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## Article 13 (1) (b) and (2)

### Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Text of Article 13 (1) (b) and (2)		
Introductory note . . . . .	1–3	79
Summary of practice . . . . .	4–77	79
A. Studies initiated by the General Assembly . . . . .	4–48	79
1. General . . . . .	4–5	79
2. Studies requested from the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies . . . . .	6–11	80
(a) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development . . . . .	7–8	80
(b) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . . .	9–10	81
(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development . . . . .	11	81
3. Studies requested from the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly . . . . .	12–17	81
(a) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a predominantly economic nature . . . . .	14	82
(b) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development . . . . .	15	82
(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . . .	16	82
(d) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development . . . . .	17	82
4. Studies requested from the Secretary-General alone or in conjunction with others . . . . .	18–27	82
(a) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a predominantly economic nature . . . . .	20–21	83
(b) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development . . . . .	22–24	83
(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the fields of culture, education and health . . . . .	25	84

(d)	Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . . .	26–27	84
(e)	Studies requested with regard to subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development . . . . .	28	84
5.	Studies requested from States . . . . .	29–36	85
(a)	Studies requested with regard to subjects of a predominantly economic nature . . . . .	30	85
(b)	Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development . . . . .	31–34	85
(c)	Studies requested with regard to subjects in the fields of culture, education and health. . . . .	35	85
(d)	Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . . .	36	85
6.	Studies requested from the specialized agencies, organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations and other entities . . . . .	37–45	86
(a)	Studies requested with regard to subjects of a predominantly economic nature . . . . .	38–39	86
(b)	Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development . . . . .	40–42	86
(c)	Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee . . . . .	43	87
(d)	Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . . .	44	87
(e)	Studies requested with regard to subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development . . . . .	45	87
7.	Studies requested from individuals . . . . .	46	87
8.	Instructions for the preparation and submission of studies . . . . .	47–49	88
B.	Recommendations of the General Assembly . . . . .	50–78	88
1.	Terminology . . . . .	50	88
2.	Addressees. . . . .	51–56	88
3.	Subjects dealt with in the recommendations. . . . .	57–65	90
(a)	Subjects of a predominantly economic nature . . . . .	57	90
(b)	Subjects in the area of social progress and development . . . . .	58–60	90
(c)	Subjects in the areas of culture, education and health. . . . .	61	91
(d)	Subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . . .	62–64	91

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(e)	Subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development . . . . .	65	92
4.	Types of actions envisaged in the recommendations . . . . .	66–78	93
(a)	Actions proposed to States. . . . .	66–69	93
(b)	Actions proposed to the specialized agencies, organs, organizations, bodies and other entities of the United Nations system . . . . .	70–72	94
(c)	Actions proposed to organizations and entities not part of the United Nations system . . . . .	73–76	94
(d)	Actions proposed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations . . . . .	77–78	95

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## Text of Article 13 (1) (b) and (2)

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

(a) ...

(b) Promoting international cooperation 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. The scope and structure of this study pertaining to the practice of the General Assembly in the application of Article 13 (1) (b) and (2) corresponds to those of the previous studies on this Article, as they appear in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1 to 8*.

2. Thus, in the present *Supplement* also, the studies under the Articles of Chapters IX and X of the Charter deal with the responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Article 13 (1) (b) which, as stated in Article 13 (2), are set forth in those two Chapters of the Charter. The scope of the present study is limited to indicating the range and types of actions taken by the General Assembly in the exercise of its functions to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of promoting economic and social cooperation and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

3. There is a close parallel between Article 13 (1) (b) and Article 55. As in the previous *Supplements*, the study on Article 55 in the present *Supplement* covers the substance of the question of international cooperation in the fields of economic and social activity and of human rights, whereas the scope of the present study on Article 13 (1) (b) is limited to what has been described above.

### Summary of practice

#### A. Studies initiated by the General Assembly

##### 1. General

4. During the period under review, the majority of resolutions initiating studies under Article 13 (1) (b) and (2) were adopted on reports of the Second Committee, dealing with economic and financial questions and of the Third Committee, dealing with social, humanitarian and cultural questions. In

addition, several of the requested studies originated from resolutions without reference to a Main Committee and from resolutions adopted on reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee.

5. As in the previous *Supplements*, 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 analysis,<sup>1</sup> comprehensive analysis,<sup>2</sup> reviews,<sup>3</sup> midterm reviews,<sup>4</sup> plans,<sup>5</sup> comprehensive documents,<sup>6</sup> materials,<sup>7</sup> proposals,<sup>8</sup> discussion guides,<sup>9</sup> overviews,<sup>10</sup> reports,<sup>11</sup> provisional reports,<sup>12</sup> interim reports,<sup>13</sup> progress reports,<sup>14</sup> periodic reports,<sup>15</sup> regular reports,<sup>16</sup> detailed reports,<sup>17</sup> updated reports,<sup>18</sup> comprehensive reports,<sup>19</sup> annual reports,<sup>20</sup> and final reports.<sup>21</sup> On several occasions, the Assembly also initiated the exchange of experience and information,<sup>22</sup> the undertaking of assessments,<sup>23</sup> examinations<sup>24</sup> or evaluations<sup>25</sup> and the drafting of indexes<sup>26</sup> or catalogues.<sup>27</sup>

## 2. Studies requested from the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

6. The Assembly continued its practice of requesting the Economic and Social Council (“the Council”) and its subsidiary bodies, alone or in conjunction with other entities, to undertake the preparation of studies relating to international cooperation 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 itself<sup>28</sup> as well as its functional

commissions,<sup>29</sup> regional commissions,<sup>30</sup> and expert bodies such as the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.<sup>31</sup>

### (a) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development

7. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to request that the Council and its subsidiary bodies prepare a number of studies with respect to subjects in the area of social progress and development. Such studies included, inter alia, the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance;<sup>32</sup> protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons;<sup>33</sup> the global situation of the family;<sup>34</sup> poverty eradication and capacity-building;<sup>35</sup> implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development;<sup>36</sup> follow-up to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against organized Transnational Crime;<sup>37</sup> the interrelationship between international migration and development;<sup>38</sup> implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;<sup>39</sup> and the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence.<sup>40</sup>

8. Furthermore, the Assembly also requested the Council to undertake studies on new subjects or subjects that were given a new or more defined focus, for example, the follow-up to the World Conference on Women.<sup>41</sup> Also, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, such studies included, inter alia, the criminalization of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions;<sup>42</sup> the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime;<sup>43</sup> and crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence

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<sup>1</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/177.

<sup>2</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/120.

<sup>3</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/110.

<sup>4</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/94.

<sup>5</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/100.

<sup>6</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/142.

<sup>7</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/119.

<sup>8</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/122.

<sup>9</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/91.

<sup>10</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/91.

<sup>11</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/1.

<sup>12</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/22.

<sup>13</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/77.

<sup>14</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/107.

<sup>15</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/64.

<sup>16</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/86.

<sup>17</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/192.

<sup>18</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/148.

<sup>19</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/113.

<sup>20</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/77.

<sup>21</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/148.

<sup>22</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/124.

<sup>23</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/89.

<sup>24</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/179.

<sup>25</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/138.

<sup>26</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/183.

<sup>27</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/101.

<sup>28</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/141.

<sup>29</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/161.

<sup>30</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/25.

<sup>31</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/157.

<sup>32</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/159.

<sup>33</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/195.

<sup>34</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/124.

<sup>35</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/192.

<sup>36</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/161.

<sup>37</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/85.

<sup>38</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/123.

<sup>39</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/218.

<sup>40</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/169.

<sup>41</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/203.

<sup>42</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/191.

<sup>43</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/120.

against women.<sup>44</sup> With regard to narcotics, the Assembly requested that the Council and its subsidiary bodies undertake studies on, for instance, international cooperation against the world drug problem.<sup>45</sup>

*(b) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

9. The Assembly continued to request the Council and its subsidiary bodies to undertake the preparation of a large number of studies with regard to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Such studies included, inter alia, the right to development;<sup>46</sup> the international covenants on human rights;<sup>47</sup> the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights;<sup>48</sup> the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances;<sup>49</sup> the question of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and public information activities in the field of human rights;<sup>50</sup> and the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity.<sup>51</sup> The Assembly also requested the Council to prepare studies on, for example, international cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters from relief to development<sup>52</sup> and the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.<sup>53</sup>

10. During the period under review, the Assembly also requested studies on new subjects or studies that were given a new or more defined focus, for instance, the responsible use of the Internet with regard to its role concerning the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.<sup>54</sup>

*(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development*

11. During the period under review, the Assembly requested the Council and its subsidiary bodies to undertake studies on subjects of a more general character for international action to promote economic and social development. For example, the Assembly requested the Council to examine and analyse the results of implementation of the Programme of Action of the Conference on Population and Development at the regional level.<sup>55</sup>

**3. Studies requested from the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly**

12. 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 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),<sup>56</sup> the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>57</sup> the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,<sup>58</sup> and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.<sup>59</sup> Some requests for studies were also directed to ad hoc committees, for example the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole of the fiftieth session of General Assembly.<sup>60</sup> Finally, studies were requested from intergovernmental groups of experts established by the Assembly.<sup>61</sup>

<sup>44</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/86.

<sup>45</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/132.

<sup>46</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/99.

<sup>47</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/157.

<sup>48</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/87.

<sup>49</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/94.

<sup>50</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/153.

<sup>51</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/105.

<sup>52</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/233.

<sup>53</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/95.

<sup>54</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/132.

<sup>55</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/124.

<sup>56</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/170.

<sup>57</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/140.

<sup>58</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/131.

<sup>59</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/49.

<sup>60</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/160.

<sup>61</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/85.

13. In some instances, the subsidiary bodies were requested to prepare the studies alone or in collaboration with other entities. For example, in resolution 53/171 of 15 December 1998, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Governments concerned, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe and relevant regional and international organizations, to continue elaborating a programme for improving the efficiency of the current transit environment in the newly independent and developing landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours.<sup>62</sup>

*(a) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a predominantly economic nature*

14. The Assembly continued to request studies from its subsidiary bodies on issues of a predominantly economic nature. For example, on the issues of international trade and development, the Assembly requested UNCTAD to identify and analyse the implications for development of issues relevant to investment<sup>63</sup> and analyse and review the development of trade between economies in transition and developing countries.<sup>64</sup> Furthermore, the Assembly invited UNCTAD to consider strengthening economic cooperation among developing countries as a strategy for promoting growth and development and for ensuring the effective integration of developing countries into the world economy, and to formulate concrete policy recommendations in this regard.<sup>65</sup>

*(b) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development*

15. During the period under review, the Assembly requested studies from its subsidiary bodies on subjects in the area of social progress and development. For example, in resolution 54/128 of 22 December 1999, the Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to explore the desirability of

developing an international instrument against corruption.<sup>66</sup>

*(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

16. With regard to subjects in the area of the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Assembly continued to request the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to undertake studies on the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.<sup>67</sup>

*(d) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development*

17. During the period under review, the Assembly requested studies with regard to subjects of a more general character for international action in promoting economic and social development. These studies included, inter alia, the review of the situation relating to the question of Palestine;<sup>68</sup> the Israeli policies and practice in the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;<sup>69</sup> the situation in Western Sahara;<sup>70</sup> and the measures and recommendations for sustained economic growth and sustainable development in Africa beyond the 1990s.<sup>71</sup>

**4. Studies requested from the Secretary-General alone or in conjunction with others**

18. During the period under review, the Assembly continue to request that the Secretary-General, alone or in conjunction with others, undertake the preparation of studies relating to international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

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<sup>62</sup> Para. 2.

<sup>63</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/167.

<sup>64</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/95.

<sup>65</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/119.

<sup>66</sup> Para. 6.

<sup>67</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/78.

<sup>68</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/49.

<sup>69</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/53.

<sup>70</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/36.

<sup>71</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/160.

19. As in the past, the Assembly entrusted the preparation of studies mostly to the Secretary-General alone. In addition, the Assembly continued its practice of requesting that the Secretary-General undertake the preparation of studies in cooperation, consultation, or collaboration with Member States,<sup>72</sup> the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies,<sup>73</sup> programmes, organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system<sup>74</sup> and specialized agencies.<sup>75</sup> For example, in resolution 53/169 of 15 December 1998, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General “to prepare, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and in consultation with relevant organizations, in particular the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the regional commissions, an analytical report ... that examines the interrelated issues in order to facilitate better understanding of globalization ...”. Furthermore, the Assembly continued its practice of requesting that the Secretary-General undertake the preparation of studies in cooperation, consultation or collaboration with, or with the assistance of, entities not part of the United Nations system, such as international organizations and institutions,<sup>76</sup> other institutes,<sup>77</sup> intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations<sup>78</sup> and financial institutions.<sup>79</sup>

*(a) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a predominantly economic nature*

20. As in the past, the Assembly continued to request studies from the Secretary-General concerning certain subjects of a predominantly economic nature, such as the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.<sup>80</sup> A similar study concerned the impact on the affected countries of

<sup>72</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/112.

<sup>73</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/114.

<sup>74</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/119.

<sup>75</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/143.

<sup>76</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/178.

<sup>77</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/91.

<sup>78</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/25.

<sup>79</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/180.

<sup>80</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/178.

unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion, including the impact on trade and development.<sup>81</sup>

21. The Assembly also requested that the Secretary-General undertake the preparation of studies on new subjects or subjects given a new or more defined focus. Such studies included, inter alia, the development of transit systems and the environment in the landlocked and transit developing countries;<sup>82</sup> South-South economic and technical cooperation;<sup>83</sup> the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;<sup>84</sup> renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership;<sup>85</sup> international trade and development;<sup>86</sup> a stable and predictable international financial system responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries;<sup>87</sup> and the global financial flows and their impact on the developing countries.<sup>88</sup>

*(b) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development*

22. The Assembly continued its practice of requesting that the Secretary-General prepare studies with regard to certain subjects in the area of social progress and development. Such studies included, inter alia, support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies;<sup>89</sup> the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;<sup>90</sup> improvement of the capacity to effectively coordinate the integration of natural disaster reduction into the sustainable development process;<sup>91</sup> the water supply and sanitation situation in developing countries;<sup>92</sup> improvement of the situation of women in rural

<sup>81</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/200.

<sup>82</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/97.

<sup>83</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/119.

<sup>84</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/169.

<sup>85</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/122.

<sup>86</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/170.

<sup>87</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/197.

<sup>88</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/180.

<sup>89</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/133.

<sup>90</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/185.

<sup>91</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/117 A.

<sup>92</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/126.



areas;<sup>93</sup> and assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa.<sup>94</sup>

23. During the period under review, the Assembly also requested that the Secretary-General prepare studies with respect to new subjects or subjects given a new or more defined focus. Such studies within the subject area of Article 13 (1) (b) included, inter alia, the formulation of a new midterm plan for the advancement of women;<sup>95</sup> the problem of violence against women migrant workers;<sup>96</sup> the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities and those of migrant workers in the fields of education, training and employment;<sup>97</sup> public administration and development;<sup>98</sup> and the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes.<sup>99</sup>

24. In the area of nature, environment and sustainable development, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare studies on, inter alia, the biological diversity which might have an impact on farmers and local communities;<sup>100</sup> progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21;<sup>101</sup> the conservation and sustainable development of Central African forest ecosystems;<sup>102</sup> the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;<sup>103</sup> international institutional arrangements related to environment and development;<sup>104</sup> and the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.<sup>105</sup>

*(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the fields of culture, education and health*

25. During the period under review, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare studies on cultural, education and health issues, such as a

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<sup>93</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/135.

<sup>94</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/146.

<sup>95</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/69.

<sup>96</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/138.

<sup>97</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/132.

<sup>98</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/201.

<sup>99</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/127.

<sup>100</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/190.

<sup>101</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/113.

<sup>102</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/214.

<sup>103</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/215.

<sup>104</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/186.

<sup>105</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/198.

proposal for a United Nations literacy decade;<sup>106</sup> human rights and cultural diversity;<sup>107</sup> and education for all.<sup>108</sup>

*(d) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

26. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to request the Secretary-General to prepare a number of studies on subjects in the area of the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Such studies included, inter alia, review of the programmes and procedures within the United Nations concerning indigenous people;<sup>109</sup> the reporting obligations under international human rights instruments, including ways of reducing the duplication of reporting required under different instruments;<sup>110</sup> promotion of educational and cultural activities throughout the world in the field of human rights;<sup>111</sup> the mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians and incidents of rape in Afghanistan;<sup>112</sup> torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;<sup>113</sup> and human rights and mass exoduses.<sup>114</sup> The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to prepare studies with regard to strengthening the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance to individual countries or regions in emergency situations.<sup>115</sup>

27. Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare studies on new subjects or subjects given a new focus, such as globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights.<sup>116</sup>

*(e) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development*

28. With regard to studies of a general nature on the promotion of economic and social development, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare

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<sup>106</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/122.

<sup>107</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/160.

<sup>108</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/84.

<sup>109</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/157.

<sup>110</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/138.

<sup>111</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/104.

<sup>112</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/211.

<sup>113</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/156.

<sup>114</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/180.

<sup>115</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/104.

<sup>116</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/165.

studies on, for example, the impact of structural adjustment programmes on economic and social development in the context of the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development;<sup>117</sup> international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;<sup>118</sup> a policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;<sup>119</sup> and implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements.<sup>120</sup>

### 5. Studies requested from States

29. As in the past, the Assembly addressed its resolutions to Governments and States, with a view to initiating studies for the purpose of promoting international cooperation 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 invited specific States or Governments, or categories thereof, to study a number of issues.

*(a) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a predominantly economic nature*

30. In resolution 53/175 of 15 December 1998, entitled “Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries”, the Assembly encouraged creditors, including countries, to consider ways to ensure that future loans would be used in such a way as to avoid having a negative impact on debt sustainability.<sup>121</sup>

*(b) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development*

31. The Assembly continued its practice of inviting States to prepare studies on issues in the area of social progress and development. For example, in resolution 52/82, the Assembly encouraged Governments to examine key social and economic policy issues related to the equalization of opportunities for persons with disability.<sup>122</sup>

32. The Assembly further requested that States undertake the preparation of studies on new subjects or subjects given a new or more defined focus. With regard to social development, such studies included, inter alia, the possibility of mercenary involvement in criminal acts of a terrorist nature;<sup>123</sup> the implications of individual and population ageing;<sup>124</sup> and a comprehensive approach to addressing refugee issues.<sup>125</sup>

33. With regard to social development specifically on women’s issues, studies were requested on, inter alia, the implementation of the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women;<sup>126</sup> violence against women migrant workers;<sup>127</sup> and the continuing education and training of married women, pregnant women and young mothers.<sup>128</sup>

34. With regard to questions on crime prevention, criminal justice and narcotics, studies were prepared by States. Such studies included, inter alia, action against corruption;<sup>129</sup> improvement of the coordination of United Nations activities related to the world drug problem;<sup>130</sup> and funding policies for development assistance in strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity.<sup>131</sup>

*(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the fields of culture, education and health*

35. During the period under review, the Assembly invited States to undertake the preparation of studies or submit comments on subjects in the fields of culture, education and health, concerning for instance the traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls<sup>132</sup> and cultural development.<sup>133</sup>

*(d) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

<sup>123</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/135.

<sup>124</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/109.

<sup>125</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/146.

<sup>126</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/142.

<sup>127</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/138.

<sup>128</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/127.

<sup>129</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/128.

<sup>130</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/115.

<sup>131</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/131.

<sup>132</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/133.

<sup>133</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/197.

<sup>117</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/161.

<sup>118</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/200.

<sup>119</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/120.

<sup>120</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/177.

<sup>121</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/175.

<sup>122</sup> Para. 4.

36. The Assembly continued its practice of inviting States to study subjects with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms. These subjects included, inter alia, the protection of migrants;<sup>134</sup> the implementation of the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;<sup>135</sup> the effective implementation of the principles with regard to the election of members of the human rights treaty bodies;<sup>136</sup> and the exploitation of child labour and the strategies for combating these practices.<sup>137</sup>

**6. Studies requested from the specialized agencies, organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations and other entities**

37. The Assembly continued to initiate studies to be prepared by various entities that are part of the United Nations system, such as the specialized agencies; organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system; programmes and funds; and other entities connected to the United Nations system, including the regional commissions.<sup>138</sup> Similar requests were also directed to entities that are not part of the United Nations system, including, inter alia, international organizations, intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific, academic and research institutions.<sup>139</sup>

*(a) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a predominantly economic nature*

38. During the period under review, the Assembly continued its practice of requesting that various entities undertake studies on subjects of a predominantly economic nature. For example, the Assembly requested the International Monetary Fund to prepare concrete policy measures and actions to address the problems faced by indebted developing countries.<sup>140</sup> It also requested the organizations of the United Nations system to conduct analytical activities with regard to

the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy.<sup>141</sup>

39. Studies were also requested on new topics of a predominantly economic nature, or topics that were given a new or more defined focus. These studies included, inter alia, the development of issues relevant to investment;<sup>142</sup> industrial development cooperation;<sup>143</sup> the procurement of goods and services;<sup>144</sup> issues related to commodities;<sup>145</sup> measures enabling wider access by people living in poverty to credit and related services for self-employment and income-generating activities, and the development of further microfinance instruments;<sup>146</sup> the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours;<sup>147</sup> and the financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in the developing countries.<sup>148</sup>

*(b) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of social progress and development*

40. The Assembly continued to request several studies to be prepared on subjects in the area of social progress and development, such as violence against women migrant workers<sup>149</sup> and follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and the full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action with regard to the advancement of women.<sup>150</sup>

41. The Assembly also requested the preparation of studies on new subjects or subjects that were given a new or more defined focus. With regard to social progress and development, including for women, such studies included, inter alia, the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning disabled persons;<sup>151</sup> comprehensive regional approaches to the problems of refugees and displaced persons;<sup>152</sup> science and technology for development;<sup>153</sup> improvement of

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<sup>134</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/166.

<sup>135</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/170.

<sup>136</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/138.

<sup>137</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/128.

<sup>138</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/141.

<sup>139</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/179.

<sup>140</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/92.

<sup>141</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/179.

<sup>142</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/167.

<sup>143</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/170.

<sup>144</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/192.

<sup>145</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/174.

<sup>146</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/197.

<sup>147</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/171.

<sup>148</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/172.

<sup>149</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/65.

<sup>150</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/69.

<sup>151</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/121.

<sup>152</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/151.

<sup>153</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/101.

the situation of rural women and the gender aspects of rural-urban migration and its impact;<sup>154</sup> women in development;<sup>155</sup> the principles and practical strategies for a society for all ages pertaining to the International Year of Old Persons;<sup>156</sup> the negative impacts of large refugee concentrations on host communities;<sup>157</sup> and the follow-up to the United Nations Year of Tolerance.<sup>158</sup> In the area of crime prevention and narcotics, studies were requested on international cooperation in criminal matters;<sup>159</sup> international cooperation against the world drug problem;<sup>160</sup> and action against corruption.<sup>161</sup>

42. With regard to the environment and sustainable development, studies concerned, inter alia, enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to the environment and sustainable development;<sup>162</sup> implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;<sup>163</sup> international institutional arrangements related to the environment and development;<sup>164</sup> implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;<sup>165</sup> and the Universal Congress on the Panama Canal, which would promote international cooperation on ensuring sustainable development of the Atlantic Ocean.<sup>166</sup>

*(c) Studies requested related to subjects discussed in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee*

43. During this period, the Assembly requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to study appropriate ways to restore the Afghan system of education and the Afghan cultural heritage.<sup>167</sup>

<sup>154</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/165.

<sup>155</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/195.

<sup>156</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/109.

<sup>157</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/149.

<sup>158</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/151.

<sup>159</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/88.

<sup>160</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/115.

<sup>161</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/128.

<sup>162</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/217.

<sup>163</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/189.

<sup>164</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/186.

<sup>165</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/202.

<sup>166</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/12.

<sup>167</sup> See e.g. GA resolutions 50/189 and 51/108.

*(d) Studies requested with regard to subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

44. The Assembly continued to request that several studies be prepared on the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These questions included, inter alia, the protection of children in armed conflict<sup>168</sup> and the elaboration of a convention on the right to development.<sup>169</sup>

*(e) Studies requested with regard to subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development*

45. During the period under review, the Assembly requested studies to be undertaken by entities with regard to subjects of a general character. For example, in its resolution 51/141 of 13 December 1996, the Assembly requested the specialized agencies, and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, as well as regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories and, in that regard, to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>170</sup>

## 7. Studies requested from individuals

46. During the period under review, the Assembly also requested studies from individuals, including the Special Representatives, Special Rapporteurs, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. These studies were requested with regard to subjects in the area of social development and the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Such studies included, inter alia, measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;<sup>171</sup> the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance;<sup>172</sup> the evaluation of the follow-up and implementation of recommendations made in the context of the situation of human rights in Cambodia;<sup>173</sup> the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial means to strengthen

<sup>168</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/77.

<sup>169</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/155.

<sup>170</sup> Para. 6.

<sup>171</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/153.

<sup>172</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/140.

the capacity to provide assistance to national projects aiming at the realization of human rights and maintenance of the rule of law;<sup>174</sup> problems resulting from mass exoduses of populations or impeding their voluntary return home;<sup>175</sup> torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;<sup>176</sup> the analysis of the causes of internally displaced persons;<sup>177</sup> and the rights of the child.<sup>178</sup>

### 8. Instructions for the preparation and submission of studies

47. As in the past, the Assembly requested that the authors, when preparing the studies it had initiated, take into account or give special attention to certain issues, for instance, views,<sup>179</sup> resolutions,<sup>180</sup> the work undertaken by other organizations,<sup>181</sup> lessons learned,<sup>182</sup> the interests of certain countries,<sup>183</sup> the results of meetings,<sup>184</sup> or the reports of groups of experts.<sup>185</sup>

48. Certain limitations were also given when studies were requested. For example, the Assembly requested studies to be taken within the mandates of various bodies,<sup>186</sup> subject to the availability of funds from the regular budget or extrabudgetary resources,<sup>187</sup> in accordance with approved programme priorities,<sup>188</sup> or within the scope of the relevant resolution.<sup>189</sup>

49. Upon completion of the studies initiated, the Assembly requested that they be submitted to various organs, bodies and other entities, including the Assembly itself and its subsidiary bodies,<sup>190</sup> the Assembly through the Economic and Social

Council,<sup>191</sup> or to the Economic and Social Council<sup>192</sup> or its subsidiary bodies.<sup>193</sup>

## B. Recommendations made by the General Assembly

### 1. Terminology

50. As in the *Repertory* and previous *Supplements*, there was no consistent pattern in the terminology of the resolutions. Such words as “recommends”,<sup>194</sup> “requests”,<sup>195</sup> “invites”,<sup>196</sup> “appeals”,<sup>197</sup> “urges”,<sup>198</sup> “calls upon”<sup>199</sup> and “encourages”<sup>200</sup> were most frequently used.

### 2. Addressees

51. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to address its recommendations to States, the Secretary-General, the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, the specialized agencies, organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations, as well as entities that are not part of the United Nations system. As in the past, the Assembly continued to adopt resolutions and decisions without a particular addressee.<sup>201</sup>

52. When addressing States, the Assembly continued its practice of addressing Member States in general,<sup>202</sup> categories or groups of Member States<sup>203</sup> and particular Member States.<sup>204</sup> Furthermore, the Assembly continued to address its recommendations to States in conjunction with, inter alia, the Secretary-General;<sup>205</sup> organizations, organs, bodies and programmes of the United Nations system;<sup>206</sup> the specialized agencies;<sup>207</sup>

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<sup>173</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/178.

<sup>174</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/179.

<sup>175</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/182.

<sup>176</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/156.

<sup>177</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/167.

<sup>178</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/77.

<sup>179</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/157.

<sup>180</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/194.

<sup>181</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/170.

<sup>182</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/185.

<sup>183</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/167.

<sup>184</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/110.

<sup>185</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/110.

<sup>186</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/197.

<sup>187</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/126.

<sup>188</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/171.

<sup>189</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/56.

<sup>190</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/179.

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<sup>191</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/122.

<sup>192</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/189.

<sup>193</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/192.

<sup>194</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/81.

<sup>195</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/187.

<sup>196</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/182.

<sup>197</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/61.

<sup>198</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/115.

<sup>199</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/196.

<sup>200</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/179.

<sup>201</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/178.

<sup>202</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/173.

<sup>203</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/126.

<sup>204</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/188.

<sup>205</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/125.

<sup>206</sup> See e.g. GA resolutions 50/154, 51/178 and 54/121.

<sup>207</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/144.

intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;<sup>208</sup> regional organizations;<sup>209</sup> regional and subregional institutions; regional economic integration organizations;<sup>210</sup> economic, financial and development institutions;<sup>211</sup> religious, educational, student, public, scientific, cultural and research organizations;<sup>212</sup> individuals;<sup>213</sup> members of the private sector;<sup>214</sup> civil societies;<sup>215</sup> media;<sup>216</sup> and all others concerned.<sup>217</sup> The Assembly also addressed its recommendations to the administering powers of individual territories.<sup>218</sup>

53. The Assembly continued its practice of addressing its recommendations to the Secretary-General alone or in conjunction, consultation, cooperation and collaboration with, inter alia, States,<sup>219</sup> specialized agencies<sup>220</sup> and non-governmental, governmental and regional organizations.<sup>221</sup> The Assembly also entrusted the Secretary-General to perform tasks through the offices of the Secretariat.<sup>222</sup>

54. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to address recommendations to the specialized agencies, including those addressed to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,<sup>223</sup> the World Health Organization,<sup>224</sup> the International Labour Organization,<sup>225</sup> the International Organization for Migration,<sup>226</sup> the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,<sup>227</sup> the World Bank,<sup>228</sup> the International Monetary Fund<sup>229</sup> and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization.<sup>230</sup> The recommendations are addressed to the specialized agencies specifically and in conjunction with States; other bodies, entities and organizations of the United Nations system; governmental and non-governmental organizations; and development and financial institutions.<sup>231</sup>

55. In a similar fashion, the Assembly continued to address various entities that are part of the United Nations system, including the principal organs of the United Nations;<sup>232</sup> organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system;<sup>233</sup> intergovernmental bodies and committees of the Assembly;<sup>234</sup> expert bodies of the Assembly;<sup>235</sup> functional bodies of the Economic and Social Council;<sup>236</sup> treaty bodies;<sup>237</sup> regional commissions;<sup>238</sup> subcommissions;<sup>239</sup> entities of the Secretariat;<sup>240</sup> programmes and funds;<sup>241</sup> and research institutions and scientific bodies.<sup>242</sup> In particular, the addressees included the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>243</sup> United Nations Volunteers,<sup>244</sup> the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>245</sup> the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,<sup>246</sup> the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,<sup>247</sup> the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,<sup>248</sup> the United Nations Development Fund for Women<sup>249</sup> and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.<sup>250</sup>

56. In conformity with its previous practice, the Assembly also addressed entities not part of the United

<sup>208</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/20.

<sup>209</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/181.

<sup>210</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/180.

<sup>211</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/122.

<sup>212</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/124.

<sup>213</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/133.

<sup>214</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/136.

<sup>215</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/160.

<sup>216</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/148.

<sup>217</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/192.

<sup>218</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/67 B.

<sup>219</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/59.

<sup>220</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/203.

<sup>221</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/20.

<sup>222</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/173.

<sup>223</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/169.

<sup>224</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/115.

<sup>225</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/128.

<sup>226</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/123.

<sup>227</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/203.

<sup>228</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/63.

<sup>229</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/165.

<sup>230</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/95.

<sup>231</sup> See e.g. GA resolutions 52/19 and 50/148.

<sup>232</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/79.

<sup>233</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/34.

<sup>234</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/49.

<sup>235</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/74.

<sup>236</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/142.

<sup>237</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/157.

<sup>238</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/25.

<sup>239</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/162.

<sup>240</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/145.

<sup>241</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/209.

<sup>242</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/140.

<sup>243</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/169.

<sup>244</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/109.

<sup>245</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/64.

<sup>246</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/66.

<sup>247</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/115.

<sup>248</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/127.

<sup>249</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/136.

<sup>250</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/140.

Nations system, including non-governmental,<sup>251</sup> intergovernmental and governmental organizations;<sup>252</sup> regional commissions<sup>253</sup> and organizations;<sup>254</sup> civil societies;<sup>255</sup> financial institutions;<sup>256</sup> multilateral and national co-coordinating bodies;<sup>257</sup> private entities;<sup>258</sup> religious bodies and groups;<sup>259</sup> political parties, movements and factions;<sup>260</sup> media,<sup>261</sup> trade unions<sup>262</sup> and individuals,<sup>263</sup> alone or in conjunction with others.

### 3. Subjects dealt with in the recommendations

#### (a) *Subjects of a predominantly economic nature*

57. The Assembly continued to make recommendations with regard to subjects of a predominantly economic nature. Such recommendations concerned, inter alia, economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries;<sup>264</sup> economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation;<sup>265</sup> industrial development cooperation;<sup>266</sup> the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;<sup>267</sup> the transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours;<sup>268</sup> high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development;<sup>269</sup> commodities;<sup>270</sup> the International Year of Microcredit, 2005;<sup>271</sup> the economic aspects of the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty;<sup>272</sup> and a stable international financial system,

<sup>251</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/183.

<sup>252</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/184.

<sup>253</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/120.

<sup>254</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/3.

<sup>255</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/186.

<sup>256</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/177.

<sup>257</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/82.

<sup>258</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/191.

<sup>259</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/93.

<sup>260</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/116.

<sup>261</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/197.

<sup>262</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/61.

<sup>263</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/180.

<sup>264</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/181.

<sup>265</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/205.

<sup>266</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/177.

<sup>267</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/203.

<sup>268</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/168.

<sup>269</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/173.

<sup>270</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/174.

<sup>271</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/197.

<sup>272</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/198.

responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries.<sup>273</sup>

#### (b) *Subjects in the area of social progress and development*

58. During the period under review, the General Assembly continued to make recommendations on subjects in the area of social progress and development. These recommendations concerned, inter alia, support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies;<sup>274</sup> respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes;<sup>275</sup> strengthening of the rule of law;<sup>276</sup> traffic in women and girls;<sup>277</sup> violence against women migrant workers;<sup>278</sup> policies and programmes involving youth;<sup>279</sup> the relationship between disarmament and development;<sup>280</sup> implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;<sup>281</sup> full integration of persons with disabilities in society;<sup>282</sup> zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;<sup>283</sup> and measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.<sup>284</sup> The Assembly also adopted recommendations on new topics, such as women in development<sup>285</sup> and improvement of the situation of women in rural areas.<sup>286</sup>

59. On the issue of crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as narcotic drugs, the Assembly continued to make recommendations on, for example, the strengthening of the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme<sup>287</sup> and international action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and

<sup>273</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/197.

<sup>274</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/18.

<sup>275</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/119.

<sup>276</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/179.

<sup>277</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/167.

<sup>278</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/168.

<sup>279</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/120.

<sup>280</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/45 D.

<sup>281</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/121.

<sup>282</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/144.

<sup>283</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/14.

<sup>284</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/133.

<sup>285</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/210.

<sup>286</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/165.

<sup>287</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/146.

trafficking.<sup>288</sup> Furthermore, the Assembly also considered new topics and made recommendations thereon. These recommendations related, inter alia, to the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime;<sup>289</sup> the follow-up to the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime;<sup>290</sup> mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters;<sup>291</sup> measures for prevention of smuggling of aliens;<sup>292</sup> preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;<sup>293</sup> and international cooperation against the world drug problem.<sup>294</sup>

60. On the issue of nature, the environment and sustainable development, recommendations adopted by the Assembly concerned, inter alia, the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind<sup>295</sup> and the international decade for natural disaster reduction.<sup>296</sup> The Assembly also adopted recommendations on new topics such as the implementation of the outcome of the global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,<sup>297</sup> the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>298</sup> and the promotion of an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development.<sup>299</sup>

<sup>288</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/148.

<sup>289</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/120.

<sup>290</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/85.

<sup>291</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/112.

<sup>292</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/62.

<sup>293</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/110.

<sup>294</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/132.

<sup>295</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/199.

<sup>296</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/185.

<sup>297</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/189.

<sup>298</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/191.

<sup>299</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/225.

*(c) Subjects in the areas of culture, education and health*

61. With respect to subjects in the areas of culture, education and health, the Assembly continued to adopt recommendations on, inter alia, the preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries;<sup>300</sup> offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;<sup>301</sup> offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees;<sup>302</sup> and University of Jerusalem “Al-Quds” for Palestine refugees.<sup>303</sup> New topics included, inter alia, the prevention of theft and acts of vandalism directed against cultural property;<sup>304</sup> the eradication of illiteracy and the realization of education for all;<sup>305</sup> progress made and problems encountered in the struggle against illiteracy;<sup>306</sup> and building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal.<sup>307</sup>

*(d) Subjects in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms*

62. As in the previous periods, the Assembly continued to adopt recommendations on human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;<sup>308</sup> the right of Palestinian people to self-determination;<sup>309</sup> assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors;<sup>310</sup> the rights of the child;<sup>311</sup> the girl child;<sup>312</sup> the strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation;<sup>313</sup> national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;<sup>314</sup> human rights in the administration of

<sup>300</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/128.

<sup>301</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/142.

<sup>302</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/127.

<sup>303</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/130.

<sup>304</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/211.

<sup>305</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/122.

<sup>306</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/143.

<sup>307</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/21.

<sup>308</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/133.

<sup>309</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/114.

<sup>310</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/150.

<sup>311</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/128.

<sup>312</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/154.

<sup>313</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/105.

<sup>314</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/176.



justice;<sup>315</sup> the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance;<sup>316</sup> human rights and terrorism;<sup>317</sup> human rights and mass exoduses;<sup>318</sup> comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights;<sup>319</sup> rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia;<sup>320</sup> human rights and unilateral coercive measures;<sup>321</sup> a new international humanitarian order;<sup>322</sup> protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons;<sup>323</sup> the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination;<sup>324</sup> and Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.<sup>325</sup>

63. Furthermore, the Assembly also adopted recommendations on new subjects or subjects given a new or more defined focus. Such subjects included, inter alia, human rights and cultural diversity;<sup>326</sup> torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;<sup>327</sup> respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification;<sup>328</sup> and the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.<sup>329</sup>

64. In addition, the Assembly continued to adopt recommendations on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in various countries and territories, including Afghanistan,<sup>330</sup> Cambodia,<sup>331</sup> Congo,<sup>332</sup> Cuba,<sup>333</sup> Haiti,<sup>334</sup> Iran (Islamic Republic

of),<sup>335</sup> Iraq,<sup>336</sup> Kosovo,<sup>337</sup> Myanmar,<sup>338</sup> Nigeria,<sup>339</sup> the Sudan,<sup>340</sup> the territory of the former Yugoslavia<sup>341</sup> and Rwanda.<sup>342</sup>

*(e) Subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development*

65. During the period under review, the Assembly also adopted recommendations on subjects of a general character for international action in promoting economic and social development. Such subjects included, inter alia, questions relating to the assistance to Palestine refugees;<sup>343</sup> persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;<sup>344</sup> the properties of Palestine refugees and their revenues;<sup>345</sup> cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community;<sup>346</sup> implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development;<sup>347</sup> the democratic transition and economic integration and cooperation in Africa;<sup>348</sup> cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization;<sup>349</sup> the rehabilitation, settlement and integration of returnees, refugees and internally displaced persons;<sup>350</sup> business and development;<sup>351</sup> strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;<sup>352</sup> the question of New Caledonia;<sup>353</sup> the question of Tokelau;<sup>354</sup> the economic, social and environment development of the individual territories of American

<sup>315</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/181.

<sup>316</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/122.

<sup>317</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/186.

<sup>318</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/180.

<sup>319</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/148.

<sup>320</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/115.

<sup>321</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/103.

<sup>322</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/124.

<sup>323</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/167.

<sup>324</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/138.

<sup>325</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/134.

<sup>326</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/160.

<sup>327</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/86.

<sup>328</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/143.

<sup>329</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/65.

<sup>330</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/189.

<sup>331</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/145.

<sup>332</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/179.

<sup>333</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/198.

<sup>334</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/110.

<sup>335</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/107.

<sup>336</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/106.

<sup>337</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/139.

<sup>338</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/137.

<sup>339</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/161.

<sup>340</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/112.

<sup>341</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/184.

<sup>342</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/188.

<sup>343</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/124.

<sup>344</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/71.

<sup>345</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/51.

<sup>346</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/227.

<sup>347</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/183.

<sup>348</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/158.

<sup>349</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/19.

<sup>350</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/169 F.

<sup>351</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/209.

<sup>352</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/85.

<sup>353</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/65.

<sup>354</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/66.

Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands.<sup>355</sup>

#### 4. Types of actions envisaged in the recommendations

##### (a) *Actions proposed to States*

66. In addition to the studies requested during the period under review, 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 referred to in the *Repertory* and its previous *Supplements*.

67. In general, actions to be taken by States that were envisaged in the recommendations included, inter alia, providing assistance to the Governments and peoples of certain countries and territories;<sup>356</sup> taking action for effective implementation of resolutions and declarations;<sup>357</sup> implementing measures to strengthen cooperative and collaborative efforts between States;<sup>358</sup> ensuring full participation or contribution in meetings and negotiations;<sup>359</sup> reviewing, adopting and maintaining policies and strategies and ensuring objectives and principles;<sup>360</sup> giving priority to certain issues in their assistance programmes and budgets;<sup>361</sup> promoting the exchange of information and experience;<sup>362</sup> maintaining dialogue and consultation with organs, bodies and programmes of the United Nations;<sup>363</sup> providing relevant information to assist the Secretary-General in preparing reports;<sup>364</sup> adjusting goals and strategies to respond to local situations;<sup>365</sup> promoting dissemination of international instruments;<sup>366</sup> cooperating with the Special Rapporteurs on carrying

out their mandates;<sup>367</sup> and respecting obligations under international law.<sup>368</sup>

68. Specific actions envisaged in the recommendations to be taken by States included, inter alia, providing external support for developing countries;<sup>369</sup> refraining from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;<sup>370</sup> eradicating illiteracy;<sup>371</sup> ensuring and promoting human rights;<sup>372</sup> criminalizing all forms of trafficking in women and girls<sup>373</sup> and of sexual exploitation of children;<sup>374</sup> reviewing funding policies for development assistance so as to include crime prevention and criminal justice in such assistance;<sup>375</sup> enabling penal and criminal sanctions to punish perpetrators of violence against women migrant workers;<sup>376</sup> upholding the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements;<sup>377</sup> according standard minimum humanitarian treatment to trafficked persons;<sup>378</sup> refraining from adopting any unilateral measure which would create obstacles to trade relations thus impeding the full realization of human rights;<sup>379</sup> and promoting tolerance and respect for foreign cultures, peoples and countries.<sup>380</sup>

69. Furthermore, States were also requested to intensify their efforts to integrate cultural factors into their development programmes and projects so as to ensure sustainable development that respected cultural diversity;<sup>381</sup> take advantage of the International Year of Older Persons to increase awareness of the challenge of the ageing issues of societies;<sup>382</sup> formulate any reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as precisely and as narrowly as possible;<sup>383</sup> take action to fulfil the commitment for the advancement of women

<sup>355</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/67 B.

<sup>356</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/88.

<sup>357</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/42.

<sup>358</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/97.

<sup>359</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/98.

<sup>360</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/178.

<sup>361</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/107.

<sup>362</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/176.

<sup>363</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/178.

<sup>364</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/191.

<sup>365</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/186.

<sup>366</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/181.

<sup>367</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/81.

<sup>368</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/117.

<sup>369</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/103.

<sup>370</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/119.

<sup>371</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/122.

<sup>372</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/104.

<sup>373</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/116.

<sup>374</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/77.

<sup>375</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/114.

<sup>376</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/138.

<sup>377</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/146.

<sup>378</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/98.

<sup>379</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/120.

<sup>380</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/153.

<sup>381</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/184.

<sup>382</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/109.

<sup>383</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/118.

and for the strengthening of international cooperation made at the Fourth World Conference on Women;<sup>384</sup> and develop methodologies for mainstreaming a gender perspective in all aspects of policymaking, including economic policymaking.<sup>385</sup> In addition, as a category of countries, the Caribbean countries were called upon to develop an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development.<sup>386</sup>

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

70. 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.

71. During the period under review, the Assembly recommended, for example, that these entities provide assistance to Governments;<sup>387</sup> coordinate their activities, support and cooperate with regional organizations;<sup>388</sup> convene meetings or organize workshops;<sup>389</sup> take actions for the implementation of international instruments;<sup>390</sup> promote information on certain issues;<sup>391</sup> mobilize international organizations to provide assistance to countries and regions;<sup>392</sup> pay particular attention and make appropriate contributions to negotiating processes;<sup>393</sup> promote policies and implementations of documents;<sup>394</sup> participate actively in providing financial and technical support;<sup>395</sup> ensure greater awareness of and more effective action to solve problems;<sup>396</sup> disseminate information on and promote understanding of international instruments;<sup>397</sup> give consideration to the establishment of programmes;<sup>398</sup> give special attention to the violation of human

rights;<sup>399</sup> and ensure the preparation of studies.<sup>400</sup> On several occasions, those entities were also requested to contribute to the relief, reconstruction, recovery, rehabilitation and development needs of individual countries and provide special economic assistance.<sup>401</sup>

72. For example, the Assembly invited the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to strengthen the transparency and integrity of debt sustainability analysis;<sup>402</sup> recommended that the Secretariat provide post-election assistance in order to contribute to the sustainability of the electoral processes of States;<sup>403</sup> and invited the United Nations Development Programme to establish a voluntary trust fund for the promotion of South-South cooperation.<sup>404</sup>

*(c) Actions proposed to organizations and entities not part of the United Nations system*

73. In conformity with its previous practice, the Assembly recommended that organizations and entities that are not part of the United Nations system — for example, non-Member States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations or the international community — undertake various actions. These actions included, inter alia, continuing their cooperation with the United Nations;<sup>405</sup> contributing to the design and implementation of strategies or national plans of action;<sup>406</sup> broadening access for supplies from affected countries;<sup>407</sup> and ensuring the coordination of activities in support of national and regional actions in some areas.<sup>408</sup>

74. Organizations and entities that are not part of the United Nations system were recommended to support development in small island developing States;<sup>409</sup> support the efforts of developing countries to intensify and expand industrial cooperation among themselves;<sup>410</sup> implement fully and effectively all initiatives taken

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<sup>384</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/120.

<sup>385</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/210.

<sup>386</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/225.

<sup>387</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/211.

<sup>388</sup> See e.g. GA resolutions 50/14, 50/16 and 50/17.

<sup>389</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/157.

<sup>390</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/112.

<sup>391</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/62.

<sup>392</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/128.

<sup>393</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/94.

<sup>394</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/104.

<sup>395</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/107.

<sup>396</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/153.

<sup>397</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/85.

<sup>398</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/169 A.

<sup>399</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/139.

<sup>400</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/140.

<sup>401</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/165.

<sup>402</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/202.

<sup>403</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/129.

<sup>404</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/119.

<sup>405</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/17.

<sup>406</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/69.

<sup>407</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/169 H.

<sup>408</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/105.

<sup>409</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/183.

<sup>410</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/177.

regarding debt relief for developing countries;<sup>411</sup> adopt measures to eliminate coercive economic measures;<sup>412</sup> extend assistance to enable the furtherance of regional economic integration;<sup>413</sup> promote a supportive international economic environment;<sup>414</sup> respond to the needs of internally displaced persons;<sup>415</sup> promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities;<sup>416</sup> exert the maximum effort to assist and protect refugee minors and expedite the return to and reunification with their families of unaccompanied refugee minors;<sup>417</sup> reduce excessive military expenditures so as to increase resources for social and economic development;<sup>418</sup> and address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries.<sup>419</sup> On several occasions, these entities were also requested to contribute to the rehabilitation, recovery and development needs of individual countries.<sup>420</sup>

75. On numerous occasions, the Assembly addressed its recommendations to the international community, for example to enhance cooperation at regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism;<sup>421</sup> adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries;<sup>422</sup> support the efforts of all countries aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity for preventing corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the illegal transfer of funds;<sup>423</sup> or enhance trade opportunities for developing countries in order to improve the economic conditions of women.<sup>424</sup>

76. On several occasions, the General Assembly also addressed its recommendations simultaneously to organizations and entities that are part of the United Nations system and to organizations and entities that are not part of the United Nations system. Thus, for instance, in its resolution 54/203, the Assembly

appealed to the international community, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and United Nations funds and programmes to support the efforts of the African countries to intensify and to expand industrial cooperation among themselves. In resolution 53/22, the Assembly invited Governments, the United Nations system, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and other relevant international and non-governmental organizations, to plan and implement appropriate cultural, educational and social programmes to promote the concept of dialogue among civilizations.<sup>425</sup>

*(d) Actions proposed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations*

77. As in the past, the Assembly also addressed its recommendations or requests to the Secretary-General, in a manner similar to that reflected in the *Repertory* and its previous *Supplements*. The objects of such recommendations or requests were, inter alia, to facilitate an international framework for improvement in capacities;<sup>426</sup> implement fully the recommendations contained in resolutions and mandates;<sup>427</sup> convene expert groups on certain matters;<sup>428</sup> appoint Special Representatives;<sup>429</sup> make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteurs and representatives to carry out their mandates;<sup>430</sup> mobilize resources or make adequate resources available;<sup>431</sup> provide assistance to Governments and Territories;<sup>432</sup> strengthen coordination of the activities undertaken by the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;<sup>433</sup> cooperate with regional organizations and other organizations that are not part of the United Nations system;<sup>434</sup> disseminate information;<sup>435</sup> accord special attention to particular situations;<sup>436</sup> take into account the implementation of certain programmes and resolutions;<sup>437</sup> provide

<sup>411</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/198.

<sup>412</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/94.

<sup>413</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/118.

<sup>414</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/124.

<sup>415</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/152.

<sup>416</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/180.

<sup>417</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/122.

<sup>418</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/178.

<sup>419</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/92.

<sup>420</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/169 F.

<sup>421</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/133.

<sup>422</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/200.

<sup>423</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/205.

<sup>424</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 54/210.

<sup>425</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/22.

<sup>426</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/117.

<sup>427</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/59.

<sup>428</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/168.

<sup>429</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/77.

<sup>430</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/193.

<sup>431</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/169 E.

<sup>432</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/86.

<sup>433</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/160.

<sup>434</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/22.

<sup>435</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/77.

<sup>436</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/181.

<sup>437</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/94.

services to conferences and bodies of the United Nations;<sup>438</sup> intensify public information efforts to enhance public awareness in favour of conferences;<sup>439</sup> stimulate international debate;<sup>440</sup> collect information from and distribute international instruments to States;<sup>441</sup> present action-oriented recommendations to the Council;<sup>442</sup> and monitor the humanitarian situation in countries.<sup>443</sup>

78. In particular, recommendations were addressed to the Secretary-General to pay special attention to the needs and role of women;<sup>444</sup> propose themes for the

promotion of international economic cooperation for development for the second high-level dialogue of the General Assembly;<sup>445</sup> ensure that a gender perspective is integral to all operational activities;<sup>446</sup> compile all the general guidelines issued by human rights treaty bodies regarding the form and content of reports to be submitted by States parties;<sup>447</sup> and implement further measures for restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.<sup>448</sup>

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<sup>438</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/146.

<sup>439</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/182.

<sup>440</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/179.

<sup>441</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/59.

<sup>442</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/69.

<sup>443</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/169 I.

<sup>444</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 51/69.

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<sup>445</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/181.

<sup>446</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 53/120.

<sup>447</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 52/118.

<sup>448</sup> See e.g. GA resolution 50/227.