

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs

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Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs)

Volume IV

ARTICLE 13 (1) (b) AND (2)

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**II. Analytical Summary of Practice

TEXT OF ARTICLE 13 (1) (b) AND (2)

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

.....

(b) promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1 (b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. Article 13 (1) (b) and (2) of the Charter of the United Nations sets forth, directly and by reference to other Articles of the Charter, the functions and powers of the General Assembly in the fields of economic, social, cultural, educational, and health as well as of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
2. Under these provisions, the Assembly is empowered to initiate studies and make recommendations, for the purpose of (i) promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields and (ii) assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. In addition, Article 13 (2) refers to the further responsibilities, functions, and powers with respect to these matters, which are set forth in Chapters IX and X of the Charter.
3. The presentation of this study represents a change from that of previous studies of Article 13 (1) (b) and (2) in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements*.¹ The purpose for this change is consistent with the objective of the *Repertory* "... as a legal publication, containing analytical studies of decisions of the principal organs of the United Nations ..." ² and, as advocated by the Committee on Programming and Co-ordination (CPC), at its eighteenth session, that future *Repertory Supplements* "... be recast as to record primarily those actions, mainly of the principal organs, that bore directly on the interpretations of any provisions of the Charter." ³ This change in presentation concerns both sections of this study, dealing with studies initiated and recommendations made by the Assembly, respectively. The subject matters under review are presented pursuant to the Committee in which they were discussed. With regard to studies initiated by the Assembly,⁴ an analysis has replaced the annex contained in the *Repertory* and its previous *Supplements*, which provided merely a table of the studies initiated. Accordingly, new sub-headings have been added to reflect this change:

1. Studies requested from the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;
2. Studies requested from the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly;

¹ See the *Repertory* and its *Supplements* Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, under Article 13 (1) (b) and (2).

² See the *Manual for the Preparation of the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organ*, sect. 1.

³ See A/33/38, para. 57. See also G A resolution 33/118, by which the Assembly noted with appreciation the recommendation of the CPC.

⁴ See chap. I, sect. A, under this study.

3. Studies requested from the Secretary-General alone or in conjunction with others;
 4. Studies requested from States;
 5. Studies requested from individuals;
 6. Studies requested from the specialized agencies, organizations, organs, bodies, and other entities; and,
 7. Instructions for the preparation and submission of studies as well as actions taken on studies initiated.
4. The most notable changes in the presentation of the section dealing with studies initiated by the Assembly are the new sub-section concerning studies initiated by the Assembly to its own subsidiary bodies and the deletion of the sub-section concerning studies to be prepared by several bodies jointly. Instead, these latter studies have been included under all sub-sections concerning the different entities requested to prepare the relevant study. Thus, this analysis is more indicative of the range of practice vis-à-vis this Article than previous *Repertory* studies. It should be noted, however, that the main author of the studies to be prepared by several bodies jointly appeared to be either the Secretary-General or a specialized agency.
5. In considering the practice of the Assembly relative to the application of Article 13 (1) (b), it is necessary to note its close parallel to Article 55 of the Charter. The study of Article 55 in this *Supplement* covers the types of actions undertaken in promoting socio-economic development, whereas this present study is limited to the range and types of actions taken by the Assembly in exercising its functions set forth in of Article 13 (1) (b). It should be noted that the majority of resolutions pertaining to originate from Article 13 (1) (b) were adopted on reports of the Second and Third Committee. Some resolutions were adopted without reference to a Main Committee, on reports of the First and Sixth Committee, and of the Special Political Committee. Resolutions adopted on reports of the Fourth Committee that relate to economic, social, or human rights in non-self-governing or trust territories are dealt with in Chapters XI and XII of the Charter, and, accordingly, are not included under this study.
6. The consideration of the further responsibilities, functions, and powers of the Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Article 13 (1) (b) are set forth in the following Articles of Chapters IX and X of the Charter, as stated in Article 13 (2):
- Articles 60 and 66 (1) and (3): The relative responsibilities of the Assembly and the Council in the discharge of the functions of the Organization as set forth in Chapter IX;
- Article 61: The election by the Assembly of members of the Council;
- Article 62 (3): The preparations of conventions for submission to the Assembly;
- Article 66 (2): The performance of services;
- Article 59: The creation of specialized agencies;
- Articles 57 and 63 (1): The establishment of relationships with specialized agencies; and
- Articles 58 and 63 (2): The co-ordination of activities of the specialized agencies.
7. During the period under review, the Assembly did not explicitly refer to Article 13 (1) (b) and (2) of the Charter in the making of resolutions.

I. SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. Studies initiated by the General Assembly

1. GENERAL

8. The majority of resolutions initiating studies were adopted on reports of the Second Committee, dealing with economic and financial questions, and the Third Committee, dealing with social, humanitarian, and cultural questions. However, several of the requested studies originated from resolutions without reference to a Main Committee and resolutions adopted on reports of the Special Political Committee.
9. As in the past, the term “study” was broadly interpreted and the Assembly continued to exercise its authority of initiating the preparation of various studies in a similar fashion. Thus, the Assembly initiated a wide variety of studies, including papers,⁵ analysis,⁶ reviews,⁷ surveys,⁸ teaching materials,⁹ detailed plans,¹⁰ investigations,¹¹ assessments,¹² feasibility studies,¹³ final studies,¹⁴ reports,¹⁵ periodic reports,¹⁶ annual reports,¹⁷ progress reports,¹⁸ interim reports,¹⁹ final reports,²⁰ comprehensive reports,²¹ analytical reports,²² action-oriented reports,²³ updated reports,²⁴ up-to-date reports,²⁵ detailed reports,²⁶ and in-depth reports.²⁷ On several occasions, the Assembly also initiated the exchange of information and experience;²⁸ the preparation and issuance of model legislation;²⁹ the identifying of ways and means of particular issues;³⁰ the undertaking of research³¹ and examinations;³² the provision of information;³³ and the submission of views,³⁴ comments,³⁵ and information.³⁶

⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/201.

⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/195.

⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/198.

⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/204.

⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/94.

¹⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/203.

¹¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/160 D.

¹² See e.g., G A resolution 43/203.

¹³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/98.

¹⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/22.

¹⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/170.

¹⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/62.

¹⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/91.

¹⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/179.

¹⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/121.

²⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 41/9.

²¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/106.

²² See e.g., G A resolution 40/173.

²³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/191.

²⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/194.

²⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/185.

²⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 41/68 B.

²⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/173.

²⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/29.

²⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/91.

³⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/190.

³¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/93.

³² See e.g., G A resolution 40/16.

³³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/185.

³⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/87.

³⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/67.

³⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 41/115.

2. STUDIES REQUESTED FROM THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

10. The Assembly continued its practice of requesting that the Council and its subsidiary bodies, alone or in conjunction with other entities, undertake the preparation of studies relating to international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Such requests were addressed to the Council itself³⁷ as well as its functional commissions,³⁸ regional commissions,³⁹ sub-commissions,⁴⁰ standing committees,⁴¹ preparatory bodies,⁴² expert bodies,⁴³ and working groups.⁴⁴ In many instances, the Assembly addressed the Council's subsidiary bodies in conjunction with other entities. For instance, by resolution 43/101, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General "... to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically ..., on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the [Nairobi] Forward-looking Strategies [for the Advancement of Women]."
11. Although the Council and its subsidiary bodies were predominantly requested to undertake the preparation of the studies initiated alone, however, in some instances, the Assembly requested that the preparation be undertaken in co-operation with and with the assistance of others.⁴⁵ For instance, by resolution 40/27, the Assembly requested that "... the Commission on Human Rights [to] intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention [on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*], as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken."
12. The majority of the studies requested for the preparation by the Council and its subsidiary bodies related to subjects discussed in the Second and Third Committee, namely issues relating to (i) economic and financial questions and (ii) social, humanitarian, and cultural questions, respectively.
 - a. *Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Second Committee: economic and financial questions*
13. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to request that the Council and its subsidiary bodies prepare studies on the social and economic aspect of issues discussed in the Second Committee, for example, the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (1987).⁴⁶
14. The Assembly also requested that the Council and its subsidiary bodies undertake the preparation of such studies not previously prepared by them or given a new or more

³⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/179.

³⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/114.

³⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/195.

⁴⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/91.

⁴¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/191.

⁴² See e.g., G A resolution 41/125.

⁴³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/36.

⁴⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/127.

⁴⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/112.

⁴⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/203.

defined focus. Such subjects included the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;⁴⁷ patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development;⁴⁸ long-term trends in economic development;⁴⁹ and the effective mobilization and integration of women in development.⁵⁰

b. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Third Committee: social, humanitarian, and cultural questions

15. The Assembly continued to request that the Council and its subsidiary bodies prepare a number of studies with respect to social, humanitarian, and cultural questions that had been discussed in the Third Committee in previous review periods. With regard to social and economic development, studies were requested prepared on, *inter alia*, the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging;⁵¹ the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (1985);⁵² efforts and measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.⁵³
16. As in the past, studies initiated in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms included popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights,⁵⁴ the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,⁵⁵ human rights in the administration of justice,⁵⁶ the implications of scientific and technological developments for human rights,⁵⁷ the question of a convention on the rights of the child⁵⁸ and the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights.⁵⁹ The Assembly also continued to request that the Council and its subsidiary bodies undertake various studies relating to narcotics, *inter alia*, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances⁶⁰ and the international campaign against traffic in drugs.⁶¹
17. With regard to social progress and development, the Assembly also requested the Council and its subsidiary bodies to undertake the preparation of studies relating to subjects discussed in the Third Committee not previously prepared by them or given a new or more defined focus. With regard to social progress, including women, studies were initiated on, *inter alia*, the Declaration on the Right to Development;⁶² the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of

⁴⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/191.

⁴⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/179.

⁴⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/207.

⁵⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/204.

⁵¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/30.

⁵² See e.g., G A resolution 40/14.

⁵³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/15.

⁵⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/99.

⁵⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/147.

⁵⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/146.

⁵⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/110.

⁵⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 42/101.

⁵⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/117.

⁶⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/120.

⁶¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/121.

⁶² See e.g., G A resolution 42/117.

- Women,⁶³ and the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.⁶⁴
18. On questions relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Council and its subsidiary bodies were requested to undertake studies on, *inter alia*, the enhancement of the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections⁶⁵ and the development of public information activities in the field of human rights.⁶⁶
 19. Studies initiated on crime prevention and criminal justice during the period under review, included domestic violence;⁶⁷ the implementation of the Milan Plan of Action, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;⁶⁸ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules).⁶⁹

3. STUDIES REQUESTED FROM THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

20. As in the past, the Assembly requested its own subsidiary bodies to undertake the preparation of studies in accordance with its authority pursuant to Article 13 (1) (b). These requests were mostly directed to intergovernmental bodies established by the Assembly, for example the Committee on Information,⁷⁰ the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space,⁷¹ the Conference on Disarmament,⁷² the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,⁷³ the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁷⁴ the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁷⁵ the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,⁷⁶ and the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa.⁷⁷ Some studies were also directed to *ad hoc* committees, including the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.⁷⁸ In some instances, the Assembly requested its subsidiary bodies to undertake the preparation of studies in consultation with others.⁷⁹

⁶³ See e.g., G A resolution 42/62.

⁶⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/136.

⁶⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/157.

⁶⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/125.

⁶⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/36.

⁶⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/32.

⁶⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/33.

⁷⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/60 A. See G A resolutions 33/115 C and 34/182.

⁷¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/56. See G A resolutions 1472 (XIV), 1348 (XIII), and 1721 (XVI).

⁷² See e.g., G A resolution 43/75 Q. See UNSSOD I resolution S-10/2. See also G A resolutions 1722 (XXVI) and 2602 (XXIV).

⁷³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/58 A. See G A resolution 2443 (XXIII).

⁷⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/64 A. See G A resolution 1761 (XVII).

⁷⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/42. See G A resolution 1654 (XVI).

⁷⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/160. See G A resolutions 913 (10) and 3154 (XXVIII).

⁷⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/50 J. See G A resolution 41/35 F.

⁷⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/182.

⁷⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/160 D.

21. Studies to be prepared by the Assembly's subsidiary bodies on issues dealt with in Article 13 (1) (b), were for the most part subjects discussed without reference to a Main Committee, subjects discussed in the First Committee, concerning disarmament and related international security questions, and subjects discussed in the Special Political Committee.

a. Studies requested related to subjects without reference to a Main Committee

22. As in the past, the Assembly requested its subsidiary bodies to undertake studies with respect to subjects discussed in previous review periods, such as the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa,⁸⁰ including the oil embargo against South Africa,⁸¹ and the dissemination of information on decolonization.⁸²

b. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the First Committee: disarmament and related international security questions

23. The Assembly continued to initiate studies with respect to the social and economic aspect of disarmament and related international security questions, including the prevention of an arms race in outer space.⁸³ Under the issue of general and complete disarmament, the Assembly also requested that studies be undertaken with respect to specific subjects not previously prepared by its subsidiary bodies or given a new or more defined focus, for example, the dumping of radioactive wastes⁸⁴ and the prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes.⁸⁵

c. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Special Political Committee

24. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to request its subsidiary bodies to prepare studies with respect to questions previously discussed in the Special Political Committee, including the effects of atomic radiation,⁸⁶ questions relating to information,⁸⁷ international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,⁸⁸ and international co-operation to avert new flows of refugees.⁸⁹ Studies were also requested relating to the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,⁹⁰ including the treatment of civilians in detention.⁹¹

4. STUDIES REQUESTED FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ALONE OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHERS

25. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to request that the Secretary-General alone or in conjunction with others undertake the preparation of studies relating to international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields as well as human rights and fundamental freedoms.

⁸⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/64.

⁸¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/50 J.

⁸² See e.g., G A resolution 41/42.

⁸³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/87.

⁸⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/75 T.

⁸⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/75 Q.

⁸⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/160.

⁸⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/162 A.

⁸⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/162.

⁸⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/166.

⁹⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/161.

⁹¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/58 A.

26. As in the past, the Assembly entrusted the preparation of studies mostly to the Secretary-General alone. However, the Assembly continued its practice of requesting that the Secretary-General undertake the preparation of studies in co-operation, consultation, or collaboration with entities part of the United Nations, including the specialized agencies;⁹² subsidiary and *ad hoc* bodies of the Assembly;⁹³ and programmes,⁹⁴ organizations, organs, and bodies of the United Nations system.⁹⁵ In the preparation of studies, the Secretary-General was also requested to co-operate, consult, or collaborate with entities not part of the United Nations system, such as scientific, technical, and academic organizations;⁹⁶ international organizations and institutions;⁹⁷ and intergovernmental⁹⁸ and non-governmental⁹⁹ organizations. The Assembly also continued its practice of requesting that the Secretary-General undertake the preparation of studies in consultation with and with the assistance of, *inter alia*, Governments,¹⁰⁰ Member States,¹⁰¹ eminent persons,¹⁰² and experts.¹⁰³

a. Studies requested related to subjects without reference to a Main Committee

27. With regard to subjects without reference to a Main Committee, the Assembly continued to request that the Secretary-General undertake the preparation of studies related to subjects covered in previous review periods, for example, the International Year of Peace (1986)¹⁰⁴ and the rights of people to peace.¹⁰⁵ The Assembly also continued to request that several studies be undertaken on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, including the imposition, co-ordination, and strict monitoring of measures against racist South Africa;¹⁰⁶ the dissemination of information against the policies of *apartheid* of the regime of racist South Africa;¹⁰⁷ and concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*.¹⁰⁸

28. During the period under review, the Assembly also requested that the Secretary-General prepare studies with respect to subjects not previously prepared by him or given a new or more defined focus. Such studies within the subject area of Article 13 (1) (b) included the critical economic situation in Africa: the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990);¹⁰⁹ the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America;¹¹⁰ the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people;¹¹¹ the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (1990-2000);¹¹²

⁹² See e.g., G A resolution 40/19.

⁹³ See e.g., G A resolution 42/72.

⁹⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/196.

⁹⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/40.

⁹⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/169.

⁹⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/150.

⁹⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/179.

⁹⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/150.

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁰¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/50.

¹⁰² See e.g., G A resolution 42/165.

¹⁰³ See e.g., G A resolution 41/86 H.

¹⁰⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/10.

¹⁰⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/11.

¹⁰⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 43/50 D.

¹⁰⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/50 H.

¹⁰⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/50 K.

¹⁰⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/163. See also G A resolution S-13/2, annex.

¹¹⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 42/231.

¹¹¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/21.

¹¹² See e.g., G A resolution 43/47.

and the Fortieth Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights.¹¹³ Relating to the issue of policies of *apartheid* of the Governments of South Africa, the Assembly requested that the Secretary-General for the first time submit a report on the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa.¹¹⁴

b. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the First Committee: disarmament and related international security measures

29. The Assembly maintained its practice of requesting that the Secretary-General prepare studies relating to the social and economic aspect of subjects under continuous discussions in the First Committee, including the question of Antarctica,¹¹⁵ the prevention of arms race in outer space,¹¹⁶ and general and complete disarmament,¹¹⁷ including the relationship between disarmament and development.¹¹⁸ The Secretary-General was also requested to prepare studies on the review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session, such as the climate effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter.¹¹⁹

c. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Special Political Committee

30. During the review period, the Assembly continued to request that the Secretary-General prepare studies relating to questions previously discussed in the Special Political Committee, including the international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.¹²⁰ On issues falling within the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Assembly requested that the Secretary-General prepare studies on, *inter alia*, offers by Member States of grants and scholarship for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees¹²¹ and the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees.¹²²
31. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare studies with respect to subjects not previously prepared by him or given a new or more defined focus, for example, the question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space¹²³ and science and peace.¹²⁴

d. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Second Committee: economic and financial questions

32. As in the past, the Assembly requested that studies be prepared with respect to subjects relating to economic and financial questions addressed in previous review periods, including the new international human order: moral aspects of development¹²⁵ and the effective mobilization and integration of women in development.¹²⁶ Studies were also initiated on economic development and assistance, including economic co-operation,

¹¹³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/90.

¹¹⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/64 C.

¹¹⁵ See e.g., G A resolutions 43/83.

¹¹⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/33.

¹¹⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/75.

¹¹⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/75 B.

¹¹⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/86 H.

¹²⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 41/64.

¹²¹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/69 D.

¹²² See e.g., G A resolution 41/69 K.

¹²³ See e.g., G A resolution 41/66.

¹²⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/61.

¹²⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/206.

¹²⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/204.

inter alia, economic development projects in the occupied Palestinian territories;¹²⁷ Israeli economic practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories;¹²⁸ particular problems facing Zaire with regard to transport, transit, and access to foreign markets;¹²⁹ the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries;¹³⁰ specific measures in favour of island developing countries;¹³¹ assistance for the reconstruction, recovery, rehabilitation, and development of individual countries due to, *inter alia*, drought and desertification;¹³² international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade, and development;¹³³ and furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problems.¹³⁴

33. The Assembly also requested that the Secretary-General undertake the preparation of studies discussed in the Second Committee not previously prepared by him or given a new or more defined focus, for example the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997).¹³⁵ The Assembly also initiated studies on financial questions and economic development, including economic co-operation, such as: the international economic security;¹³⁶ consequences of the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and the implications of those fluctuations for the development of the developing countries;¹³⁷ patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development;¹³⁸ indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development;¹³⁹ the preparation of the new international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);¹⁴⁰ the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1991-2000);¹⁴¹ the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (1990);¹⁴² an international conference on money and finance;¹⁴³ strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of international economic, scientific-technological, and social co-operation;¹⁴⁴ the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States;¹⁴⁵ special programmes of economic assistance;¹⁴⁶ special assistance to front-line States;¹⁴⁷ trade embargo against Nicaragua;¹⁴⁸ and international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries.¹⁴⁹

34. On the issue of technical co-operation among developing countries, the Secretary-General was for the first time requested to prepare reports on the strengthening of

¹²⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/169.

¹²⁸ See e.g., G A decision 40/432.

¹²⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/190.

¹³⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 41/180.

¹³¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/189.

¹³² See e.g., G A resolutions 40/219, 40/218, and 40/221.

¹³³ See e.g., G A decision 40/445.

¹³⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/198.

¹³⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/187.

¹³⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/173.

¹³⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/195.

¹³⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/179.

¹³⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/182.

¹⁴⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 42/193.

¹⁴¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/179.

¹⁴² See e.g., G A resolution 43/186.

¹⁴³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/187.

¹⁴⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/178.

¹⁴⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/186.

¹⁴⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/236.

¹⁴⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/209.

¹⁴⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/185.

¹⁴⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/195.

technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture¹⁵⁰ and the strengthening and improvement of intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries.¹⁵¹

35. Similarly, the Secretary-General was requested to prepare several studies on nature and the environment, including the International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa;¹⁵² the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;¹⁵³ the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990s);¹⁵⁴ the World Commission on Environment and Development's report on the environment and the global *problematique* to the year 2000 and beyond;¹⁵⁵ and the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes.¹⁵⁶

e. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Third Committee: social, humanitarian, and cultural questions

36. The Assembly continued its practice of requesting that the Secretary-General prepare studies with respect to subjects under continuous discussion in the Third Committee, *inter alia*, the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging;¹⁵⁷ the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992);¹⁵⁸ evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals for Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples;¹⁵⁹ crime prevention and criminal justice;¹⁶⁰ the international campaign against traffic in drugs;¹⁶¹ and the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.¹⁶²
37. With regard to the issue of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Secretary-General was again requested to prepare studies on, *inter alia*, the reporting obligations of States to United Nations conventions on human rights;¹⁶³ the status of United Nations human rights conventions, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;¹⁶⁴ human rights in the administration of justice;¹⁶⁵ and the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.¹⁶⁶
38. The Assembly also requested that the Secretary-General prepare studies on subjects not previously prepared by him or given a new or more defined focus. With regard to social progress and development, including women, studies were initiated on, *inter alia*, the

¹⁵⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/190.

¹⁵¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/179.

¹⁵² See e.g., G A resolution 43/203.

¹⁵³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/53.

¹⁵⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/202.

¹⁵⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 42/187.

¹⁵⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/183.

¹⁵⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/30.

¹⁵⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/98.

¹⁵⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/136.

¹⁶⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 42/59.

¹⁶¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/121.

¹⁶² See e.g., G A resolution 41/126.

¹⁶³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/116.

¹⁶⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/142.

¹⁶⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/146.

¹⁶⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/117.

- Twentieth Anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development;¹⁶⁷ the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;¹⁶⁸ the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Population;¹⁶⁹ the improvement of social life;¹⁷⁰ the need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance for the family;¹⁷¹ the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;¹⁷² and, further to the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace (1985), policies and programmes involving young people,¹⁷³ including the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up.¹⁷⁴
39. On the issue of crime prevention and criminal justice, the Assembly requested that the Secretary-General undertake the preparation of studies on, *inter alia*, domestic violence;¹⁷⁵ the development of standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency;¹⁷⁶ the implementation of the Milan Plan of Action, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;¹⁷⁷ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules).¹⁷⁸ With respect to the question of narcotics, studies requested included the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (1987).¹⁷⁹
40. Several studies on human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as humanitarian questions were also requested to be prepared by the Secretary-General during the period under review. Such studies included the respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States;¹⁸⁰ the development of public information activities in the field of human rights,¹⁸¹ including a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights (1989);¹⁸² the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees;¹⁸³ the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;¹⁸⁴ torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia;¹⁸⁵ the promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field;¹⁸⁶ and humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations.¹⁸⁷

¹⁶⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/48.

¹⁶⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 42/125.

¹⁶⁹ See e.g., G A decision 43/427.

¹⁷⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/156.

¹⁷¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/134.

¹⁷² See e.g., G A resolution 43/101.

¹⁷³ See e.g., G A resolution 41/97.

¹⁷⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/54.

¹⁷⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/36.

¹⁷⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/35.

¹⁷⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/32.

¹⁷⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/33.

¹⁷⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/122.

¹⁸⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 41/132. See also G A resolution 42/115.

¹⁸¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/128.

¹⁸² See e.g., G A resolution 42/118.

¹⁸³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/119.

¹⁸⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/116.

¹⁸⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/134.

¹⁸⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 43/130.

¹⁸⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/131.

f. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Sixth Committee: legal questions

41. With respect to subjects discussed in the Sixth Committee, the Secretary-General was again requested to prepared studies on, *inter alia*, the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new economic order¹⁸⁸ and measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of terrorism.¹⁸⁹

5. STUDIES REQUESTED FROM STATES

42. As in the past, the Assembly addressed its resolutions to Governments and States, whether they were Members of the United Nations,¹⁹⁰ or not,¹⁹¹ when initiating studies for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In some instances, the Assembly also addressed specific or categories of States¹⁹² and Governments¹⁹³ to undertake the preparation of such studies. Thus, by resolution 40/140, the Assembly again requested "... the Government of Guatemala to investigate and clarify the fate of those who have disappeared and whose whereabouts continue to be unknown, and to include within the framework of such an investigation the publication of the full details of the report of the Tripartite Commission." Occasionally, the Assembly also requested that States prepare studies in co-operation with other entities.¹⁹⁴

a. Studies requested related to subjects without reference to a Main Committee

43. The Assembly continued to request that States prepare studies with respect to subjects without reference to a Main Committee covered in previous review periods, such as the achievements of the International Year of Peace (1986).¹⁹⁵ The Assembly also requested that States undertake the preparation of studies with regard to subjects not previously prepared by them or given a new or more defined focus, including the implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace.¹⁹⁶

b. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the First Committee: disarmament and related international security measures

44. During the period under review, the Assembly also requested that States undertake the preparation of studies relating to the social and economic aspect of disarmament and related international security measures discussed in previous review periods, for example, the question of Antarctica¹⁹⁷ and the prevention of arms race in outer space.¹⁹⁸ The Assembly further requested that States undertake the preparation of studies on such subjects not previously prepared by them or given a new or more defined focus, including the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.¹⁹⁹

¹⁸⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 41/73.

¹⁸⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/159.

¹⁹⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 42/7.

¹⁹¹ See e.g., G A resolutions 43/104 and 42/48.

¹⁹² See e.g., G A resolution 43/135.

¹⁹³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/145.

¹⁹⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/193.

¹⁹⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 42/13.

¹⁹⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 41/10.

¹⁹⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 41/88 C.

¹⁹⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 42/33.

¹⁹⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/91.

c. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Special Political Committee

45. With regard to questions under continuous discussion in the Special Political Committee, the Assembly requested that States prepare studies on, *inter alia*, the effects of atomic radiation²⁰⁰ and matters falling within the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,²⁰¹ including revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties.²⁰² In addition, the Assembly requested that States, for the first time, facilitate the exchange of information on science and peace.²⁰³

d. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Second Committee: economic and financial questions

46. The Assembly continued to request that States undertake the preparation of studies on economic and financial questions previously discussed in the Second Committee. Such studies included the new international human order: moral aspects of development,²⁰⁴ the development of energy resources of developing countries,²⁰⁵ and economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries.²⁰⁶
47. States were also requested to undertake the preparation of studies with respect to economic and financial questions addressed to them for the first time or given a new or more defined focus, including the effective mobilization and integration of women in development.²⁰⁷ On the issue of nature and the environment, several studies were requested on, *inter alia*, the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990s);²⁰⁸ the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;²⁰⁹ and the responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular.²¹⁰

e. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Third Committee: social, humanitarian, and cultural questions

48. With respect to questions of a social, humanitarian, and cultural nature under continuous discussion in the Third Committee, the Assembly initiated a number of studies to be prepared by States, for example, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Guatemala,²¹¹ human rights in the administration of justice,²¹² national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights,²¹³ popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human

²⁰⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/55.

²⁰¹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/69.

²⁰² See e.g., G A resolution 41/69 H.

²⁰³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/61.

²⁰⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/206.

²⁰⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/193.

²⁰⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/173.

²⁰⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/178.

²⁰⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 42/169.

²⁰⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/53.

²¹⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/212.

²¹¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/140.

²¹² See e.g., G A resolution 40/34.

²¹³ See e.g., G A resolution 41/129.

- rights,²¹⁴ and national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.²¹⁵
49. The Assembly further requested that States undertake the preparation of studies on subjects discussed in the Third Committee not previously prepared by them or given a new or more defined focus. With regard to social development, including women, such studies included the Twentieth Anniversary of the Declaration of Social Progress and Development;²¹⁶ the need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance for the family;²¹⁷ the evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples;²¹⁸ the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging;²¹⁹ the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992);²²⁰ the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;²²¹ and the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation.²²²
50. With regard to the questions on crime prevention and criminal justice as well as narcotics, several studies were requested prepared by States, for example, on domestic violence;²²³ the Milan Plan of Action, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;²²⁴ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules);²²⁵ the development of standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency;²²⁶ and the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.²²⁷
51. In addition, the Assembly requested that States prepare a number of studies with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as humanitarian assistance, *inter alia*, the respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States,²²⁸ the promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field,²²⁹ and humanitarian assistance to victims of natural disasters and similar emergency situations.²³⁰

f. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Sixth Committee: legal questions

²¹⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/99.

²¹⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 42/50.

²¹⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/48.

²¹⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/134.

²¹⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/136.

²¹⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/30.

²²⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/31.

²²¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/62.

²²² See e.g., G A resolution 43/104.

²²³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/36.

²²⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/99.

²²⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/33.

²²⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/35.

²²⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 41/126.

²²⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 42/114.

²²⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/130.

²³⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/131.

52. As in the past, the Assembly again requested that States undertake the preparation of studies relating to the progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order,²³¹ the consideration of the draft articles on most-favoured-nation-clauses,²³² and measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of terrorism.²³³
53. The Assembly also requested, for the first time, that States submit their observations and proposals to the draft Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes.²³⁴

6. STUDIES REQUESTED FROM INDIVIDUALS

54. In conformity with its previous practice, the Assembly continued to request that individuals, in their capacity as special rapporteurs or special representatives, undertake the preparation of studies mainly in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In some instances, the Secretary-General as well as Governments and others concerned were requested²³⁵ to co-operate with and assist the special rapporteur or special representative so that he could carry out his mandate effectively. Most of the studies were initiated based on issues discussed in the Second and Third Committee, concerning (i) economic and financial questions and (ii) social, humanitarian, and cultural questions, respectively. Studies to be prepared by a special rapporteur or special representative included questions on summary or arbitrary executions;²³⁶ the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in various countries, for example, El Salvador;²³⁷ and the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic, and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa.²³⁸ The Assembly also welcomed with satisfaction the appointment of a special rapporteur to study the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.²³⁹
55. Occasionally, the Assembly requested the convening of meetings composed of experts to elaborate on specific issues. For example, by resolution 40/207, the Secretary-General was requested "... to convene, if necessary, a meeting of a group of experts, acting in their personal capacity, to elaborate on the elements of the report [on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000] ..., and invite[d] the Committee for Development Planning to review progress in the preparation of the report."

7. STUDIES REQUESTED FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, ORGANS, BODIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

56. The Assembly continued to initiate studies to be prepared by various entities part of the United Nations system, such as the specialized agencies;²⁴⁰ organizations, organs, and

²³¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/162.

²³² See e.g., G A resolution 40/65.

²³³ See e.g., G A resolution 42/159.

²³⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/153.

²³⁵ See e.g., G A resolutions 40/143 and 41/144.

²³⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 41/144.

²³⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 41/157.

²³⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 41/95.

²³⁹ G A resolution 42/96.

²⁴⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 42/24.

- bodies of the United Nations system,²⁴¹ programmes and funds²⁴² as well as other entities connected to the United Nations system,²⁴³ including the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation.²⁴⁴ For instance, by resolution 42/187, the Assembly invited "... the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to report, ... on progress made in their organizations towards sustainable development ...".
57. Similar requests were also directed to entities not part of the United Nations system, *inter alia*, international organizations,²⁴⁵ inter-governmental,²⁴⁶ governmental, and non-governmental²⁴⁷ organizations; and scientific,²⁴⁸ financial,²⁴⁹ academic,²⁵⁰ and research²⁵¹ institutions. Thus, by resolution 43/203, the Assembly called upon "... the international scientific community to develop co-ordinated research programmes to identify new and more effective methods of control, with a view to establishing a reliable forecasting system that would permit a better understanding of the relationship between climatic phenomena and the bio-ecology of the desert locust."
58. The Assembly continued to address its requests for the preparation of studies to the various entities under review in this sub-section alone or in conjunction with others. In some instances, entities were requested to collaborate in preparing the studies initiated. Thus, by resolution 43/93, the Assembly urged "... the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, working in close co-operation with concerned centres and institutes as well as non-governmental organizations, and utilizing the networking mode of operation, to conduct further research and studies in order to assist Member States in developing demographic and socio-economic profiles of their elderly populations ...".
- a. Studies requested related to subjects without reference to a Main Committee*
59. As in previous review periods, the Assembly continued to initiate studies with respect to subjects without reference to a Main Committee, including the promotion of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development.²⁵² Studies on subjects given a new or more defined focus or not previously prepared by the entities under review in this sub-section included the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),²⁵³ the achievements of the International Year of Peace (1986),²⁵⁴ and the right of peoples to peace.²⁵⁵
- b. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the First Committee: disarmament and related international security questions*

²⁴¹ See e.g., G A resolutions 43/101 and 42/177.

²⁴² See e.g., G A resolutions 42/172, 42/189 C, and 43/147.

²⁴³ See e.g., G A resolution 41/173.

²⁴⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/211.

²⁴⁵ See e.g., G A resolutions 43/58 A and 41/160.

²⁴⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 43/53.

²⁴⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/91.

²⁴⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/53.

²⁴⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/198.

²⁵⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 41/112.

²⁵¹ *Ibid.*

²⁵² See e.g., G A resolution 42/24.

²⁵³ See e.g., G A resolution 42/8.

²⁵⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/13.

²⁵⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/10.

60. During the period under review, few studies were requested prepared on the social and economic aspect of disarmament and related international security questions. For the first time, a study was requested prepared on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.²⁵⁶

c. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Special Political Committee

61. Occasionally, the Assembly initiated studies to be prepared by the entities under review in this sub-section on subjects discussed in the Special Political Committee. Studies on subjects under continuous discussion included the effects of atomic radiation,²⁵⁷ international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,²⁵⁸ and questions relating to information.²⁵⁹

d. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Second Committee: economic and financial questions

62. As in the past, the Assembly continued to request that several studies be undertaken on economic and financial matters. Some of these studies that related to subjects discussed in previous review periods included: economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries;²⁶⁰ international co-operation in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade, and development;²⁶¹ sustainable development;²⁶² assistance for the reconstruction, recovery, rehabilitation, and development of individual countries due to, *inter alia*, drought and desertification;²⁶³ world tourism;²⁶⁴ and international co-operation in the field of the environment.²⁶⁵
63. During the period under review, the Assembly also requested that the entities under review in this sub-section prepare studies with respect to a number of issues for the first time or on issues given a new or more defined focus. On the question on nature and the environment, studies were initiated on, *inter alia*, the protection of the ozone layer;²⁶⁶ the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;²⁶⁷ the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa;²⁶⁸ the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;²⁶⁹ the World Commission on Environment and Development's report on the environment and global *problematique* to the year 2000 and beyond;²⁷⁰ the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990s);²⁷¹ and a United Nations conference on environment and development.²⁷²

²⁵⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/91.

²⁵⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/55.

²⁵⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/56.

²⁵⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/60 B.

²⁶⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 41/165.

²⁶¹ See e.g., G A decision 40/445.

²⁶² See e.g., G A resolution 42/187.

²⁶³ See e.g., G A resolutions 40/217 and 40/219.

²⁶⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/172.

²⁶⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/200.

²⁶⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/182.

²⁶⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/53.

²⁶⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/203.

²⁶⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/186.

²⁷⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 42/187.

²⁷¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/202.

²⁷² See e.g., G A resolution 43/196.

64. With regard to the questions on social progress and development, studies were prepared on, *inter alia*, international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;²⁷³ the review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, as input to the preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;²⁷⁴ the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997);²⁷⁵ and the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).²⁷⁶ In addition, various entities under review in this sub-section were requested to report on consultations on the reconvening of a United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices.²⁷⁷

e. Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Third Committee: social, humanitarian, and cultural questions

65. The Assembly continued to request that several studies be prepared on social, humanitarian, and cultural questions by the entities under review in this sub-section. Many of these questions were subject to continuous discussions in the Third Committee. For example, on the issue of human rights and fundamental freedoms, studies continued to be initiated on, *inter alia*, the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (1983-1992);²⁷⁸ popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of human rights;²⁷⁹ human rights in the administration of justice;²⁸⁰ and the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in various countries, for example, Guatemala²⁸¹ and the Islamic Republic of Iran.²⁸² In addition, the Assembly continued to initiate studies on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth.²⁸³

66. The Assembly also requested that a number of studies be prepared on questions of a social, humanitarian, and cultural nature by the entities under review in this sub-section for the first time or on such questions given a new or more defined focus. For example, in the area of social development, including women, studies were initiated on, *inter alia*, the need to enhance international co-operation in the field of protection and assistance to the family;²⁸⁴ the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities;²⁸⁵ and the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.²⁸⁶

67. Several studies on human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as humanitarian questions were also initiated, including measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist, and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on

²⁷³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/195.

²⁷⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/177.

²⁷⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/187.

²⁷⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 43/15.

²⁷⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/192.

²⁷⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/22.

²⁷⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/99.

²⁸⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/146.

²⁸¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/140.

²⁸² See e.g., G A resolution 40/141.

²⁸³ See e.g., G A resolution 42/54.

²⁸⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/135.

²⁸⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/93.

²⁸⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 41/111.

racial intolerance, hatred, and terror;²⁸⁷ the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance;²⁸⁸ the respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States;²⁸⁹ the new international humanitarian order;²⁹⁰ and the promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field.²⁹¹

8. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF STUDIES

68. As in the past, the Assembly requested that the authors, when preparing the studies initiated, take into account or give special attention to certain issues. For instance, the Assembly requested on several occasions that authors take into account views,²⁹² debates and discussions,²⁹³ provisions of resolutions,²⁹⁴ recommendations,²⁹⁵ existing information,²⁹⁶ previous studies,²⁹⁷ work already undertaken,²⁹⁸ and activities of relevant organizations of the United Nations system.²⁹⁹ Thus, by its resolution 41/180, the Assembly requested that the Secretary-General, when preparing an analytical comprehensive report on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, "... take duly into account the interrelationship between the issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development." In some instances, the Assembly also requested that studies be based on specified material, including available information,³⁰⁰ comments and proposals,³⁰¹ consultations,³⁰² and deliberations.³⁰³
69. Upon completion of the studies initiated, the Assembly requested that they be submitted to various organs, bodies, and other entities, including the Assembly itself³⁰⁴ and its subsidiary bodies,³⁰⁵ the Assembly through the Council,³⁰⁶ the Council³⁰⁷ and its functional commissions,³⁰⁸ the Secretary-General,³⁰⁹ conferences,³¹⁰ and preparatory committees.³¹¹

9. ACTIONS TAKEN ON STUDIES INITIATED

²⁸⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 41/160.

²⁸⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 41/112.

²⁸⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/132.

²⁹⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/129.

²⁹¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/130.

²⁹² See e.g., G A resolution 41/132.

²⁹³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/194.

²⁹⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/50.

²⁹⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 42/59.

²⁹⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/173.

²⁹⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/173.

²⁹⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/191.

²⁹⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/208.

³⁰⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 42/120.

³⁰¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/134.

³⁰² See e.g., G A resolution 41/197.

³⁰³ See e.g., G A resolution 42/54.

³⁰⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/134.

³⁰⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/56.

³⁰⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 41/182.

³⁰⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/191.

³⁰⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/128.

³⁰⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/58 A.

³¹⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 41/126.

³¹¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/40.

70. During the period under review, the Assembly continued its practice of taking action on the studies submitted similar to those taken in the past, for example, to take note of,³¹² endorse,³¹³ and welcome³¹⁴ studies submitted. The Assembly also invited that studies be publicized,³¹⁵ disseminated,³¹⁶ and circulated.³¹⁷ Thus, by resolution 42/184, the Assembly “[w]elcom[ed] the annual reports on the state of the world environment, ... and request[ed] that these reports be given wide dissemination and be drawn upon fully in the preparation of reports within the United Nations system on the world economic and social situation.” Studies were also being used as a basis for further policy-making. For example, by resolution 42/51, the Assembly requested an open-ended *ad hoc* working group “... to consider adequately the report of the Secretary-General ... and propose to the Commission [for Social Development] ... appropriate measures to advance further the cause of aging.”

B. Recommendations of the General Assembly

1. TERMINOLOGY

71. As in the past, the terminology used by the Assembly in the making of recommendations did not appear to follow any pattern. However, a particular terminology may have been considered more appropriate with regard to the subject matter of the recommendation, the type of action recommended, and its addressee. The terms “urges”³¹⁸ and “calls upon”³¹⁹ were mostly used in recommendations addressed to States. In some instances, however, the term “demands”³²⁰ was employed. Thus, by resolution 40/64 B, the Assembly “[d]emand[ed] that the Pretoria regime release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng.” The term “requests”³²¹ was primarily used when addressing the Secretary-General as well as organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system.

2. ADDRESSEES

72. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to address its recommendations to States, the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, organizations, organs, and bodies of the United Nations as well as entities not part of the United Nations system. As in the past, the Assembly continued to adopt resolutions and decisions without a particular addressee. Such recommendations are also included under this section.
73. When addressing States, the Assembly continued its practice to address Member States in general,³²² categories or groups of Member States,³²³ and particular Member States.³²⁴ Thus, by resolution 42/7, the Assembly addressed “... Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the seabed ...”. In a similar fashion, the

³¹² See e.g., G A resolution 40/170.

³¹³ See e.g., G A resolution 41/190.

³¹⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/184.

³¹⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/94.

³¹⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 41/95.

³¹⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/132.

³¹⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 41/66.

³¹⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/115.

³²⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/134.

³²¹ See e.g., G A resolutions 43/104 and 43/9.

³²² See e.g., G A resolution 41/106.

³²³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/19.

³²⁴ See e.g., G A resolutions 41/53 and 43/178.

- Assembly addressed States³²⁵ and Governments.³²⁶ In one instance,³²⁷ the Assembly addressed its recommendation to "... all States generating toxic and dangerous wastes ...". In another instance,³²⁸ the Assembly addressed "... the Governments of countries facing problems of drug abuse, particularly those most seriously affected ...". On several occasions, the Assembly also addressed the international community.³²⁹
74. The Assembly continued to address its recommendations to States in conjunction with, *inter alia*, organizations, organs, bodies, and programmes of the United Nations system; the specialized agencies; intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; multilateral organization; regional and sub-regional institutions; regional economic integration organizations; financial institutions; religious, educational, student, public, scientific, cultural, and research organizations; anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements; individuals; private foundations; media; trade unions; representatives of indigenous groups; and local authorities.³³⁰ For example, by resolution 40/10, the Assembly addressed "... Member States, as well as organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, educational, scientific, cultural and research institutions and the communication media ...".
75. As in the past, the Assembly also addressed its recommendations to States in co-operation and consultation with, *inter alia*, other States,³³¹ Governments,³³² the Secretary-General,³³³ the specialized agencies,³³⁴ liberation movements,³³⁵ and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.³³⁶ Thus, by resolution 42/169, the Assembly called upon "... all Governments to participate during the decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters and, as appropriate, to establish national committees, in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities ...".
76. Many of the recommendations adopted by the Assembly during the period under review, were addressed to the Secretary-General. The Assembly continued its practice of addressing its recommendations to the Secretary-General alone or in conjunction, consultation, and co-operation with, *inter alia*, Governments;³³⁷ Member States;³³⁸ the specialized agencies;³³⁹ relevant organizations of the United Nations system;³⁴⁰ non-governmental,³⁴¹ governmental, and regional organizations,³⁴² and liberation

³²⁵ See e.g., G A resolutions 41/126 and 43/190.

³²⁶ See e.g., G A resolutions 40/13, 41/190, and 41/127.

³²⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/212.

³²⁸ G A resolution 43/122 I.

³²⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/198.

³³⁰ See e.g., G A resolutions 40/10, 40/64 B, 40/175, 42/174, 42/189 C, 43/90, 42/182, 41/190, and G A decision 43/427.

³³¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/64 A.

³³² See e.g., G A resolution 40/57.

³³³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/58.

³³⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/7.

³³⁵ See e.g., G A resolutions 40/64 A and 43/178.

³³⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/54.

³³⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/1.

³³⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/33.

³³⁹ See e.g., G A resolutions 42/8 and 43/101.

³⁴⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 42/169.

³⁴¹ *Ibid.*

³⁴² See e.g., G A resolution 43/179.

- movements³⁴³ in a similar manner as described above.³⁴⁴ For example, by resolution 43/179, the Assembly requested that "... the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and existing African regional and subregional economic groups, as well as relevant United Nations agencies, [to] undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, ...". In another instance,³⁴⁵ the Assembly invited "... the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, such as the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, as well as regional development banks ..." to "... continue to support, through, *inter alia*, technical co-operation projects, the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations."
77. The Assembly also entrusted the Secretary-General to perform tasks through offices of the United Nations Secretariat. For example, by resolution 40/64 E, the Assembly requested "... the Secretary-General to render, through the Department of Public Information and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, all possible assistance to the Special Committee [against *Apartheid*] in disseminating information relating to the collaboration between Israel and South Africa."
78. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to address the specialized agencies specifically³⁴⁶ and the specialized agencies in conjunction with other bodies, entities, and organizations of the United Nations system; governmental and non-governmental organizations; funding organizations; bilateral and multilateral agencies; voluntary organizations; and development and financial institutions.³⁴⁷ For example, by resolution 43/99, the Assembly addressed "... the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, and other organizations of the United Nations system to give the necessary attention and priority to national, regional and international measures aimed at fighting crime and improving the quality of the administration of justice."
79. In a similar fashion, the Assembly continued to address various entities part of the United Nations system, including the principal organs of the United Nations;³⁴⁸ organizations, organs, and bodies of the United Nations system;³⁴⁹ intergovernmental bodies³⁵⁰ and committees³⁵¹ of the Assembly; expert bodies of the Council;³⁵² the Council's regional³⁵³ and functional³⁵⁴ commissions; sub-committees;³⁵⁵ preparatory committees;³⁵⁶ entities of

³⁴³ See e.g., G A resolution 42/166.

³⁴⁴ See *supra* paras. 73, 74, and 75.

³⁴⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/182.

³⁴⁶ See e.g., G A resolutions 41/185 and 42/47.

³⁴⁷ See e.g., G A resolutions 40/34, 43/15, 43/190, and 42/51.

³⁴⁸ See e.g., G A resolutions 40/64 A and 42/163.

³⁴⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/170.

³⁵⁰ See e.g., G A resolutions 40/57 and 40/64 E.

³⁵¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/162.

³⁵² See e.g., G A resolutions 41/170 and 42/102.

³⁵³ See e.g., G A resolutions 40/64 A and 41/132.

³⁵⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/113.

the Secretariat,³⁵⁷ programmes and funds,³⁵⁸ and research institutions.³⁵⁹ Thus, by resolution 40/170, the Assembly requested “... the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people.” In another instance,³⁶⁰ the Assembly invited “... the competent bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the International Criminal Police Organization and the Customs Co-operation Council, to provide technical expertise and to participate actively in the interregional meeting [of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies].”

80. In conformity with its previous practice, the Assembly also addressed entities not part of the United Nations system, including non-governmental, intergovernmental, and governmental organizations;³⁶¹ information media, intellectuals, and public leaders;³⁶² industry and other productive sectors;³⁶³ national co-ordinating bodies;³⁶⁴ and financing institutions³⁶⁵ alone or in conjunction with others. For example, by resolution 43/94, the Assembly invited “... national co-ordinating bodies and bodies implementing policies and programmes in the field of youth to give appropriate priority in the activities to be undertaken after the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace to the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work.” In another instance,³⁶⁶ the Assembly endorsed and encouraged “... the continued co-operation of local, regional and global organizations and donors in the campaign to control the current threat to agriculture caused by locusts and grasshoppers, ...”

3. SUBJECTS DEALT WITH IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Recommendations adopted without reference to a Main Committee

81. The Assembly continued to make recommendations with regard to subjects without reference to a Main Committee addressed in previous review periods. Such subjects included the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy;³⁶⁷ the International Year of Peace (1986);³⁶⁸ the critical economic situation in Africa: the United Nations Programme of Action for African Recovery and Development (1986-1990);³⁶⁹ the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;³⁷⁰ various issues relating to the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa;³⁷¹ the dissemination of information on decolonization;³⁷²

³⁵⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 42/68.

³⁵⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/45.

³⁵⁷ See e.g., G A resolutions 41/68 E and 43/204.

³⁵⁸ See e.g., G A resolutions 41/168, 40/29, and 40/135.

³⁵⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/189 C.

³⁶⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/121.

³⁶¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/131.

³⁶² See e.g., G A resolution 40/64 D.

³⁶³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/53.

³⁶⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 41/98.

³⁶⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 42/179.

³⁶⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 41/185.

³⁶⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/95.

³⁶⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/3.

³⁶⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/163. See also G A resolution S-13/2, annex.

³⁷⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/90.

³⁷¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/64.

³⁷² See e.g., G A resolution 40/58.

and the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.³⁷³

82. During the period under review, the Assembly also made recommendations with regard to subjects given a new and more defined focus, including the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS),³⁷⁴ the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (1990-2000),³⁷⁵ the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,³⁷⁶ the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people,³⁷⁷ and the right of peoples to peace.³⁷⁸

b. Recommendations adopted on reports of the First Committee: disarmament and related international security measures

83. The Assembly made several recommendations on questions relating to the social and economic aspect of disarmament and related international security measures under continuous discussion in the First Committee, such as the prevention of an arms race in outer space,³⁷⁹ the question of Antarctica,³⁸⁰ the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development (1986),³⁸¹ and the implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.³⁸² In addition, the Assembly also reviewed the implementation of the outcome of some of its special sessions, for example, the recommendations and decisions adopted by the Assembly at its tenth special session, *inter alia*, the climate effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter,³⁸³ and the review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the Assembly,³⁸⁴ including the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training, and advisory services programme.³⁸⁵
84. During the period under review, the Assembly also addressed a few subjects given a new or more defined focus relating to the issue of general and complete disarmament, including the dumping of radioactive wastes³⁸⁶ and the prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes.³⁸⁷

c. Recommendations adopted on reports of the Special Political Committee

85. Based on reports of the Special Political Committee, the Assembly adopted a number of recommendations on subjects, including international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space,³⁸⁸ the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space,³⁸⁹ and Israel's decision to build a canal linking the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead

³⁷³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/57.

³⁷⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/8.

³⁷⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/47.

³⁷⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/64 G.

³⁷⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/21.

³⁷⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/11.

³⁷⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/87.

³⁸⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 41/88.

³⁸¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/155.

³⁸² See e.g., G A resolution 43/87.

³⁸³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/152 G. See also A/S-10/4.

³⁸⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/76. See also A/S-12/32.

³⁸⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/76 F.

³⁸⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 43/75 T.

³⁸⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/75 Q.

³⁸⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/162.

³⁸⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/65.

Sea.³⁹⁰ The Assembly also continued to adopt recommendations further to the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, such as offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees³⁹¹ and the University of Jerusalem “Al-Quds” for Palestine refugees.³⁹²

86. During the period under review, the Assembly also addressed some subjects given a new or more defined focus, such as science and peace³⁹³ and the question of the review of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.³⁹⁴

d. Recommendations adopted on reports of the Second Committee: economic and financial questions

87. As in the past, the Assembly adopted several recommendations on economic and financial questions under continuous discussion in the Second Committee. Some of these recommendations dealt with the issue of the Palestinian people, for example, assistance to the Palestinian people³⁹⁵ and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories.³⁹⁶

88. The Assembly also continued to adopt recommendations relating to the least developed countries, such as the Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries³⁹⁷ and the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (1990).³⁹⁸ The Assembly further adopted several recommendations on nature and the environment, including remnants of war,³⁹⁹ countries stricken by desertification and drought,⁴⁰⁰ the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,⁴⁰¹ and international co-operation in the field of the environment.⁴⁰²

89. With regard issues of a predominantly economic nature, the Assembly continued to adopt recommendations on, *inter alia*, special programmes of economic assistance,⁴⁰³ special economic assistance to various countries,⁴⁰⁴ assistance to countries having suffered from natural disasters,⁴⁰⁵ and assistance for the reconstruction, recovery, rehabilitation, and development of countries having suffered from natural disasters, *inter alia*, drought and desertification.⁴⁰⁶

90. Recommendations adopted by the Assembly on reports of the Second Committee also dealt with several subjects given a new or more defined focus. Such subjects relating predominantly to economic development included: the indigenous entrepreneurs in

³⁹⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/167.

³⁹¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/165 D.

³⁹² See e.g., G A resolution 41/69 K.

³⁹³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/61.

³⁹⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 41/66.

³⁹⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/178.

³⁹⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/201.

³⁹⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/205.

³⁹⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/186.

³⁹⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/197.

⁴⁰⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/175.

⁴⁰¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/198.

⁴⁰² See e.g., G A resolution 40/200.

⁴⁰³ See e.g., G A resolution 41/192.

⁴⁰⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/204.

⁴⁰⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/193.

⁴⁰⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/219.

economic development;⁴⁰⁷ patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development;⁴⁰⁸ international economic security;⁴⁰⁹ the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of international economic, scientific-technological, and social co-operation;⁴¹⁰ the consequences of the recent sharp fluctuations in the international financial and stock markets and the implications of those fluctuations for the development of the developing countries;⁴¹¹ the International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development;⁴¹² the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States;⁴¹³ the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America;⁴¹⁴ and trade embargo against Nicaragua.⁴¹⁵ During the period under review, the Assembly also focused on the external debt crisis of developing countries, thus adopting recommendations on, *inter alia*, furthering the international co-operation regarding external debt problems;⁴¹⁶ the external debt crisis and development: towards a durable solution of the debt problems;⁴¹⁷ and the establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development.⁴¹⁸

91. With regard to social progress and development, recommendations were adopted on, *inter alia*, the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997);⁴¹⁹ the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);⁴²⁰ the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;⁴²¹ international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries;⁴²² the strengthening of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture;⁴²³ the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);⁴²⁴ the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1991 – 2000);⁴²⁵ special assistance to front-line States;⁴²⁶ and the Raul Prebisch Foundation, established to promote the study of development issues.⁴²⁷
92. Further to the issue of nature and the environment, recommendations adopted by the Assembly included the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1990s);⁴²⁸ the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa;⁴²⁹ the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond;⁴³⁰

⁴⁰⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 41/182.

⁴⁰⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/179.

⁴⁰⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/173.

⁴¹⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/178.

⁴¹¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/195.

⁴¹² See e.g., G A resolution 40/212.

⁴¹³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/186.

⁴¹⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/210.

⁴¹⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/164.

⁴¹⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/198.

⁴¹⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/198.

⁴¹⁸ See e.g., G A decision 43/444.

⁴¹⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/187.

⁴²⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/15.

⁴²¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/191.

⁴²² See e.g., G A resolution 43/195.

⁴²³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/190.

⁴²⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/182.

⁴²⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/179.

⁴²⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 43/209.

⁴²⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/194.

⁴²⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 43/202.

⁴²⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/203.

⁴³⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 42/186.

the World Commission on Environment and Development's report on the environment and global *problematique* to the year 2000 and beyond;⁴³¹ a United Nations conference on environment and development;⁴³² the protection of the ozone layer;⁴³³ traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;⁴³⁴ the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;⁴³⁵ the responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular;⁴³⁶ international ecological security;⁴³⁷ and international co-operation in the monitoring, assessment, and anticipation of environmental threats.⁴³⁸

e. Recommendations adopted on reports of the Third Committee: social, humanitarian, and cultural questions

93. As in the past, the Assembly continued to consider subjects relating to social, humanitarian, and cultural questions. Recommendations relating to social progress and development, including women, under continuous review by the Third Committee included the participation of women in promoting international peace and co-operation;⁴³⁹ the evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples;⁴⁴⁰ the improvement of the role of the United Nations in the field of social development;⁴⁴¹ and efforts and measures to promote the eradication of illiteracy.⁴⁴²
94. During the period under review, the Assembly also adopted several recommendations on subjects given a new or more defined focus. On the issue of social progress and development, including women, recommendations were adopted on, *inter alia*, the following subjects: the realization of the right to adequate housing;⁴⁴³ the improvement of social life;⁴⁴⁴ the achievement of social justice;⁴⁴⁵ Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;⁴⁴⁶ the Declaration on the Right to Development;⁴⁴⁷ the establishment of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Population;⁴⁴⁸ the International Literacy Year (1990);⁴⁴⁹ policies and programmes involving young people: Participation, Development, Peace,⁴⁵⁰ including guidelines and follow-up;⁴⁵¹ the United Nations Development Fund for Women;⁴⁵² and

⁴³¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/187.

⁴³² See e.g., G A resolution 43/196.

⁴³³ See e.g., G A resolution 42/182.

⁴³⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/183.

⁴³⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/53.

⁴³⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 43/212.

⁴³⁷ See e.g., G A decision 42/442.

⁴³⁸ See e.g., G A decision 43/440.

⁴³⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/61.

⁴⁴⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/136.

⁴⁴¹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/98.

⁴⁴² See e.g., G A resolution 41/118.

⁴⁴³ See e.g., G A resolution 41/146.

⁴⁴⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/145.

⁴⁴⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 42/49.

⁴⁴⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 42/125.

⁴⁴⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 41/128.

⁴⁴⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/131.

⁴⁴⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/104.

⁴⁵⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 41/97.

⁴⁵¹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/54.

the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.⁴⁵³

95. The subject of crime prevention and criminal justice was also considered during the period under review. Thus, recommendations were adopted on, *inter alia*, domestic violence,⁴⁵⁴ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),⁴⁵⁵ and the development of standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.⁴⁵⁶ Also, the issue of narcotic drugs was discussed on several occasions and recommendations were adopted on, for example, the use of children in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and rehabilitation of drug-addicted minors⁴⁵⁷ and the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.⁴⁵⁸
96. As in previous review periods, the Assembly continued to adopt recommendations on human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as humanitarian assistance, such as the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination,⁴⁵⁹ the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights,⁴⁶⁰ the importance of the universal realization of the rights of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights,⁴⁶¹ the new international humanitarian order,⁴⁶² the reporting obligations of States to United Nations conventions on human rights,⁴⁶³ the status of United Nations human rights conventions, for example the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,⁴⁶⁴ and human rights in the administration of justice. With regard to the issue of refugees, the Assembly again adopted recommendations on, *inter alia*, assistance to student refugees in southern Africa⁴⁶⁵ and the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa.⁴⁶⁶ In addition, the Assembly continued to adopt recommendations with regard to the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in various countries, for example, Afghanistan,⁴⁶⁷ Chile,⁴⁶⁸ Guatemala,⁴⁶⁹ and the Islamic Republic of Iran.⁴⁷⁰
97. Other recommendations on issues of human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as humanitarian questions, adopted by the Assembly on reports from the Third Committee, included torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia;⁴⁷¹ the development of public information activities in the field of human

⁴⁵² See e.g., G A resolution 42/63.

⁴⁵³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/108.

⁴⁵⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/36.

⁴⁵⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/33.

⁴⁵⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/35.

⁴⁵⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/121.

⁴⁵⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/122.

⁴⁵⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 42/94.

⁴⁶⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 43/113.

⁴⁶¹ See e.g., G A resolution 41/101.

⁴⁶² See e.g., G A resolution 43/129.

⁴⁶³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/116.

⁴⁶⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 40/142.

⁴⁶⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/138.

⁴⁶⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/117.

⁴⁶⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 40/137.

⁴⁶⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/154.

⁴⁶⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/140.

⁴⁷⁰ See e.g., G A resolution 40/141.

⁴⁷¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/134.

rights;⁴⁷² the respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States;⁴⁷³ the impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;⁴⁷⁴ the promotion of international co-operation in the humanitarian field;⁴⁷⁵ international co-operation in solving international problems of a social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms;⁴⁷⁶ enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;⁴⁷⁷ and the Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who are not Nationals of the Country in which They Live.⁴⁷⁸

98. Further to the human rights in the administration of justice, recommendations were also made on the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary⁴⁷⁹ and the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners,⁴⁸⁰ adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. With regard to refugees, the recommendations were adopted on, *inter alia*, the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees⁴⁸¹ and the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa.⁴⁸²

f. Recommendations adopted on reports of the Sixth Committee: legal questions

99. As in the past, the Assembly continued to address the issues of progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;⁴⁸³ the questions of the United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes;⁴⁸⁴ the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally;⁴⁸⁵ the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment;⁴⁸⁶ and measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of terrorism.⁴⁸⁷

4. TYPES OF ACTIONS ENVISAGED IN THE RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Actions proposed to States

100. Recommendations adopted by the Assembly continued to envisage that Governments and States, whether they were Members of the United Nations or not, undertake a wide variety of actions. The types of actions envisaged were similar to those

⁴⁷² See e.g., G A resolution 42/118.

⁴⁷³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/123.

⁴⁷⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 42/115.

⁴⁷⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 43/130.

⁴⁷⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 43/155.

⁴⁷⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 43/157.

⁴⁷⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/144.

⁴⁷⁹ See e.g., G A resolution 40/146.

⁴⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸¹ See e.g., G A resolution 43/119.

⁴⁸² See e.g., G A resolution 43/116.

⁴⁸³ See e.g., G A resolution 43/162.

⁴⁸⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 43/165.

⁴⁸⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 41/85.

⁴⁸⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 43/173.

⁴⁸⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 42/159.

referred to in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements*. In addition, the Assembly continued to recommend that several actions be taken on the policies of *apartheid*, including to discontinue and refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa which may lend legitimacy or support to its continued illegal occupation of Namibia,⁴⁸⁸ withdraw the trumped up charges of “high treason” instituted against members of the United Democratic Front and other organizations and immediately and unconditionally release all of them,⁴⁸⁹ cease collaboration with the Government of South Africa,⁴⁹⁰ release political prisoners and detainees,⁴⁹¹ and release detained children in South Africa and dismantle the so-called “rehabilitation camps” or “re-education camps”.⁴⁹² Several recommendations also included actions with regard to decolonization and occupied territories, such as to cease occupation of foreign territories,⁴⁹³ withhold assistance,⁴⁹⁴ lift economic restrictions,⁴⁹⁵ and facilitate the establishment of a seaport and citrus plant in the occupied Gaza Strip and a cement plant in the occupied West Bank.⁴⁹⁶

101. On issues relating to social progress and development, including women, actions envisaged in recommendations to be taken by States included to demonstrate political will⁴⁹⁷ and commitment;⁴⁹⁸ establish national focal points;⁴⁹⁹ give increased attention to specified issues;⁵⁰⁰ make available new scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit-transport and communication problems;⁵⁰¹ support scientific and technological training and research in developing countries;⁵⁰² give publicity to the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation and its implementation;⁵⁰³ and ensure female participation in particular policies, plans, and projects⁵⁰⁴ as well as in all aspects of public and political life.⁵⁰⁵

102. On questions of a predominantly economic nature, States were requested to, *inter alia*, grant adequate terms and conditions of debt rescheduling and other debt-relief measures;⁵⁰⁶ contribute to the relief, reconstruction, recovery, rehabilitation, and development needs of individual countries;⁵⁰⁷ and provide special economic assistance.⁵⁰⁸ For example, by resolution 40/185 on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries, the Assembly reaffirmed that “... developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions,

⁴⁸⁸ G A resolution 40/56.

⁴⁸⁹ G A resolution 40/64 B.

⁴⁹⁰ G A resolutions 40/57 and 40/64 E.

⁴⁹¹ G A resolution 40/64 B.

⁴⁹² G A resolution 42/124.

⁴⁹³ G A resolution 41/100.

⁴⁹⁴ G A resolution 40/57.

⁴⁹⁵ G A resolution 40/169.

⁴⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹⁷ G A resolution 40/181.

⁴⁹⁸ G A resolution 41/190.

⁴⁹⁹ G A resolution 40/203.

⁵⁰⁰ G A resolution 40/16.

⁵⁰¹ G A resolution 42/174.

⁵⁰² G A resolution 43/191.

⁵⁰³ G A resolution 41/109.

⁵⁰⁴ G A resolution 40/181.

⁵⁰⁵ G A resolution 40/101.

⁵⁰⁶ G A resolution 42/163.

⁵⁰⁷ G A resolutions 40/1 and 40/219.

⁵⁰⁸ G A resolution 40/218.

blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations ...”.

103. During the period under review, the Assembly also envisaged, *inter alia*, that States and Governments encourage certain actions;⁵⁰⁹ impose moratorium on negotiations;⁵¹⁰ acknowledge the shared responsibility for combating the problem of illicit consumption, production, and transit of drugs;⁵¹¹ establish and strengthen early warning systems;⁵¹² ensure that no nuclear waste dumping practices occur that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;⁵¹³ promote awareness of certain issues;⁵¹⁴ and translate documents.⁵¹⁵

104. In some instances, the Assembly envisaged that States undertake actions in concert or in co-operation with others, including States,⁵¹⁶ Governments,⁵¹⁷ the specialized agencies,⁵¹⁸ international and non-governmental organizations,⁵¹⁹ the Secretary-General of the United Nations,⁵²⁰ and liberation movements.⁵²¹ Thus, by resolution 43/191, the Assembly called for “... a joint effort by all States and relevant international and intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and protect the nutritional levels of affected groups ...” In another instance,⁵²² the Assembly called upon “... all Governments ... to prepare for participation during the [International] Decade [for Natural Disaster Reduction] in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters ... in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities.”

105. As in the past, the Assembly continued its practice of envisaging limitations for the implementation of its resolutions. Such limitations included “to the extent possible”,⁵²³ “within their national priorities, cultures and traditions”,⁵²⁴ and “in accordance with their constitutional system”.⁵²⁵ Thus, by resolution 41/127, the Assembly encouraged “... Member States and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, subject to observance of the principles of national sovereignty and jurisdiction, to provide economic assistance and technical co-operation to the developing countries ...”

b. Actions proposed to the specialized agencies, organizations, organs, bodies, and other entities of the United Nations system

106. Recommendations addressed to the specialized agencies, organizations, organs, bodies, and other entities of the United Nations system envisaged the undertaking of a variety of activities. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to

⁵⁰⁹ G A resolution 40/19.

⁵¹⁰ G A resolution 41/88 B.

⁵¹¹ G A resolution 41/127.

⁵¹² G A resolution 41/185.

⁵¹³ G A resolution 43/75 Q.

⁵¹⁴ G A resolution 40/16.

⁵¹⁵ G A resolution 40/31.

⁵¹⁶ G A resolution 40/178.

⁵¹⁷ G A resolution 40/57.

⁵¹⁸ G A resolution 40/19.

⁵¹⁹ G A resolution 41/97.

⁵²⁰ G A resolution 41/42.

⁵²¹ G A resolution 43/178.

⁵²² G A resolution 43/202.

⁵²³ See e.g., G A resolution 40/13.

⁵²⁴ See e.g., G A resolution 41/96.

⁵²⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 40/109.

recommend that action be taken against *apartheid*, including termination of credit and other assistance;⁵²⁶ termination of co-operation;⁵²⁷ publication⁵²⁸ and dissemination of⁵²⁹ information; and organization of conferences, seminars, or other events.⁵³⁰ For example, by resolution 42/124, the Assembly requested “... all relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to draw attention to, monitor and expose these inhuman practices [detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa].”

107. In addition, the Assembly recommended to include items in their agenda;⁵³¹ take into account;⁵³² consider;⁵³³ give priority to;⁵³⁴ and resume consideration of⁵³⁵ certain issues; undertake specified responsibilities;⁵³⁶ monitor movements in international commodity trade;⁵³⁷ prepare draft conventions;⁵³⁸ make recommendations;⁵³⁹ implement programmes;⁵⁴⁰ resolutions, and decisions;⁵⁴¹ continue their activities;⁵⁴² co-ordinate activities;⁵⁴³ strengthen their role⁵⁴⁴ and relationship with Member States;⁵⁴⁵ and expand collaboration with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.⁵⁴⁶ For example, by resolution 42/104, the Assembly invited “... the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assume the role of lead organization for [the] International Literacy Year.” On several occasions, the entities under review in this subsection were also requested to contribute to the relief, reconstruction, recovery, rehabilitation, and development needs of individual countries⁵⁴⁷ and provide special economic assistance.⁵⁴⁸

108. As in the past, the Assembly requested that actions envisaged in the recommendations be taken in concert with other entities. Thus, in one instance,⁵⁴⁹ the Assembly called upon “... agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner [for Refugees] in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa.”

109. In some instances, the Assembly also envisaged limitations in the implementation of its recommendations. For example, by resolution 41/69 D, the

⁵²⁶ G A resolution 40/64 A.

⁵²⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵²⁸ G A resolution 40/64 E.

⁵²⁹ G A resolution 40/64 D.

⁵³⁰ G A resolution 40/64 F.

⁵³¹ G A resolution 43/182.

⁵³² G A resolution 42/100.

⁵³³ G A resolution 40/103.

⁵³⁴ G A resolution 40/108.

⁵³⁵ G A resolution 41/132.

⁵³⁶ G A resolution 40/205.

⁵³⁷ G A resolution 41/168.

⁵³⁸ G A resolution 41/126.

⁵³⁹ G A resolution 41/144.

⁵⁴⁰ G A resolution 43/149.

⁵⁴¹ G A resolution 42/180.

⁵⁴² G A resolution 42/113.

⁵⁴³ G A resolution 43/128.

⁵⁴⁴ G A resolution 43/181.

⁵⁴⁵ G A resolution 43/204.

⁵⁴⁶ G A resolution 43/98.

⁵⁴⁷ G A resolution 40/219.

⁵⁴⁸ G A resolution 40/218.

⁵⁴⁹ G A resolution 41/136.

Assembly invited "... the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students."

c. Actions proposed to organizations and entities not part of the United Nations system

110. In conformity with its previous practice, the Assembly recommended that organizations and entities not part of the United Nations system - e.g., intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and the international community - undertake various actions. In addition to those actions enumerated in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements*, the Assembly recommended such entities to, *inter alia*, intensify their activities in co-operation with the United Nations,⁵⁵⁰ give appropriate priority to activities,⁵⁵¹ and act as channels of communication.⁵⁵²

d. Actions proposed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

111. As in previous review periods, the Assembly also addressed its recommendations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the purpose of implementing its recommendations. The recommendations envisaged actions similar to those described in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements* as well as to mobilize resources,⁵⁵³ encourage contributions;⁵⁵⁴ administer funds;⁵⁵⁵ appoint the Secretary-General for the Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;⁵⁵⁶ take into account,⁵⁵⁷ pay special attention to,⁵⁵⁸ and accord high priority to⁵⁵⁹ specific issues; respond favourably to requests;⁵⁶⁰ take action through appropriate organs;⁵⁶¹ prepare draft conventions;⁵⁶² accord publicity to treaty bodies,⁵⁶³ the work of the United Nations,⁵⁶⁴ and various declarations;⁵⁶⁵ develop projects;⁵⁶⁶ strengthen⁵⁶⁷ and comply with⁵⁶⁸ programmes; strengthen offices⁵⁶⁹ and organs⁵⁷⁰ of the United Nations; restructure the United Nations Institute for Training and Research;⁵⁷¹ ensure adequate Secretariat services;⁵⁷² enhance the capacity of the United Nations to focus on current and potential problems areas in the world economy;⁵⁷³ and establish collections of basic reference works and United Nations materials.⁵⁷⁴

⁵⁵⁰ G A resolution 40/56.

⁵⁵¹ G A resolution 41/98.

⁵⁵² G A resolution 42/55.

⁵⁵³ G A resolution 40/1.

⁵⁵⁴ G A resolution 43/91.

⁵⁵⁵ G A resolution 42/58.

⁵⁵⁶ G A resolution 40/155.

⁵⁵⁷ G A resolution 40/213.

⁵⁵⁸ G A resolution 40/29.

⁵⁵⁹ G A resolution 43/91.

⁵⁶⁰ G A resolution 42/51.

⁵⁶¹ G A resolution 43/75 B.

⁵⁶² G A resolution 40/120.

⁵⁶³ G A resolution 43/113.

⁵⁶⁴ G A resolution 41/42.

⁵⁶⁵ G A resolution 41/109.

⁵⁶⁶ G A resolution 40/33.

⁵⁶⁷ G A resolution 42/51.

⁵⁶⁸ G A resolution 40/31.

⁵⁶⁹ G A resolution 42/125.

⁵⁷⁰ G A resolution 43/98.

⁵⁷¹ G A resolution 42/197.

⁵⁷² G A resolution 42/140.

⁵⁷³ G A resolution 42/165.

⁵⁷⁴ G A resolution 42/118.

112. In some instances, the Secretary-General was requested to take action in co-operation and consultation with other States,⁵⁷⁵ programmes of the United Nations,⁵⁷⁶ and the specialized agencies.⁵⁷⁷ Thus, by resolution 43/15, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General "... to continue to ensure, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic."
113. The Assembly also continued to envisage limitations for the implementation of its recommendations. Thus, on several occasions,⁵⁷⁸ the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take action "within existing resources"

⁵⁷⁵ See e.g., G A resolution 42/231.

⁵⁷⁶ See e.g., G A resolution 40/197.

⁵⁷⁷ See e.g., G A resolution 41/185.

⁵⁷⁸ See e.g., G A resolution 40/114.