이와같은 국제환경의 변화와 함께 최근에 세계는 거대한 단일 개방시장으로 이행되고 있습니다. 이는 정보통신과 교통등 과학·기술의 획기적인 발전에 힘입어 더욱 진전되고 있습니다. 그러나, 개방된 세계시장에서 국가간 경쟁의 심화로 인해 불평등과 소외현상은 지구촌이 해결해야 할 과제가 되고 있습니다.

지역경제통합으로 인해 지역공동체를 중심으로 한 역내국가들간에 무역장벽을 낮추고 있으나, 역외국가들에 대한 장벽은 높아지고 있습니다. 또한, 갈수록 강화되는 보호무역주의는 생산적인 고용창출에 있어서 걸림돌이 되고 있으며, 이러한 현상은 개발도상국에게 더욱 심각한 영향을 미치고 있습니다.

의장님,

대한민국은 괄목할만한 경제성장과 사회개발을 함께 이룩한 동아시아 몇개 국가들중의 하나로 일컬어지고 있습니다. 우리의 이런 경험은 개발도상국에게 여러가지로 시사하는 바가 클 것으로 생각되어, 본인은 이 자리에서 우리의 경험을 함께 나누고자 합니다.

대한민국은 1962년에 제1차 경제개발5개년계획을 시행하기 전까지만 해도 가난한 농업국가였습니다. 그러나 지난 30여년 동안 한국경제는 지속적인 고도성장을 거듭해왔고, 이와 함께 사회개발부문에서도 꾸준한 발전을 이루어 왔으며 고도의 경제성장 과정에서도 분배구조는 크게 악화되지 않았습니다. 아울러 1962년부터 시작된 가족계획사업을 통한 인구정책도 사회개발의 밑거름이 되었음을 밝혀 두고자 합니다.

위와같은 대한민국의 경제·사회발전은 정부의 2단계 개발전략에 의해서 가능했다고 말씀드릴 수 있을 것입니다. 1960년대에 시작되어 1970년대 후반까지 이어지는 첫째 단계는 노동집약적인 산업을 육성하여 빈곤해소와 고용창출을 통하여 실업이나 불완전 고용의 상태에 있는 사람들이 빈곤의 늪에서 벗어날 수 있도록 도와 주는 성장전략이었습니다. 즉 경제성장의 과실이 빈곤계층에게 자연스럽게 나누어지는 파급효과를 극대화하는 성장전략의 과정이었습니다.

그러나 인간안보와 사회복지에 대한 국민의 기대가 커짐에 따라 1970년대 후반에는 사회개발의 문제가 국가의 중요정책 과제가 되었습니다.

1970년대 후반부터 시작된 둘째 단계에서는 경제성장의 과실이 분배되는 과정에서 상대적으로 소외되었던 사람들을 돕기 위한 다양한 사회복지 정책들이 마련되었습니다. 정부는 사회적 형평을 달성하기 위하여 사회보험제도, 공적부조제도 등 사회보장제도를 실시하게 되었습니다.

퇴직이나 질병 그리고 사고에 대비하여 국민을 보호하기 위한 사회보험제도가 실시되었으며 특히 의료보험은 1989년에는 전국민 의료보험으로 발전하였습니다.

정부재정으로 운영되는 공적부조 사업은 빈곤계층에 대하여 직접적이고 최종적인 안전망으로서의 기능을 수행하고 있으며, 생활유지의 능력이 없거나 생활이 어려운 사람에게 인간다운 최저한의 생활을 보장해 주는 것을 목표로 하고 있습니다. 또한 직업훈련사업은 빈곤층의 자구 노력을 북돋아 줌으로써 그들이 소득을 얻을 수 있는 능력을 높여주었습니다.

이와같은 노력의 결과로 유엔개발프로그램(United Nations Development Program)은 대한민국을 인간개발지표(Human Development Index)의 향상에 있어서 가장 성공적인 나라들 중의 하나로 평가하고 있습니다. 예를들어, 1966년에는 62세에 지나지 않던 기대수명이 1991년에는 72세로 늘어 났습니다. 그리고 1965년에 41%나 되던 절대빈곤율이 1995년에는 4%로 크게 낮아졌습니다.

이러한 성과에도 불구하고 많은 국민은 진정한 선진사회가 되기 위해서는 사회복지에 대해 높은 우선순위를 두어야 한다고 생각하고 있습니다. 정부는 사회복지에 대한 재정지출을 확충하여 이와같은 국민적 욕구를 충족시켜 나가면서 민간부

문의 활발한 참여도 유도해 나갈 것입니다.

존경하는 의장님,

본인은 우리의 경험을 바탕으로 다른 개발도상국가들과 함께 나눌 수 있는 몇가지 아이디어를 제시하고자 합니다.

첫째, 우리의 경험으로 보아 고용의 창출은 국민의 생활수준을 향상시키는데 있어서 가장 중요한 선행 조건이라 할 수 있습니다. 따라서 성장 초기단계에서는 노동집약적인 산업에 치중한 경제성장으로 많은 일자리를 창출할 수 있었습니다.

둘째, 경제성장정책과 사회개발정책은 상호보완적이며, 서로 상승효과를 가져다주기 때문에 이들 정책은 점진적으로 발전되어야 한다고 생각합니다. 사회개발부문에 대한 과도한 투자는 경제성장 잠재력에 부담이 될 수도 있기 때문입니다.

셋째, 사회복지정책은 빈곤계층의 소득창출을 위한 능력향상에 촛점을 두어야 합니다. 이를 위하여 직업훈련과 재교육 프로그램이 강조될 필요가 있다고 생각합니다.

넷째, 개발도상국의 경제사회개발에 있어서 국제협력은 매우 중요하다고 생각합니다. 우리나라의 개발경험에 비추어 볼 때, 외국으로부터의 경제적, 기술적 지원 특히 한국전쟁 후에 유엔이 제공한 원조가 없었다면 우리의 발전은 성공하지 못했을 것입니다. 1970년대 초기까지의 경제발전은 외국차관과 투자, 대외무역 그리고 선진기술의 도입 등에 의하여 비로소 가능하였던 것입니다.

이제 사회개발의 지속적인 진전과 발전을 위한 국제적인 공동의 노력을 제안하고자 합니다.

첫째, 우리의 경험에 비추어 보면 노동집약적 산업에의 투자가 빈곤을 경감시키는데 가장 중요하다고 생각합니다. 그러므로 선진국은 개발도상국의 노동집약적 산업에 더욱 많은 투자를 할 것이 요구되며, 개발도상국에 대한 무역장벽을 낮추는 것이 바람직할 것입니다.

둘째, 저소득 국가 빈곤층의 노동생산성 향상을 위하여 1차 상품가격의 안정과 교역조건의 개선이 필요하며 특히 WTO 출범이 저소득국에게 혜택이 돌아가도록 국제적인 배려가 필요하다고 생각합니다.

셋째, 최근 공적개발원조(ODA)의 감소추세는 바람직한 현상이라 할 수 없으며 공적개발원조의 총액이 꾸준히 증가되기를 기대합니다.

넷째, 급속한 기술혁신은 선진국과 개발도상국의 격차를 심화시키는 주요 원인이 되고 있습니다. 따라서 선진국의 개발도상국에 대한 기술원조와 이전의 확대가 필요하다 하겠습니다.

대한민국은 더불어 사는 세계의 일원으로서 국제협력 증진과 국가경쟁력 강화를 위하여 세계화정책을 추진하고 있습니다. 우리는 이미 1980년대 이후부터 우리의 사회발전 경험과 경제성장 전략을 다른 개발도상국과 적극적으로 함께 나누어 오고 있습니다. 한국국제협력단(KOICA)은 기금을 조성하여 해외사회봉사를 위해 청년자원봉사단을 파견하고 있습니다.

의장님, 그리고 존경하는 대표단 여러분,

대한민국의 경험을 바탕으로 사회개발과 사회정의를 위한 국제협력증진을 위한 몇가지 아이디어와 제안을 피력하였습니다.

본인은 우리 각자가 이 역사적인 정상회의를 성공적으로 이끄는데 결정적인 역할을 할 수 있다고 확신합니다. 우리가 기대했던 것보다 더 나은 앞날을 만들기 위하여 우리 모두 다 같이 노력합시다.

감사합니다.

4. 유엔사무총장 및 주요 각국 고위급 대표 연설문

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

WORLD SUMMIT
FOR SOCIAL
DEVELOPMENT

Copenhagen
Denmark
6-12 March 1995

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Not-for use before 10 a.m. (GMT) (11 a.m. Local Time)
Monday, 6 March. Check against delivery

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5 March 1995

SECRETARY-GENERAL CALLS ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO 'RE-THINK NOTION OF COLLECTIVE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

At Opening of World Summit for Social Development, He Urges 'New Social Contract to Bring Hope to Nations, and to Men and Women Around the World'

The following is the text of the address by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, to be delivered in Copenhagen at the opening of the World Summit for Social Development on Monday, 6 March:

The message coming out of this World Summit for Social Development is clear. The international community is today taking a clear stand against social injustice, exclusion and poverty in the world.

So, as we celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Organization, we should ask ourselves some searching questions about our own record.

We should ask how seriously we have taken our Charter commitments. Can we say that we have fulfilled our solemn undertaking, entered into 50 years ago at San Francisco, to promote "the economic and social advancement of all peoples"?

Today's global economy affects everyone. We also know that its effects are not all positive. It erodes traditional ties of solidarity among individuals. It has marginalized entire countries and regions. The gap between rich and poor is getting wider.

So the task before us today is nothing more nor less than to re-think the notion of collective social responsibility.

(more)

* This is the complete English version of the Secretary-General's address, which was delivered in English and French.

Department of Public Information
For information media—not an official record

A new social contract, at the global level, is required, to bring hope to States and to nations, and to men and women around the world. That should be the focus of this World Summit. That is how I believe its work should be seen.

When, in 1992, the General Assembly took the initiative of calling this World Summit, its aim was to make social development a major priority for the international community. The agenda for this Summit meeting faithfully reflects that intention. We will be discussing how to carry forward the fight against poverty; how to combat social exclusion and disintegration; how to create productive employment; and how to awaken a new awareness of social responsibility at the international level.

It is clear from these concerns that this Copenhagen World Summit is part of a process. It is part of the process of profound reflection and debate on which the international community has embarked -- about itself and its future, and about the role of the individual human being.

As part of this collective re-think, the international community has given a good deal of thought to the position of the individual human being. At Rio we debated the relationship between the human being and the environment. At Vienna we looked at the human being as the bearer of rights. The human person as a collective being was the theme of the Cairo Population Conference. And once more, the human person -- this time through the rights and status of women -- will bring us together next September, at Beijing.

The concept of social development gives coherence and perspective to the entire process of reflection in which the international community has been engaged.

Social development says that only within a social order based on justice can the individual human being reach his or her full potential. Social development says, too, that real economic progress is impossible without progress in the social sphere. Social development is also the international community's political response -- political in the fullest sense of the term -- to the global society in which we live. That is why I see it as part of the task of the United Nations to attempt to provide such a response -- starting now.

Clearly, no-one has a ready-made model or answer. But it is possible for us to define what I would call "priority objectives", which are basically three in number:

-- Providing social protection for the individual;
-- Assisting social integration;
-- Maintaining social peace.

Those are the three basic themes which I wish to discuss with you today.

The underlying purpose of this Summit is the protection of the individual member os society. It seems important to me that at the very outset of our deliberations we should not lose sight of the indissoluble link between the promotion of social development and the protection of human rights.

(more)

In 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights explicitly expressed the social dimension of human rights. This dimension would be reaffirmed even more emphatically in the International Covenants of 1966, especially the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, whose importance I wish to underscore here. And it was in that context that several years later the fundamental concept of the right to development began to emerge.

In the standard-setting activities carried out by the United Nations General Assembly, the idea of social development has a fundamental place; I would even go so far as to say that it is one of the major unifying ideas forged by the United Nations in the service of the individual the human being. This concept and the values which underpin it enjoin us to mount an attack on poverty in the world.

It should be recalled that at the present time, 1.3 billion people are living in absolute poverty. It should also be recalled that 1.5 billion people do not have access to the most basic health care services. And we know that women are the first to fall victim to poverty, since more than 70 per cent of the deprived in the world today are women.

It should also be emphasized that while social inequalities need to be attacked everywhere, the problems are not felt with the same intensity or on the same scale in all parts of the world.

The draft final declaration rightly emphasizes this point when it notes that "the situation of most developing countries, and particularly of Africa and the least developed countries, is critical and requires special attention and action".

Only if we keep these realities constantly in mind can we, here in Copenhagen, truly become the spokesmen of all those who demand greater social justice, and the agents of a new world-wide social policy.

The second priority objective that I wish to propose is the promotion of social integration. This is especially necessary since disturbing situations of exclusion and marginalization are developing all around the world.

The first step in the fight for social integration is to fight against greed and indifference. It involves fighting against all discrimination everywhere on earth, whatever the cause. It requires everyone to show tolerance, through solidarity and in action. And it means making sure that each and every man, woman and child is taught how to find his or her place in society.

Thus, the Summit is right to emphasize the link between anti-poverty efforts, the promotion of social integration and the expansion of productive employment.

Nowadays, employment is essential to social integration and, conversely, unemployment is a form of exclusion which exacerbates social handicaps. The urgency of the task is heightened by the expectations that have been aroused among men and women affected by this situation. It is mainly our responsibility, but it is also a collective responsibility, in that social actors the world over must be mobilized.

(more)

States are primarily responsible for setting in motion dynamic social policies. Social development demands a whole range of political actions, especially in the legislative and regulatory areas.

However, social development is not just the responsibility of individual States, but of the United Nations as a whole: for certain types of principles solidarity can be envisaged only on an international scale. The United Nations system has been working for social progress for a long time. Many organs, such as the United Nations Development Programme, and many specialized agencies, such as the International Labour Organisation or the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, have led the way in this field.

In our social project, however, we will also have to draw on the extraordinary capacity for mobilization of non-governmental organizations and the potential for integration offered by private enterprise and investors. Only if all institutions and all men of goodwill become involved will it be possible to achieve the lasting integration that will ensure social harmony.

Ensuring social harmony is the third priority objective which I commend to you today.

There is an obvious interaction between political issues and social issues. On the one hand, a stable political environment is clearly a prerequisite for harmonious social development. One of the goals of politics is to turn social aspirations into reality. On the other hand, a dynamic social environment is just as clearly a prerequisite for political stability. A State where inequality and privilege are rampant runs the risk, at least potentially, of exposing itself to serious social upheavals. A State which does not permit satisfactory social integration and which fosters massive exclusion will be a prey to unforeseen social outbursts.

Moreover, we know that most of the armed conflicts with which the United Nations now has to deal are being waged within nations and that the majority have obvious economic and social causes, once again demonstrating the indissoluble link that exists between the promotion of development and the preservation of peace. I should like to seize this opportunity to remind you here of the importance I attach, in this context, to the need for democracy. Democracy is, as it were, the missing link between peace and development: it is a guarantee of peace and no lasting social development is conceivable without it.

If I have insisted on placing the World Summit for Social Development in the context of the overriding objectives of the United Nations, it is because I am deeply convinced of the universality of the values which underpin our action on behalf of the human person.

It is also because, as Secretary-General of the United Nations, I am aware of our collective responsibility to future generations. I therefore hope that the Organization will take the necessary steps to ensure that the decisions taken here are adequately followed through, so that the important recommendations to be adopted here will become a part of the lives of peoples and nations. I am also counting on the Bretton Woods institutions to participate fully in the social action that we are in the process of redefining and reinventing here.

(more)

The social development project that we are to discuss here in Copenhagen is a way for the international community as a whole to say:

-- No to the idea that the crisis is inevitable!
-- No to inequality!
-- No to the break-up world society!

In making social issues a universal priority, our intention is to take responsibility for the collective future of international society and to pledge ourselves anew to the ideal of global solidarity.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE 6 March 1995

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Opening Statement
by
H.E. Mr. Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, Prime Minister of Denmark
President of the Summit

Thank you.
Mr. Secretary General, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen

The American astronaut, James Lovell, had no doubts about the qualities of the planet Earth, when in 1968 on board Apollo 8 he described the Earth as a grand oasis to the vastness of Space.

But we have not treated our planet in a way that warrants this description. Man has often treated nature unwisely and short-sightedly. We are gradually beginning to do things better. But man has treated man even worse. In this century alone we have lived in the shadow of two World Wars and of totalitarian regimes not to mention the nuclear bomb.

Security of the state has been more important than security of the people. We have now learned that real lasting security is based upon the security of people.

We have come to a turning point for mankind: At last we recognize that the security of people is the main topic of the international agenda.

Let this Summit focus on the security of people.

The Summit is the first of its kind: A world Summit for Social Development. We will provide leadership and direction.

I wish to thank the General Assembly of the United Nations for having chosen Copenhagen for the World Summit for Social Development. The Government and people of Denmark are proud of hosting this Summit.

I welcome you to Copenhagen and Denmark. I hope that you will find time to get to know this country, its people, its culture and its social development.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Summit for having elected me President.

My task is made easier through the tremendous work done by the Secretary General of the United Nations, his collaborators in the Secretariat, and the Preparatory Committee.

In particular, I wish to pay tribute to the chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Ambassador Juan Somavia of Chile. For years he has worked hard and dedicated to make this Summit come true.

Let us use the Summit to turn the analysis of *problems* and *possibilities* into concrete *commitments* and *actions* as we did in Rio.

If we are to shape the future we must have goals, ambition and decisions. These we have. We are gathered here to promote social development and social justice placing the needs, rights and aspirations of people at the centre of our decisions and joint actions. We want to open a new era of international cooperation between governments and people based on a spirit of partnership.

The core issues to be discussed at the Summit - poverty, employment and social integration - are well chosen. At this Summit we are discussing the real problems, which concern all people. Therefore this Summit is at the very heart of all political work and governance.

We need to focus on *human security*. Human security and social progress must be maintained by ensuring proper living conditions.

Each person's security has to do with adequate income and employment, education and training, health and housing, equality and legal protection and the exercise of human rights.

The key word is solidarity. The means are political power and economic and sustainable growth used for the right purposes. It is not a question whether we can afford it. It is a question of priorities and determination.

We must find new answers to these well-known, fundamental questions.

Poverty is linked to lack of access to resources, including knowledge. Poor people are easily neglected by policy-makers. Anti-poverty programmes alone are not sufficient. Democratic participation is necessary to ensure equal access to opportunities, public services and political life.

All governments should undertake policies geared to a better distribution of wealth and income. We must offer social protection and opportunities for those who cannot support themselves. We must assist people in social distress. In short: We must empower people to become genuine partners in developing our societies.

For the poorest countries we must extend the national effort to include international actions of solidarity.

For many years the international community was divided in ideological blocs. This Summit is historic as it gives us the chance - for the first time after the Cold War - to share a common vision on how to solve the social problems of the world.

Let this Summit of hope result in better opportunities for exchange of experiences. No country can claim to have solved its social problems. Some are rich. Some are poor. The acuteness of the problems varies. But they have one thing in common: They are an offence to human dignity and a threat to mankind if not attended to in time.

Social problems are of a size and a complexity that call for new solutions, new alliances and new values. Many nations have welfare systems that could be an inspiration to others. It is our task to encourage people to take an active part in creating the new societies.

We have learned that social progress will not be realized simply through the free market forces. Nothing short of political will to invest - nationally and internationally - to invest in people's well-being will accomplish the objective of social security.

The private sector, businesses and enterprises, must assume a co-responsibility for the solution of social problems.

This new partnership for social development must include actions
that enable poor and disadvantaged people to participate fully and productively in the economy and society.

This Summit is a historic and unique platform for global social development. But we must not give the impression that the Summit alone will dramatically change daily life. We still have to put actions behind the words.

The true significance of the Summit will therefore have to be measured by what happens after the Summit. This is only the beginning of a new, global process. But the difference between last week and next week should be the increased awareness and mobilization of resources for social development.

Distinguished delegates,
We gather here in Copenhagen for a Summit of hope, commitment and action.

Let us transform hopes into action. That is what people expect from us.

I am confident that we can forge a new partnership for social development. The Copenhagen Summit will make a difference.

Because we have decided so.

Thank you.

World Summit for Social Development
Copenhagen, Denmark March 6-12, 1995

United States Delegation

REMARKS OF FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON AT A SPECIAL EVENT AT THE UN SOCIAL SUMMIT MARCH 7, 1995 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

[Text as delivered]

Good morning. Thank you to Ambassador Teymour, Mr. Desai, and Mr. Nielson.

I am honored to participate in this historic gathering, where civic, religious, and social organizations as well as government leaders from around the world are uniting in the fight to eradicate absolute poverty, create jobs, and empower women and men to become full participants in their societies.

It is a special pleasure to be able to speak to a gathering that includes so many non-governmental organizations. Whether they operate in great cities or in remote villages, NGOs have always played a vital role in strengthening our global community. But particularly today, as all nations face new challenges and choices, the experience and wisdom of the NGOs will be critical in guiding us toward a safer, more just, and unified world.

The end of the Cold War created extraordinary new opportunities for growth and progress. But at the same time, ethnic strife and civil conflict have erupted across our planet, depleting our resources, draining our energies, promoting hatred and intolerance, and imperiling the idea of a free and open global society.

Today, too many nations waste precious resources on building and acquiring weapons of mass destruction, staging wars, and doing violence to basic human rights, instead of investing those resources in people. Too often, natural resources are destroyed and human ones exploited through socially irresponsible behavior. Today, too much time is spent in naked pursuit of power, instead of working for peace and prosperity.

It has become fashionable in recent years to assign blame for the world's problems to one group of nations or another. I hope this Summit does not succumb to that temptation. In fact, every nation needs to rethink its approach to social development and most nations need to do more for their own people and for humanity.

To meet the goals of this Summit, governments will have to go about their business in new ways. They will have to rethink how to protect their most vulnerable populations in a time of shrinking resources and accelerated global competition. They

will have to respect basic human rights, and that includes the rights of women and workers to be protected from exploitation and abuse. And they will have to create conditions that encourage individual initiative and a vibrant civic life.

Finally, as my husband said in a speech last week, governments will have to choose engagement over isolationism. With our economies and our societies becoming increasingly interdependent, we must work to create a global community in which economic growth and social progress result in shared prosperity and opportunity.

On a large scale, there is no better place to start than with an indefinite and unconditional extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The threat posed by these devastating weapons endangers all the work we do to end poverty, create jobs, and empower people. Moreover, in balancing priorities and resources, all nations will have to realize that investing in people, not the acquisition of nuclear arms, is the way to make their societies stronger. Clean water, safe sanitation, basic education, health care, and human rights are better investments to strengthen societies in both the short and long term than the acquisition of or increase in nuclear arms.

Two days ago marked the 25th anniversary of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, now joined by 172 nations that realize that opposing the spread of nuclear weapons is in their self interest. And to further the goals of the Treaty, the United States and Russia have agreed -- through START 1 and START II -- to reduce their own nuclear arsenals. We must all continue the effort to deal responsibly with this critical issue.

In addressing the world's social problems, however, we cannot expect governments to act alone, particularly in an era of scattered and, some believe, scare resources. Governments need NGOs to monitor their actions and mobilize them to find innovative solutions to problems. NGOs can also inspire us to work more effectively with each other -- within the NGO community and within the community of nations. That is why the participation of NGOs at this and other UN conferences is so invaluable.

The great social movements of my own country during the 19th and 20th centuries -- the abolition of slavery, the right of women to vote, as well as the civil rights movement would not have been achieved without the leadership of civic, religious, and social organizations.

And the same is true elsewhere. As Ambassador Somavia knows so well, civic organizations committed to human rights and the rule of the law were instrumental in assuring Chile's transition to democracy.

Through the work of nuns and lay people in the Philippines, civic groups in Bulgaria, grassroots organizations working across Africa and South America, and many others, NGOs have helped to improve the lives of tens of millions of men, women, children and families struggling to escape tyranny, poverty, and social dislocation.

Ultimately, this forum and the Social Summit is about supporting and building on that work, not for the sake of governments or ideologies, but for people. It is about putting people first. And putting people first requires realistic, workable solutions to complex problems.

Too often, the assumption is that any solution will inevitably be costly and complicated. In fact, we have proof to the contrary. We see grassroots efforts around the world that are reducing poverty, improving health and education, and promoting individual freedom.

UNICEF, to take one shining example, has had a decade-long focus on child survival and has pioneered many strategies that are low cost, including breastfeeding and oral rehydration therapy and immunizations.

Last year, polio was eradicated in the Western Hemisphere by a multinational effort and the U.S. was the lead donor for that. Around the world, the percentage of children immunized has been increasing in a rather remarkable way from 20 percent to 80 percent between 1980 and 1990.

In the United States, I am frank to admit, we have had to follow the lead of other countries so that finally we are attempting to increase the immunization rates of our own children. And our rates have increased, but are not yet where they need to be.

In South America, the involvement of NGOs teaching pregnant women self-diagnosis of maternal health problems has resulted in a dramatic reduction of the infant mortality in rural areas.

I saw myself at the Fabella Hospital in Manila, new mothers staying in the hospital long enough to learn to nurse their babies, which promoted a stronger bond between the mother and child and increased the chances of family stability.

And in countries where governments and NGOs have made voluntary, safe and effective family planning available and have provided related health services, we have seen an improvement not only in the lives of individuals but in the economic well-being of their countries.

Now, no one person, as we know so well, can be freed from the bondage of poverty or fully integrated into society without the means to earn a living, and the task of nations and NGOs is to promote policies that lift up the poorest in society, and to insist on core labor standards that help stop the exploitation of workers, many of whom are children.

Governments must be responsible for promoting disciplined economic policies. And, in the United States, the President is working hard to renew the American economy through fiscal policies that do assist those who are poor in such ways as providing tax credits and attempting to raise the minimum wage.

Investing in education goes hand in hand with providing economic opportunity.

As capital and technology become more mobile, differences in the quality of labor forces will become that much more apparent. And again, we can learn from each other as to how we can reduce illiteracy and increase prospects for employment and economic security.

Opportunity should be the reward for taking responsibility in life. That philosophy is a good guide when we consider strategies -- governmental and non-governmental -- to promote greater self-reliance and economic independence among all our citizens, including especially the poor and disenfranchised.

We have an example of that which will be discussed at this Summit when we look at the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. Dr. Mohammed Yunus, who many of you in this room know, as I do believes that if you give people access to credit -- and ask them to take responsibility in return -- they will achieve greater economic and social independence.

Through its small loans to the poorest women in rural areas of Bangladesh, the Grameen Bank not only has improved the immediate circumstances of thousands of families, it has also fostered a greater sense of purpose an spirit of community among the people.

I only wish every nation shared Dr. Yunus's and the Grameen Bank's appreciation of the vital role that girls and women play in the economic, social, and political life of our societies.

Although women comprise 52 percent of the world population, although they are the primary caretakers for children and the aged, and are a significant presence in the workforce, they continue to be marginalized in many countries.

Worldwide, more than two-thirds of the children who never attended school or have dropped out are girls. Of the one billion people who remain illiterate, two-thirds are women. And a disproportionate number of those we call living in absolute poverty, are women.

Investing in the health and education of women and girls is essential to improving global prosperity, and I am glad that this Summit has endorsed the principle of equal rights and opportunities for women. In parts of Asia and South America we have seen education of girls help lift whole populations out of poverty. We have seen the education of women enhance their roles as mothers and increase their participation in civic life. So we must do more to ensure equal rights for women, along with equal pay and equal access to health care and education.

Tomorrow, as part of International Women's Day, it will be my honor to announce a major new United States commitment to expand educational opportunities for poor girls on three continents.

I'd like to end by saying that we must all take responsibility and do our part. Too often we engage in a false debate that says on the one hand only governments or on the other only individuals, are responsible for solving their own problems and those of the world. In fact, we all know that we need a partnership that is going to bring us all together. Governments can either support or undermine people as they face the moral, social, and economic challenges of our time. Individuals can either take initiative and responsibility or fall into hopelessness and despair. Simply put, no government, no NGO, no person can remain idle given the magnitude of the challenges we face and the uncertainties of the world in which we live.

For those who are skeptical about our progress, I suggest that we all reflect on the life of one extraordinary man, James Grant, who recently passed away. Jim may have been more responsible for saving more lives over the past 15 years than any other person in the world. Millions of children are alive today because Jim Grant challenged us, set goals for us, and devised simple, efficient, and affordable methods of intervening on behalf of children and their families. UNICEF will be issuing this book, PROFILES IN SUCCESS, PEOPLES' PROGRESS IN AFRICA, ASIA, AND LATIN AMERICA, which outlines some of the techniques and strategies that UNICEF has employed in order to create successful outcomes for people.

His legacy is not only found in the wonderful work that goes on every day at UNICEF, or in the success of his infant formula campaign, or in the packages of "Oral Rehydration Therapy" that he would carry around in his pocket and pull out on any occasion.

His legacy is in the jobs that each of us in this room, each of the people around the world in private, voluntary organizations and other NGOs and government

organizations do day in and day out, throughout the world. It is our duty to continue to live up to Jim Grant's challenge and to do our part to fulfill the goals of this Summit. In closing, I would ask that as we go about our business in the months and years ahead, whether we are in government or in the private sector or just acting on our own, that we draw strength and courage from Jim Grant's example and do justice to his memory. If we do that, then this Summit and all that follows will be a success.

Thank you very much.

(Translation)

Statement by Mme. Hao Jianxiu,
Vice Chairperson of the Chinese Government Delegation at the Meeting of High-Level Government Representatives of the World Summit for Social Development

Copenhagen, 7 March 1995

Mr. Chairman,
Fellow Ministers,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Ladies and Gentlemen and Friends,

It is a great pleasure for my delegation to join other government delegations from more than 100 countries in the world in the beautiful city of Copenhagen on the eve of the convocation of the World Summit for Social Development. The Chinese Government delegation has brought the best wishes from the 1.2 billion Chinese people to the conference and their cordial greetings to the Government and people of Denmark.

The Summit will focus on the three main subjects of eradication of poverty, promotion of productive employment and social integration and will adopt a declaration and a programme of action for social development. This is a major measure for promoting the social development of the world. It represents the aspiration of the global people for peace, progress and happiness and general trend of the world today.

Over the years, China, as a developing country has made unremitting efforts to eradicate poverty, increase employment and realize social integration. Proceeding from our urgent need for accelerating social development, we have enthusiastically and firmly supported the convocation of the Summit from the very beginning. To prepare for its convocation, the Chinese Government held last year a national conference on the work of social development and has drawn up a plan for social development for next fifteen years and co-sponsored the Beijing international symposium on social development together with the secretariat of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development and the United Nations Development Programme. We have conducted these activities as a contribution to the World Summit for Social Development.

Alleviation and eradication of poverty is an international problem in social development of our times that calls for urgent resolution. The World Bank estimates that there are over 1 billion people in the developing countries who are living in abject poverty. With inadequate food and shelter, they lack the most basic means of living and have no guarantee for subsistence. To help them get rid of poverty at an early date is the common responsibility and humanitarian task of various governments and the international community.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially over the past 16 years of reform and opening-up, the Chinese Government and people have been making great efforts in developing economy and eliminating poverty. As a result, the problem of poverty, which was never resolved in China's history, has been alleviated markedly. During the period from 1987 to 1992, the rural population living in poverty was reduced from 250 million to 80 million. With only 7% of the world's total cultivated land, we are providing for 22% of the world's entire population. The quality of life of the Chinese people has improved steadily. The basic living requirements of the majority of the Chinese people for food, clothing, housing and income have been met. The per capita daily food energy intake of the Chinese is 2,328 kilocalories and protein 68 grams. The average life expectancy has risen from 65 in the mid 1970s to 70 at present.

The primary measures we have taken to reduce and eliminate poverty are as follows:

1) Development-oriented poverty alleviation. We have changed the traditional "blood transfusion" type of relief provision to poverty-stricken population into the present "blood generation" type of practice by helping them develop local economy. The Government assists the poor areas in exploiting natural resources, setting up some major enterprises and developing township and village enterprises. The newly established enterprises in these areas are allowed income tax breaks in the first three years of operation. The Government has also made great efforts in improving the local productive and living conditions in terms of transportation, telecommunication, water conservancy and so on.

2) Improving the quality of the population. While introducing family planning to prevent excessive growth of population, the Government has vigorously developed education by popularizing 9-year

compulsory education in an endeavour to combat illiteracy and raise the cultural and technical levels of the poor population. Television, broadcasting and other media are used to promote the spread of scientific, technological, market and other social information.

3) Encouraging assistance to under-developed areas. The Government advocates and encourages the developed areas and the large and medium-sized cities in the developed areas to support the economic development of poor areas by joint exploration of resources, supplying technical know-how, assisting in getting market access and providing employment. The Government has also taken measures to gradually raise the low purchase price of raw and semi-finished material and primary products so that the resources in the poverty-stricken areas can be utilized in a rational way.

4) Mobilizing various sectors in support of poverty alleviation. It is a traditional virtue of the Chinese nation that "when one place is in difficulty, all quarters come to help". We have mobilized the Central Government institutions, people's organizations, business communities, institutions of higher learning and research as well as urban organizations in showing care and concern for, making donations and providing other forms of contribution and assistance to the poor areas they are respectively responsible for.

5) Advocating the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. We have been educating the people of poor areas in the spirit of hard work and in primarily relying on themselves to overcome difficulties, develop local economy, eradicate poverty and achieve prosperity.

6) Strengthening governmental role in poverty alleviation. The Government has adopted preferential fiscal and financial policies to speed up the development of poverty-stricken areas, which include the mechanism of transferring financial resources, policy-based financing, special funds earmarked for poverty alleviation and loans in preferential terms. In addition, the Government has expanded opening-up in the hinterland areas in an effort to channel more capital to projects that exploit the natural resources in hinterland areas of the country. The Central Government has instructed the local governments at various levels to give priority to the work of poverty alleviation and introduced a system whereby the provincial governors are directly responsible for the work.