

ARTICLE 62 (4)

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ARTICLE 62 (4)

TEXT OF ARTICLE 62 (4)

It [the Economic and Social Council] may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. The material contained in the present study supplements that found in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5*, and relates primarily to the calling of conferences by the Economic and Social Council itself on matters falling within its competence. For purposes of consistency, in the general survey, section I.E concerning preparatory and other arrangements has been renumbered section I.C so as to follow directly section I.B concerning the rules prescribed by the United Nations. The material otherwise follows the organization of *Supplement No. 5*.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

A. General

2. During the period under review, the Economic and Social Council convened seven international conferences of States on matters falling within its competence. The international conferences of States convened by the Council dealt with population activities, humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people, cartography, and the standardization of geographical names.¹ The Council further considered the feasibility or desirability of convening international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

3. During the period under review, the Council also took action concerning preparatory and other arrangements with regard to seven international conferences not called by the Council. These international conferences dealt with the status of women, racism and racial discrimination, new and renewable sources of energy, ageing, assistance to refugees in Africa, and the least developed countries.²

B. Rules prescribed by the United Nations

4. During the period under review, the General Assembly took a number of decisions concerning the convening and organization of international conferences, including the adoption of rules of procedure for United Nations pledging conferences, measures regarding the establishment of subsidiary organs in relation to international conferences and the adoption of guidelines concerning the preparation, organization and servicing arrangements of international conferences and their preparatory meetings, as well as guidelines on Secretariat organization for international conferences.

5. While not amending the rules for the calling of international conferences by the Economic and Social Council adopted in 1949 and 1950,³ the General Assembly took a number of decisions concerning the calling of special conferences⁴ by a principal organ. By its resolution 35/10 C, the General Assembly invited Member States and United Nations organs, when considering the convening of special conferences, to ensure that the objectives of the proposed conference were such that they could not be achieved and could not be pursued within a reasonable time frame through the established intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.⁵ By the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to propose draft standard rules of procedure for special conferences of the United Nations for consideration by the Assembly. However, during the remainder of the review period, the Assembly, on the recommendation of its Sixth Committee,⁶ deferred the consideration of successive reports⁷ of the Secretary-General on the draft rules of procedure for United Nations conferences.⁸

6. The General Assembly also focused on the question of the establishment of machinery necessary for preparatory

³See *Repertory*, vol. III, under Article 62 (4), paras. 10-14, and annexes I and II.

⁴In the absence of any legal definition of the term "international conference", international conferences are often called "special conferences" in order to distinguish them from routine meetings of United Nations bodies and from bodies designated as "conference" (e.g., United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)) that became permanent bodies of the Organization. See A/AC.172/28, para. 2, and JIU/REP/82/2, para. 2.

⁵G A resolution 35/10 C.

⁶A/37/753, para. 4; A/38/677, para. 5; A/39/785, para. 5.

⁷See A/37/163, A/C.6/37/5, A/38/298 and Add.1 and 2, A/C.6/39/6.

⁸G A decisions 37/428, 38/427, 39/419. See A/40/611.

¹See annex I.

²See annex III.

arrangements for such conferences, placing emphasis on the maximum use of existing machinery. Thus, the Assembly decided that preparatory committees should be established for special conferences only if that function could not be appropriately performed by an existing intergovernmental organ and also decided that the secretariats for special conferences should, to the extent possible, be provided by the existing Secretariat machinery with such temporary strengthening as might be required.⁹ The General Assembly furthermore decided that preparatory work for special United Nations conferences should be carried out by existing organs.¹⁰ At its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly approved the Guidelines on Secretariat organization for United Nations special conferences,¹¹ prepared by the Joint Inspection Unit¹² pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/10 C.¹³ The Guidelines provide, inter alia, that "once an intergovernmental organ has decided to convene a special conference, the Secretary-General should establish at the Secretariat level a Conference Management Committee. The Committee should guide and coordinate all Secretariat activities during the preparatory phase of the conference and, after the conclusion of the conference, prepare a comprehensive and critical evaluation of the success and problems of the conference."¹⁴

C. Preparatory and other arrangements

7. During the period under review, the Economic and Social Council continued its practice with regard to preparatory arrangements for international conferences in a manner described in the *Repertory*.¹⁵ As in the past, the Secretary-General was requested to make the necessary arrangements.¹⁶ The Council designated subsidiary bodies to act as preparatory committee for a conference, and in addition designated other officials and offices within the United Nations system to assist in those preparations. For example, the Council decided to appoint the Population Commission, meeting in open-ended session, with the participation of any other State, as the intergovernmental preparatory committee for the International Conference on Population.¹⁷ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to serve as Secretary-General of the conference, and the Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and

Social Affairs to serve as Deputy Secretary-General of the conference.¹⁸ The Council also recommended that the personnel to be utilized in the preparations for the Conference should be drawn mainly from the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, which would be responsible for the coordination of the substantive aspects of the preparations, including the review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action.¹⁹ In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure a significant contribution to the conference by the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development and authorized him to convene a maximum of four small expert groups, or to call upon individual experts in the preparatory work of the conference, up to a maximum of 45 experts in all, excluding experts from the secretariats of the regional commissions.²⁰

8. During the period under review, the Economic and Social Council also considered the feasibility and desirability of convening international conferences on certain matters falling within its competence. In a few instances, the Council requested the Secretary-General or one of the Council's own subsidiary bodies to assess the feasibility and/or desirability of holding a particular conference. For example, at its first regular session of 1979, the Council requested the Population Commission, in consultation with appropriate United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations, to consider and advise the Council on the possibility of holding an international conference to review population developments in the first decade following the conference, with the aim of contributing to the process of quinquennial review and appraisal and to the further implementation of the Plan of Action.²¹ At its first regular session of 1981, the Council requested the Secretary-General to assess the desirability and feasibility of holding interregional cartographic conferences and to submit a report on the matter to the Council in 1984, taking into account the views expressed by delegations during the Council's consideration of the question.²² In the same vein, in one instance, the Secretary-General was requested to furnish information on preparatory and organizational arrangements for a conference prior to the Council's formal decision to convene the conference.²³

9. As regards the financing of conferences, the Council continued to look to both the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources. With regard to the latter, the Council requested the Secretary-General or the secretary-general of the conference in question to explore the possibility of finding resources from external sources for the proposed conference.²⁴ The Council also recommended that the General Assembly approve the necessary expenses for the preparation of a conference, bearing in mind the estimated total financial cost of the conference and the maximum total amount of the resources to be provided from

⁹G A resolution 35/10 C, para. 3. In this vein, by its resolution 35/5, in which the General Assembly declared, as a temporary measure, a one-year moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary organs, the Assembly specifically provided that the measure would not apply to all necessary arrangements for global negotiations relating to international economic cooperation for development. G A resolution 35/5. The moratorium on the establishment of new subsidiary organs of the General Assembly was subsequently extended until the end of 1982; see G A resolution 36/117 A, sect. I.

¹⁰G A resolution 35/10 C, para. 2.

¹¹G A resolution 37/14 B, annex.

¹²JIU/REP/82/2; A/37/112 and Add.1.

¹³See para. 11 below.

¹⁴G A resolution 37/14 B, annex.

¹⁵See *Repertory*, vol. III, under Article 62 (4), paras. 23 and 24.

¹⁶See, e.g., E S C resolutions 1980/14, 1981/6 and 1982/42.

¹⁷E S C resolution 1981/87, para. 5.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, para. 6.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, para. 7.

²⁰*Ibid.*, paras. 8 and 10.

²¹E S C resolution 1979/32. See also E S C resolution 1981/6, para. 3.

²²E S C resolution 1981/6, para. 3.

²³E S C resolution 1979/32, para. 4.

²⁴See, e.g., E S C resolutions 1981/74 and 1982/42.

the United Nations regular budget to come, to the maximum extent possible, from existing resources.²⁵

10. The Council continued to take decisions as to the duration of conferences.²⁶ Decisions of the Council also served to provide terms of reference for the preparatory and conference phases. For example, in one instance, the Council decided that the 1984 International Conference on Population should work within the framework of the existing World Population Plan of Action and be devoted to the discussion of selected issues of the highest priority, giving full recognition to the relationship between population and social and economic development with the aim of contributing to the process of review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action and to its further implementation.²⁷

11. In anticipation of a conference, the Economic and Social Council continued to request its subsidiary organs to prepare draft instruments for adoption at a future conference. At its second regular session of 1979, the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session a draft resolution for further consideration, recommending that the Assembly should decide to convene in the last quarter of 1980 a United Nations negotiating conference to conclude an agreement on the basis of the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group on a Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations and of the work of the Committee on an International Agreement on Illicit Payments.²⁸ The Council also transmitted to the General Assembly for further consideration a draft resolution by which the Council decided to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude an international agreement on illicit payments, to meet no later than 30 June 1980, and invited all States to participate in the conference.²⁹ Subsequently, the Council at its second regular session of 1980 decided to transmit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for further consideration the text of a draft decision by which the Council decided (a) to convene a United Nations conference to adopt a code of conduct on transnational corporations in the last quarter of 1981; (b) to convene a United Nations conference to adopt an international agreement on illicit payments in the last quarter of 1981; and (c) that the United Nations conference to adopt an international agreement on illicit payments should be convened only after the completion of the work of the United Nations conference on the adoption of a code of conduct on transnational corporations.³⁰

D. Invitations and participation in connection with international conferences of States

1. MEMBER STATES AND NON-MEMBER STATES

12. The Economic and Social Council continued its practice of inviting or requesting the Secretary-General to

invite States Members of the United Nations to participate in all the international conferences it called during the period under review. In addition, in the case of the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, held at the ministerial level, the Council requested the Secretary-General to invite those States which had been invited to attend the previous Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia as well as the socialist States of Eastern Europe and the States members of the Council not otherwise included.³¹

****2. DEPENDENT TERRITORIES**

****3. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

****4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

****5. ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE RECEIVED A STANDING INVITATION FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

****6. NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS**

****E. Invitations and participation in connection with non-governmental conferences**

F. International conferences initiated and/or prepared by the Economic and Social Council other than those called by the Council

1. PREPARATORY AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

13. In several instances, although the conferences were not formally called by the Economic and Social Council, the initiative and/or arrangements originated largely in the Council. The Council followed up on the decisions of the General Assembly in deciding, during the period under review, to convene five special conferences. Some decisions by the Council concerned ongoing preparatory and other arrangements with regard to certain conferences called prior to the period under review.³²

14. In its resolution 3520 (XXX), the General Assembly had decided to convene in 1980 a world conference of all States to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the objectives of the International Women's Year, as recommended by the 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year.³³ Pursuant to that resolution, the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session of 1979 decided to hold the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development

³¹E S C resolution 1980/23, para. 2.

³²Concerning international conferences that were called prior to the period under review, see *Repertory, Supplement No. 5*, under Article 62 (4), note 1 and annex I.

³³G A resolution 3520 (XXX), para. 20. See *Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1. See also *Repertory, Supplement No. 5*, under Article 62 (4), para. 23.

²⁵E S C resolution 1982/42, para. 5.

²⁶E S C decision 1984/117.

²⁷E S C resolution 1981/87.

²⁸E S C decision 1979/73, annex.

²⁹Ibid. See also E S C resolution 1978/71, para. 7.

³⁰E S C decision 1980/174, annex.

and Peace at Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July 1980, as proposed by the Government of Denmark.³⁴ The General Assembly requested the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference to prepare an effective programme of action based on the progress made in implementing the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, and on the recommendations of the regional preparatory conferences.³⁵ At its first regular session of 1980, the Council took a number of decisions regarding the draft programme of action and provisional agenda to be submitted to the conference.³⁶

15. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1985 a World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women.³⁷ The Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1982 decided that the Commission on the Status of Women should be the preparatory body for the conference and should operate on the basis of consensus, inviting the widest possible participation by Member States in its deliberations.³⁸ The Council recommended to the Assembly that the Advancement for Women Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat should serve as the secretariat of the preparatory body, as well as of the conference, and that the Assembly should make the necessary budgetary allocations for that purpose.³⁹

16. Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/148, by which the Assembly had decided to convene an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy in 1981,⁴⁰ the Economic and Social Council recommended that States should consider designating national focal points to coordinate preparation for the conference at the national level and provide a link to the conference secretariat in its preparatory activities.⁴¹ The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to proceed speedily with the appointment of the technical panels of experts to give appropriate consideration to the technical inputs within the scope of the conference that might be made by the relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.⁴² Furthermore, the Council recommended that the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session should designate an intergovernmental preparatory body for the conference which would be open to the participation of all States as full members and would report to the Assembly through the Council.⁴³

17. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 33/52, by which the Assembly had decided to organize a World Assembly on the Elderly in 1982, the Council requested the

Secretary-General to designate from outside the United Nations a full-time Secretary-General for the World Assembly.⁴⁴ At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to enable the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to undertake all the necessary preparatory and follow-up activities of the World Assembly.⁴⁵ Adopting the recommendations of the Council, the Assembly further decided, *inter alia*, to change the name of the World Assembly on the Elderly to the World Assembly on Ageing in view of the interrelatedness of the issues of ageing individuals and ageing populations.⁴⁶ Urging that the special problems faced by elderly women be given explicit and full attention at the World Assembly, the Council requested Member States to ensure that women were included in the preparations for the World Assembly and were appointed as members of their delegations to the World Assembly.⁴⁷

18. Upon the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council,⁴⁸ the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session decided to hold in 1983 a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, for the purpose of formulating specific measures to ensure the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.⁴⁹ The Assembly invited the Council to begin the preparatory work for the Conference at its first regular session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.⁵⁰ The General Assembly decided to convene the Second World Conference at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983.⁵¹

2. INVITATION AND PARTICIPATION

19. During the period under review, the Economic and Social Council continued to take decisions regarding invitations for and participation by non-governmental organizations and other groups in connection with special conferences initiated but not called for by the Council itself.

20. Concerning the participation of non-governmental organizations in the preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women to be held in 1985, the Council at its first regular session of 1983 specifically requested the Secretary-General to invite the interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council to participate actively in the preparations for and in the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievement of the United Nations Decade for Women.⁵² The Council further requested the Secretary-General to invite such non-governmental organizations to submit information to the Commission on the Status of Women acting as the

³⁴E S C decision 1979/4. See also E S C decisions 1979/5 and 1979/20.

³⁵G A resolution 34/158.

³⁶E S C resolutions 1980/1, 1980/4, 1980/5, 1980/6.

³⁷G A resolution 35/136.

³⁸E S C resolution 1982/26.

³⁹*Ibid.*, paras. 4 and 5.

⁴⁰See *Repertory, Supplement No. 5*, under Article 62 (3), para. 36.

⁴¹E S C resolution 1979/66.

⁴²*Ibid.*, para. 3. See also G A resolution 33/148, paras. 9 and 10.

⁴³E S C resolution 1979/66, para. 4.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, para. 1.

⁴⁵G A resolution 35/129. See also E S C resolution 1981/23.

⁴⁶G A resolution 35/129, paras. 2 and 3.

⁴⁷E S C resolution 1982/23.

⁴⁸E S C resolution 1980/7.

⁴⁹G A resolution 35/33, para. 18.

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, para. 19.

⁵¹G A resolution 37/41.

⁵²E S C resolution 1983/28.

preparatory body for the 1985 World Conference, including their views on the subject matter of the conference.⁵³

21. For the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Council to request the Secretary-General to invite, inter alia, representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the conference as observers. It also invited representatives that had received a standing invitation from the Assembly to participate in the sessions, and in the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices as observers, to participate in the conference in that capacity.

⁵³Ibid., para. 2.

Furthermore, it invited committees of the United Nations concerned or interested to be represented by observers at the conference.⁵⁴ Concerning the participation of non-governmental organizations, the General Assembly also endorsed the Council's recommendation to invite non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council that had contributed to the achievement of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be represented by observers at the conference.⁵⁵

⁵⁴G A resolution 37/41, para. 6, and E S C resolution, paras. 3 and 13.

⁵⁵Ibid.

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. Question of the meaning of the term "special conferences" and guidelines for their preparation and organization

22. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted a number of measures concerning special conferences of the United Nations, as recommended by the Committee on Conferences pursuant to General Assembly resolution 34/50, in which the Assembly had requested the Committee to review the organizational and servicing arrangements of past special conferences and their preparatory meetings with a view to identifying the most effective framework for the organization of such conferences in the future.⁵⁶ The General Assembly also decided that preparatory committees should be established for special conferences only if that function could not be appropriately performed by an existing intergovernmental organ and that the secretariats for special conferences should, to the extent possible, be provided by the existing Secretariat machinery with such temporary strengthening as might be required.⁵⁷

23. By the same resolution, the General Assembly approved the "Guidelines on the preparation, organization and servicing of special conferences of the United Nations and their preparatory meetings",⁵⁸ as recommended by the Committee on Conferences⁵⁹ on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General⁶⁰ prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/50.⁶¹ The term "special conference" was defined as "a conference that is not part of the regular recurrent conference programme of a biennium, but that is convened in response to a specific resolution of the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council, for whose substantive preparation specific additional budgetary provisions are made and which all States are normally invited to attend. Such a conference usually extends over a

period of a minimum of two to a maximum of four to six weeks and requires an intense level of planning and servicing."⁶²

24. In introducing the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General to the Committee on Conferences, the Under-Secretary-General for Conference Services and Special Assignments stated that the number of special conferences had reached considerable proportions, as at least 30 such conferences on a global scale had taken place since 1972 within the framework of the United Nations, entailing substantial identifiable costs, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars.⁶³ Emphasizing that the definition of the purpose of any special conference was of particular importance as confusion over objectives could negatively affect the outcome of the conference, the Under-Secretary-General distinguished two main types of special conferences: (a) conferences which served as tools to raise public consciousness or to draw the attention of decision-making bodies or centres in the world to a certain subject, and (b) conferences which were convened to resolve a specific problem, or at least to organize the framework within which a solution could be sought.⁶⁴ Each type required a different approach with respect not only to preparation, conduct and follow-up, but also to publicity and media arrangements. Moreover, the objectives of a conference had a bearing on its duration. In the opinion of the Under-Secretary-General, such questions needed to be more carefully addressed. Considerable disenchantment with the United Nations could grow among the public, Governments, delegations and the Secretariat if special conferences failed to produce the results expected of them. A final decision to hold such a conference should accordingly be taken only when the exact purpose and terms of reference of the conference had been determined and accepted.⁶⁵

⁵⁶G A resolution 34/50.

⁵⁷Ibid., para. 3.

⁵⁸Ibid., annex.

⁵⁹See G A (35), Suppl. No. 32, vols. I and II.

⁶⁰A/AC.172/28.

⁶¹G A resolution 34/50, para. 7.

⁶²G A (35), Suppl. No. 32, vol. I, para. 44; A/AC.172/28, para. 2; and JIU/REP/82/2, para. 2.

⁶³G A (35), Suppl. No. 32, vol. I, para. 45.

⁶⁴Ibid., para. 46.

⁶⁵Ibid., paras. 47 and 48.

25. It was noted in the report itself that, while in past years the General Assembly and the Committee on Conferences had paid particular attention to the impact of special conferences on the optimum utilization of available conference resources and to their influence on the efficient and economical conduct of the overall United Nations conference programme, little, if any, attempt had ever been made by intergovernmental bodies to systematically develop a framework for the most effective organization and servicing of special conferences per se, which could be applied to any conference regardless of its subject.⁶⁶ Accordingly, the report centred on organizational and servicing arrangements of past special conferences and their preparatory meetings and, based on previous experience, developed a number of possible guidelines to be used as a framework for the preparation, organization and servicing of all future special conferences of the United Nations and their preparatory meetings.⁶⁷ Such guidelines were felt to be necessary, as many special conferences of past years had been organized on the basis of ad hoc arrangements, not drawing upon experience previously gathered in a systematic manner.⁶⁸ As a consequence, organizational and servicing features had had to be developed and agreed afresh in many instances by preparatory organs. With the growth in the number of special conferences and the emphasis attached by many Governments to a proper organization of work and an effective conduct of business of intergovernmental meetings, the relationship between the success of conferences and the practical arrangements for their organization and servicing had come to be more clearly recognized, as had the need for rationalization and effectiveness in their functioning.⁶⁹

26. The report of the Secretary-General and the draft guidelines recommended by the Committee on Conferences on the basis of the report therefore dealt separately with three main areas, namely the preparatory phase of the conference, including specific problems which arose when a special conference was held away from established headquarters upon the invitation of a host Government; the

conference phase itself; and the aspects of documentation for both phases.⁷⁰ The approved guidelines, however, only addressed the first two areas, the General Assembly having requested the Committee on Conferences, in the light of discussions during the thirty-fifth session of the Assembly, to reconsider the question of the control and limitation of documentation for special conferences.⁷¹ The Assembly furthermore requested the Secretary-General to propose draft standard rules of procedure for special conferences of the United Nations for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.⁷² In addition, the Assembly invited the Joint Inspection Unit to undertake a study on the improvement of the secretarial organization for special conferences, with a view to recommending procedures for reinforcing the efficiency and effectiveness of preparations for such conferences.⁷³

27. Subsequently, at its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the guidelines for the control and limitation of documentation for special conferences of the United Nations,⁷⁴ as reconsidered by the Committee on Conferences.⁷⁵ The Assembly also decided that, if and when special conferences of the United Nations were convened, particular attention should be given to harmonizing the proposed design of the conference with the documentation needs, so as to foster the attainment of the stated objectives of the conference during both the preparatory phase and the conference phase itself.⁷⁶ The General Assembly further declared that the submission of national papers on the occasion of special conferences should be proposed only if such papers were intended to play an integral part in the preparatory activities and at the conference itself, taking into account the time required for a useful integration of such papers.⁷⁷

⁶⁶A/AC.172/28, para. 5.

⁶⁷Ibid., para. 6, and A/35/32, para. 50.

⁶⁸Ibid.

⁶⁹Ibid.

⁷⁰See A/AC.172/28, paras. 9-72 and chap. IV, and G A (35), Suppl. No. 32, vol. I, chap. VIII.

⁷¹G A resolution 35/10 C, para. 5 and annex.

⁷²Ibid., para. 6.

⁷³Ibid., para. 7.

⁷⁴G A resolution 36/117 D, para. 3 and annex.

⁷⁵G A (36), Suppl. No. 32.

⁷⁶Ibid., para. 1.

⁷⁷Ibid., para. 2.

ANNEX I**List of international conferences of States called by the
Economic and Social Council**

1. Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People, Geneva, 26-27 May 1980.
E S C decision 1980/156; A/35/303.
2. Fourth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Geneva, 24 August-14 September 1982.
E/CONF.74/3 and Add.1.
3. Tenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 17-28 January 1983.
E/CONF.75/5 and Add.1.
4. International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-18 August 1984.
E/CONF.76/19 and Corr.1-3. *Report of the International Conference on Populations, Mexico City, 6-18 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 84.XIII.8).
5. Third United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas, New York, 19 February-1 March 1985.
E/CONF.77/3 and Add.1.
6. Eleventh United Nations Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 5-16 January 1987.
E/CONF.78/4 and Add.1.
7. Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Montreal, 18-31 August 1987.
E/CONF.79/5 and Corr.1.

****ANNEX II****List of non-governmental conferences called by the
Economic and Social Council****ANNEX III****List of international conferences initiated and/or prepared
by the Economic and Social Council other than those
called by the Council**

1. World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980.
A/CONF.94/35 and Corr.1; Report of the World Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum).
2. International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, Geneva, 9-10 April 1981.
A/36/316; G A resolution 35/42; E S C decision 1981/133.
3. United Nations Conference for New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981.
A/CONF.100/11; G A resolution 33/147; E S C resolution 2119 (LXIII); Repertory, Supplement No. 5, vol. III, under Article 62 (4), annex III.
4. United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-4 September 1981.
A/CONF.104/22/Rev.1.
5. World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982.
A/CONF.113/31.
6. Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 1-8 August 1983.
A/CONF.119/26.
7. World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, Nairobi, 15-26 June 1985.
A/CONF.116/28/Rev.1.