

**REPERTORY OF PRACTICE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 7**  
(Revised advance version, to be issued in volume IV of Supplement No. 7 (forthcoming) of the  
*Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*)  
**VOLUME IV**

**ARTICLE 66 (2)**

**CONTENTS**

	<i>Paragraphs</i>
Text of Article 66(2)	
Introductory Note.....	1
I.    General survey .....	2-9
A. How the Economic and Social Council performs services .....	3
**B. The approval of the General Assembly	
C. The services .....	4-8
1. Services provided through technical co-operation programmes .....	5-6
2. Technical assistance services .....	7-8
**3. Services outside the scope of technical assistance	
D. Eligibility for services	
**1. Member states	
**2. Non-member states	
**3. Territories	
**4. Others	
E. The request	
**1. The formal request	
**2. The scope of the request	
**3. Obligations connected with the request	
F. Some characteristics of services provided to governments by the United Nations .....	9
II. Analytical summary of practice .....	10-45
**A. The United Nations Children's Fund	
B. Advisory welfare services.....	10-12

**C. World food programme	
D. Programmes of technical co-operation for the economic and social development of under-developed countries .....	13
1. United Nations Development Programme.....	14-16
**2. Provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel	
**3. United Nations Volunteers	
**4. United Nations Environment Programme	
**5. Habitat and human settlements	
**6. Special Programme	
7. World Food Council.....	17-18
**8. United Nations University	
**9. National Household Survey Capability Programme	
E. Technical assistance in the field of public administration .....	19-20
F. Technical assistance in certain fields relating to human rights.....	21-22
G. Technical assistance in the field of narcotics control .....	23-27
H. Technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and control.....	28-35
**I. Technical assistance in the field of international law	
J. Technical assistance in the field of population activities.....	36-37
K. Technical assistance in the field of public infrastructure and sanitation. ....	38-39
**L. Technical assistance in the field of science and technology	
M. Technical assistance in the field of transport and communications.....	40-43
**N. Technical assistance in the field of statistical services	
O. Provision of services of an emergency character.....	44-45

## ARTICLE 66 (2)

### TEXT OF ARTICLE 66 (2)

It [the Economic and Social Council] may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. This Study follows the revised format instituted in *Supplement No. 6*. During the period under review, several decisions in the period related to the provisions of Article 66(2), but there has been no important changes affecting the arrangement by which the Economic and Social Council performs services at the request of the Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies necessitating a change in the format of coverage in this Study.

### I. GENERAL SURVEY

2. During the period under review, there was no specific reference to Article 66 (2). The practice of the Economic and Social Council did not depart from that previously described in the *Repertory*<sup>1</sup> or its *Supplements*.<sup>2</sup> Some decisions continued the economic and social development policies identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council during the period covered in *Supplement No. 6*.

#### A. How the Economic and Social Council performs services

3. As in the past, the Economic and Social Council did not perform the services itself.<sup>3</sup> It discharged its responsibility under the Charter to perform services by recommending to the General Assembly the establishment of machinery and procedures for the provision of various categories of services. In addition, the Economic and Social Council, on many occasions, with the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General and other UN organs provide a wide array of services. Other actors providing services during the period under review included: Member States governments, United Nations organizations, and other support agencies, non-governmental organizations as well as inter-governmental organizations.

#### \*\* B. The approval of the General Assembly

#### C. The services

4. As in the past, the kind of services and the fields in which such services might be rendered has varied in scope. The types of services rendered in the period included: technical and financial assistance, formulating policies and programmes, the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries, the study of measures at the national and international levels, the establishment of enforcement training strategies in, for example, drug law, assistance to Governments in adapting legislation, policies and practices, developing measures for prevention of crimes, such as juvenile delinquency, assisting interested countries in developing of national machinery, promotion of joint training activities and the development of pilot and demonstration projects, and sending high-level inter-agency missions to assess the needs and the magnitude of assistances required by the programmes.

---

<sup>1</sup> See *Repertory*.

<sup>2</sup> See e.g. *Repertory of Practice*, Article 66 (2), *Supplement 6*.

<sup>3</sup> See, e.g., *Repertory*, under Article 66(2), para. 55 and its *Supplement 6*, para. 7.

## 1. SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMMES

5. During the period under review, the General Assembly reaffirmed that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, but that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities. Particular recognition was given to the prominent role of the United Nations system as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.<sup>4</sup> Repeatedly, the General Assembly requested the United Nations development system to actively support the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action's recommendations, within their respective field of competence, and to finance, with available resources, project activities resulting from intergovernmental programming exercises.<sup>5</sup>
6. In attempting to strengthen technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture, the General Assembly recommended, during the period under review, that organizations of the United Nations system and other international development and financing institutions, within their respective spheres of competence, give priority in their programmes of work to technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture.<sup>6</sup>

## 2. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES

7. Decisions in the period under review concerned the provision of technical assistance services in crime prevention and control. These largely concerned themselves with the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders<sup>7</sup>. Several measures were formulated on issues such as independence of judiciary, juvenile justice and domestic violence.<sup>8</sup>
8. An area of continuing concern was transport and communications.<sup>9</sup> The Economic and Social Council decisions concerning the provision of technical assistance in the field of transport and communications focused primarily on the implementation of the second phase (1984-1988) of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.<sup>10</sup> The General Assembly in particular requested all Governments to, *inter alia*, accord particular attention to the financing and implementation of transport and communications projects of the land-locked countries in Africa.<sup>11</sup> For its part, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly that the Assembly declare the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.<sup>12</sup>

## \*\*3. SERVICES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

**\*\* D. Eligibility for services**

<sup>4</sup> Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. 1, A/Conf.79/13/Rev.1.

<sup>5</sup> See G A resolutions 40/196, 42/179 and 42/180.

<sup>6</sup> G A resolution 43/190.

<sup>7</sup> *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV, 1), chap. 1, A/Conf.121/22/Rev.1.

<sup>8</sup> E S C resolution 1986/10.

<sup>9</sup> See E/1979/23, and *Supplement No. 6*, paras. 104-108. See also discussion *infra* under section II M.

<sup>10</sup> E S C resolutions 1985/65, 1986/62 and 1988/67. See also G A resolutions 39/230, and 43/179.

<sup>11</sup> G A resolution 39/230.

<sup>12</sup> E S C resolution 1988/67.

\*\* 1. MEMBER STATES

\*\* 2. NON-MEMBER STATES

\*\* 3. TERRITORIES

\*\* 4. OTHERS

**\*\* E. The request**

\*\* 1. THE FORMAL REQUEST

\*\* 2. THE SCOPE OF THE REQUEST

\*\* 3. OBLIGATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE REQUEST

#### **F. Some characteristics of services provided to Governments by the United Nations**

9. Following past practice, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council continued to inform Governments of facilities for technical assistance, recommending such services to countries, regions or groups of States.<sup>13</sup> Recommendations of the Economic and Social Council were addressed to the Secretary-General, United Nations organizations, Governments, International Governmental Organizations (IGOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and voluntary agencies. These included, for example, the provision of services to certain regions or countries in respect of: crime prevention and criminal justice,<sup>14</sup> food and agricultural problems,<sup>15</sup> public administration and finance for development,<sup>16</sup> welfare issues relating to the disabled<sup>17</sup> as well as aging<sup>18</sup>, and operational activities for development.<sup>19</sup> The Economic and Social Council also took decisions with regards to industrial development.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> See Supplement 6, paras. 20-22.

<sup>14</sup> See *infra*, paras. 28-35.

<sup>15</sup> See *infra*, paras. 17-18.

<sup>16</sup> See *infra*, paras. 19-20.

<sup>17</sup> See *infra*, paras. 11.

<sup>18</sup> See *infra*, paras. 12.

<sup>19</sup> See *infra*, paras. 14-15.

<sup>20</sup> See E S C resolution 1986/63.

---

## II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

### \*\* A. The United Nations Children's Fund

#### B. Advisory welfare services

10. During its first session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council, recognizing the need for further efforts at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels to improve the social situation of migrant workers and their families, requested that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations system, prepare a document incorporating guidelines for establishing social services for migrant workers and their families.<sup>21</sup>
11. The Economic and Social Council, by resolution 1988/45, reiterated the need to launch a special global awareness and fund-raising campaign to give added momentum to the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons.<sup>22</sup> In taking note of the Economic and Social Council recommendation, the General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, stated its desire to ensure effective Implementation of the World Programme of Action of Disabled Persons,<sup>23</sup> and its awareness that, if this is to be achieved, Member States, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and organizations of disabled persons must be encouraged to continue the activities already undertaken as well as to initiate new programmes and activities. Consequently, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and relevant organizations of the United Nations system to develop specific programmes to publicize the Decade of Disabled Persons and the goals of the World Programme of Action. The General Assembly further invited Member States and non-governmental organizations to assist in this undertaking.<sup>24</sup> Subsequently, at its forty-third session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons<sup>25</sup> and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,<sup>26</sup> requested the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional commissions to enable them to promote technical co-operation activities and the sharing of national resources for personnel training, the exchange of information, policy and programme development and research and the participation of disabled persons.<sup>27</sup>
12. Additional action was undertaken in respect to aging. The Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/28 urged Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to strengthen their efforts to implement the principle and objectives of the International Plan of Action on Aging.<sup>28</sup> The General Assembly endorsed this resolution highlighting the need to provide national authorities, at their request, with technical and financial assistance in their efforts to implement policies and programmes, and urged the Secretary-General, at its fortieth session, to include in technical co-operation programmes, to the extent feasible under the funding of those programmes, advisory services to developing countries that request them.<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>21</sup> E S C resolution 1985/24.

<sup>22</sup> A/43/634 and Add. I.

<sup>23</sup> A/37/52.

<sup>24</sup> G A resolution 39/26.

<sup>25</sup> A/39/191 and Corr. 1.

<sup>26</sup> A/43/634 and Add. I.

<sup>27</sup> G A resolution 43/98.

<sup>28</sup> See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July – 6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.1.16), chap. VI, sect. A. A/Conf.113/31.

<sup>29</sup> G A resolutions 40/29.

## \*\* C. World Food Programme

### D. Programmes of technical co-operation for the economic and social development of under-developed countries

13. During its second regular session, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the validity of the recommendations contained in the Buenos Aires Plan,<sup>30</sup> which, *inter alia*, invited Governments of developed countries to give full support to technical co-operation among developing countries,<sup>31</sup> urged the United Nations development system to support actively, within their respective fields of competence, the implementation of the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and to finance, with available resources, project activities resulting from intergovernmental programming exercises.<sup>32</sup>

#### 1. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

14. During the period under review, the General Assembly, reaffirming the central funding and co-ordinating role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in technical co-operation within the United Nations system and reaffirming that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be a significant dimension of operational activities for development, requested UNDP to provide information to its field offices on programmes promoting or facilitating technical co-operation among developing countries offered by various developing countries.<sup>33</sup>

15. Having reaffirmed the important contribution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in support of the overall economic and social development of developing countries, the General Assembly had requested that the Economic and Social Council assist the General Assembly in establishing overall strategies, policies and priorities for the system as a whole in respect of operational activities, and to formulate suggestions and recommendations at the time of its consideration of the 1986 comprehensive policy review.<sup>34</sup> The following year, during its second session of 1986, while stressing the importance of the UNDP country programme as the framework for promoting a more coherent and co-ordinated approach to technical co-operation activities by the United Nations development system, the Economic and Social Council requested that organizations of the system give high priority to assisting Governments at their request in strengthening their capacity for co-ordination at both the overall and the sectoral level in the course of a policy review of operational activities for development.<sup>35</sup> In the same resolution, the Economic and Social Council invited the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to introduce, in close co-operation with the Governments of recipient countries, specific measures aimed at strengthening the capabilities of the recipient countries to exercise their sovereign rights regarding preparation and realization of programmes and projects of technical co-operation. These included training projects for personnel in national planning, co-ordination and evaluation institutions and measures to increasingly entrust Governments and institutions of recipient countries with the responsibility for executing projects.<sup>36</sup>

16. In the same session the Economic and Social Council also strongly urged Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to provide resident co-ordinators, usually the UNDP resident representative, with the requisite authority to carry out their role and

<sup>30</sup> A/CONF.79/13/Rev.1.

<sup>31</sup> E S C resolution 1987/88, *see also* G A resolution 42/179.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> G A resolution 42/196.

<sup>34</sup> G A resolution 40/211.

<sup>35</sup> E S C resolution 1986/74, *see also* G A resolution 41/171.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

responsibilities as defined in Assembly resolution 32/197, taking into account other relevant Assembly resolutions<sup>37</sup>, in order to promote greater coherence and co-ordination within the United Nations system. Among the measures suggested were, *inter alia*, strengthening local co-ordination arrangements, where necessary, for the implementation of such measures, *inter alia*, through the conduct of joint technical co-operation needs assessments and programming missions and establishing systematic exchange of information and streamlining procedures and reporting requirements by the United Nations field offices.<sup>38</sup>

\*\* 2. PROVISION OF OPERATIONAL, EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

\*\* 3. UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

\*\*4. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

\*\* 5. HABITAT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

\*\* 6. SPECIAL PROGRAMME

7. WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

17. During its second regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council, endorsing the Beijing Declaration of the World Food Council<sup>39</sup> as a reaffirmation of the commitment of the world community to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and as a framework to accelerate action to attain that objective, invited the regional development banks, the regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and donor countries to facilitate practical arrangements to accelerate financing technical and economic co-operation among developing countries.<sup>40</sup> The Economic and Social Council stressed particular attention to the expansion of tripartite arrangements through which developing countries would help to finance south-south co-operative action.<sup>41</sup>

18. Further to this action, the General Assembly, recalling its endorsement of the Buenos Aires Plan,<sup>42</sup> requested the World Food Council to continue its work in identifying effective ways and means of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The General Assembly further urged the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), UNDP and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and other international development and financing institutions, to provide increased financial and technical assistance for technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture.<sup>43</sup>

\*\* 8. UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

\*\* 9. NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY CAPABILITY PROGRAMME

<sup>37</sup> See e.g. G A resolutions 38/171 and 40/211.

<sup>38</sup> E S C resolution 1986/74.

<sup>39</sup> See E S C resolution 1987/90, annex.

<sup>40</sup> E S C resolution 1987/90.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> See G A resolution 33/134.

<sup>43</sup> G A resolution 43/190.



### E. Technical assistance in the field of public administration

19. During its first session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council, concerned about the critical economic situation in Africa and the need for increased urgent assistance to African countries, *inter alia*, in the fields of institutional, managerial and financial resource development, requested the Secretary-General to further strengthen the catalytic role of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance to assist developing countries in the improvement of their systems of public administration and finance for development.<sup>44</sup> The Secretary-General was requested to take into account the recommendations of the report of the Seventh Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.<sup>45</sup><sup>46</sup> In this regard, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the Seventh Meeting of Experts, to be convened in 1987, which should deal, *inter alia*, with support and assistance by the United Nations system for the developing countries in this field, including technical co-operation among developing countries.<sup>47</sup>
20. During its first session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council, reiterating the importance of flexible, effective and responsive public administration systems for economic and social development and of improving the productivity and effectiveness of development administration structures, invited all organizations of the United Nations system and the international community to follow up the diagnoses made within the action programme in public administration for Sub-Saharan Africa by intensifying and implementing programmes and projects to help solve the problems identified.<sup>48</sup>

### F. Technical assistance in certain fields relating to human rights

21. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern about the alarming number of overdue reports of many State parties to the international conventions on human rights,<sup>49</sup> which it saw as negatively affecting the reporting systems of those conventions.<sup>50</sup> Previously, the Economic and Social Council decision 1985/132 had established a nine-year period for the subsequent cycles, while maintaining the first six-year cycle of the reporting procedures on the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.<sup>51</sup> The General Assembly considered this decision a first step towards the necessary lightening of the heavy burden of reporting obligations placed upon the States parties to that Covenant. To this end, it requested the Secretary-General, to send a note verbale to all States parties to the five United Nations Conventions on Human Rights having at 1 February 1986 more than two overdue reports, inviting them to indicate, *inter alia*, if they so wish, their interest, if any, in technical advice and assistance with a view to better fulfilling their reporting obligations.<sup>52</sup>
22. During its first session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council, noting that only half of the States Members of the United Nations have acceded to the International Covenants on Human

<sup>44</sup> E S C resolution 1985/10.

<sup>45</sup> E/1985/39/Add.1. *See especially* sect. II: the Action Programme in Public Administration for Sub-Saharan Africa.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> E S C resolution 1987/55.

<sup>49</sup> For example: the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

<sup>50</sup> G A resolution 40/116.

<sup>51</sup> E/1985/18.

<sup>52</sup> G A resolution 40/116.

Rights,<sup>53</sup> stated its view as to the desirability of participation of all States in the Covenants. The Economic and Social Council therefore invited the Secretary-General to continue systematically encouraging States to become parties to the Covenants and, through the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, to provide technical assistance to the States that are not parties to the Covenants with a view to helping them to ratify those instruments or accede thereto.<sup>54</sup>

### G. Technical assistance in the field of narcotics control

23. Recognizing the urgent need to establish co-ordination mechanisms for drug law enforcement co-operation in the African region, the Economic and Social Council requested during its first session of 1985, that the Secretary-General convene regular meetings of the operational heads of the national drug control and law enforcement agencies of States in the African region to study questions related to illicit drug traffic in the region and to establish more effective mechanisms for co-operation and mutual assistance in the suppression of illicit drug traffic within, from and into the region.<sup>55</sup>
24. Subsequently, during its first session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council, concerned at the increasing incidence of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in the African region, requested the Secretary-General to establish, within the limits of the resources available and within the structure of the Economic Commission for Africa, a focal point to be responsible for co-ordinating and promoting measures to combat drug misuse and abuse and illicit traffic in drugs within the entire African region.<sup>56</sup>
25. Upon the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council,<sup>57</sup> the General Assembly cited the importance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in its role as both a catalyst in the United Nations system, and as one of the major sources of multilateral financing for technical co-operation programmes in the context of the international campaign against abuse of and illicit trafficking in drugs and psychotropic substances. To this end, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, at its forty-second session, to take steps to provide, within existing resources, appropriate support for strengthening the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, including through redeployment.<sup>58</sup>
26. During its first session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council also emphasized the need for international and up-to-date drug law enforcement training. It requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat, in co-operation with the International Criminal Police Organization and the Customs Co-operation Council, other interested organizations and Member States, to establish, as a matter of high priority, a long-term international drug law enforcement training strategy, aiming at, inter alia, the improvement of appropriate training techniques, tools and materials.<sup>59</sup> The Economic and Social Council also requested this Division of Narcotic Drugs “to establish an annual plan and a regular schedule for drug law enforcement training programmes and activities, to co-ordinate them with interested intergovernmental organizations and national agencies in different regions, and to

---

<sup>53</sup> The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

<sup>54</sup> E S C resolution 1986/5.

<sup>55</sup> E S C resolution 1985/11.

<sup>56</sup> E S C resolution 1988/11.

<sup>57</sup> E S C resolution 1987/32.

<sup>58</sup> G A resolution 42/113.

<sup>59</sup> E S C resolution 1988/12.

encourage Governments, especially those of transit States and developing countries, to take adequate advantage of these programmes and activities.”<sup>60</sup>

27. Recognizing the valuable contribution of regional meetings to international co-operation and co-ordination in the field of drug law enforcement and other areas of international drug control, the Economic and Social Council further requested the Secretary-General, during its first session of 1988, “to take the necessary measures to convene annually three regional meetings in the capitals of States in the Asia and Pacific region, African region and Latin American and Caribbean countries respectively, beginning in 1988, to provide the financial resources required from available resources and, if necessary, to seek additional extrabudgetary resources.”<sup>61</sup>

#### H. Technical assistance in the field of crime prevention and control

28. Throughout the period under review, the General Assembly continued to urge the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat and UNDP to fully support projects of technical assistance, in particular to developing countries, in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.<sup>62</sup> In this context, during the period, the Economic and Social Council concerned itself with the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which dealt with issues, such as domestic violence and the independence of the judiciary.<sup>63,64</sup> Particular attention was given to the subject of Juvenile Justice and the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. The Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to assist Governments, at their request, in adapting legislation, policies and practices to the Beijing Rules and in developing alternatives to institutionalization.<sup>65</sup> It also requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, regional commissions and specialized agencies, to develop standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, to formulate measures for the effective implementation of the Beijing Rules and to formulate standard minimum rules for the treatment of juveniles deprived of their liberty.<sup>66</sup>
29. With regard to domestic violence, the Economic and Social Council urged the Secretary-General, in the same resolution, to convene, subject to the availability of extra-budgetary funds, a round-table meeting on domestic violence with a view to the intensification of research and the formulation of action-oriented strategies, inviting the co-operation of the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and to report the results of the meeting to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session.<sup>67</sup>
30. Another subject in this context involved the Basic Principles of the Independence of the Judiciary. In this regard, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to provide Governments, at their request, with the services of experts and regional and interregional advisers to assist in implementing the Declaration on Basic Principles of the

---

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>61</sup> E S C resolution 1988/15.

<sup>62</sup> *See* E S C resolution 1986/10.

<sup>63</sup> A/Conf.121/22/Rev.1.

<sup>64</sup> E S C resolution 1986/10.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*

Judiciary and to report to the Eighth Congress on the technical assistance and training actually provided.<sup>68</sup>

31. With regards to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1990,<sup>69</sup> the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources for the preparations for the Congress including regional preparatory meetings, and to ensure that the allocation of manpower to the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs is sufficient to meet its responsibilities and necessary commitments.<sup>70</sup>
32. During its first session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council issued an initial review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice. In this resolution, the Economic and Social Council invited the Secretary-General to establish, in co-operation with the United Nations institutes and other entities concerned, a global crime and criminal justice information network, with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch serving as a focal point, including a mechanism for the centralization of inputs from non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions.<sup>71</sup>
33. Subsequently during its first session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council reviewed the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice<sup>72</sup>. It requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to develop the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat as a specialized body and facilitating agent in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, engaging the available resources of the United Nations system as well as relevant networks outside the United Nations.<sup>73</sup> It further requested Secretary-General to strengthen technical co-operation projects on specific crime issues, action-oriented research and advisory services through the mobilization of the resources of the United Nations system and relevant networks outside the United Nations.<sup>74</sup> The Secretary-General was also asked to develop practical measures to assist those Member States that request it in developing crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, including the management of their criminal justice system, and in introducing crime prevention and criminal justice proposals in their national development plans.<sup>75</sup> The Economic and Social Council finally requested the Secretary-General to take measures, in co-operation with the United Nations institutes and other appropriate bodies, to establish an efficient information system on crime prevention and criminal justice, which would include a mechanism for the centralization of inputs from non-governmental institutions.<sup>76</sup>
34. The following year, the Economic and Social Council issued another review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice. In this resolution, the Economic and Social Council urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations to pay particular attention to the operational aspects of the programme of work, specifically to assist interested countries in developing self-reliance in the area of crime prevention through human resources development, the reinforcement of national machinery, the promotion of joint training activities and the development of pilot and demonstration

---

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>69</sup> See E S C resolution 1987/49.

<sup>70</sup> G A resolution 43/99.

<sup>71</sup> E S C resolution 1986/11.

<sup>72</sup> E S C resolution 1987/53.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*

projects, and invited UNDP and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat and other agencies that provide funding for technical co-operation to continue to provide effective support and assistance for this endeavour.<sup>77</sup> In the same resolution, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to foster further close collaboration between the Secretariat and the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice and to co-ordinate the activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch with those of the institutes, particularly through the reinforcement of existing contacts, the crime information network, substantive support of technical co-operation projects, staff secondment and exchange of expertise and research findings.<sup>78</sup>

35. Following the recommendations contained in the Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/53, the General Assembly, recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations, in promoting the exchange of expertise and experience and closer international co-operation in this field, requested the Secretary-General, at its forty-second session, to take appropriate measures to ensure that the United Nations programme of work in crime prevention and criminal justice is supported by adequate resources through, *inter alia*, appropriate redeployment of staff and funds, including from relevant departments at Headquarters. The General Assembly also requested that the Secretary-General ensure that the specialized and technical nature of the programme and the high priority attached by Member States to crime prevention and criminal justice are fully reflected in the future management and staffing of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.<sup>79</sup>

**\*\* I. Technical assistance in the field of international law**

**J. Technical assistance in the field of population activities**

36. Having considered the recommendations on the role of international co-operation on population questions, the Economic and Social Council requested, during its first session of 1985, the Secretary-General, in carrying out this task, to take into account the views expressed by the Population Commission on the need for, *inter alia*, delivering population assistance to countries which request it, with efficiency and effectiveness.<sup>80</sup>
37. During its second session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to, *inter alia*, strengthen interdisciplinary technical co-operation activities in the field of population by:

“(i) [t]raining in demography and population-and-development matters, including short-term specialized training, particularly in the use of microcomputer programs, (ii) [e]valuation and analysis of basic population data, particularly with respect to the 1990 round of population censuses, use of computer programs, and dissemination of data and their utilization in national development planning; (iii) [f]ormulation of population policy and its integration in development planning, especially through the strengthening of national institutional mechanisms for research, in-service training and documentation.”<sup>81</sup>

**K. Technical assistance in the field of public infrastructure and sanitation**

38. During its second session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming the importance of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Mar Del Plata

<sup>77</sup> E S C resolution 1988/44.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>79</sup> G A resolution 42/59.

<sup>80</sup> E S C resolution 1985/4.

<sup>81</sup> E S C resolution 1987/71.

Action Plan,<sup>82</sup> invited the International Conference on Hydrology, which was to be convened by the World Meteorological Organization [WMO] and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [UNESCO] at Geneva, to formulate recommendations and develop programmes designed to assist governments in the acceleration of their efforts to attain the objectives established by the United Nations Water Conference in the area of water resource assessment.<sup>83</sup>

39. In the same session, the Economic and Social Council requested governments and the United Nations organizations concerned, other support agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify their technical and financial co-operation with developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the drought-stricken countries of Africa, with a view to improving the assessment, development, utilization and management of water resources.<sup>84</sup>

**\*\* L. Technical assistance in the field of science and technology**

**M. Technical assistance in the field of transport and communications**

40. During its second session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its proclamation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988,<sup>85</sup> requested the Secretary-General to provide adequate financial resources to the Economic Commission for Africa to enable it to organize the fifth conference of African ministers of transport, communications and planning in 1986.<sup>86</sup> In the same resolution, the Economic and Social Council requested that the Executive Secretary of the Commission, *inter alia*, organize, in collaboration with other United Nations bodies and African intergovernmental organizations, a co-financing meeting each year until the end of the decade, for the purpose of submitting specific regional projects and transport corridor projects to appropriate donor countries and financial institutions.<sup>87</sup>
41. During its second session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council, referring to prior resolutions<sup>88</sup> on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,<sup>89</sup> requested the General Assembly to allocate, within the limits of available resources, the necessary means to enable the Economic Commission for Africa to, *inter alia*, to organize and service meetings of the technical committee on air transport.<sup>90</sup>
42. During its second session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind resolution 86/55 of the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers on Transport, Communications and Planning,<sup>91</sup> in which it, *inter alia*, called upon the Economic Commission for Africa to provide support to the various African subregional organizations and to assist them in co-ordinating their transport and communications programmes, recommended that the General Assembly consider declaring the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>82</sup> *Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14-25 March 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.12.A), chap. 1. E/Conf.70/29 and Corr. 1 and 2.

<sup>83</sup> E S C resolution 1985/49.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>85</sup> E S C resolution 2097 (LXIII) and G A resolution 32/160.

<sup>86</sup> E S C resolution 1985/65.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>88</sup> E S C resolution 1984/68 and G A resolutions 38/150 and 39/230.

<sup>89</sup> E S C resolution 1984/68. *See also* G A resolutions 38/150 and 39/230.

<sup>90</sup> E S C resolution 1986/62. *See also* ESC resolution 1984/68, and G A resolutions 38/150 and 39/230.

<sup>91</sup> *See* E/ECA/CM.12/43, resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.86/55.

<sup>92</sup> E S C resolution 1988/67.

43. In this regard, at its forty-third session, the General Assembly similarly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the organization of African Unity and existing African regional and subregional economic groups, as well as relevant United Nations agencies, to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.<sup>93</sup>

**\*\* N. Technical assistance in the field of statistical services**

**O. Provision of services of an emergency character**

44. At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, taking note of the Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/89 on the enlargement of Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, decided to increase the membership of the Committee from forty-one to forty-three.<sup>94</sup> It requested the Economic and Social Council to elect the two additional members at its first regular session of 1988.<sup>95</sup>
45. Recognizing that activities related to disaster preparedness and prevention were significantly greater in 1986-1987 than in the previous biennium, and appreciating the good performance of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator in participating and strengthening the national emergency services, of affected developing countries by providing, *inter alia*, advice and expertise on the utilization of early warning systems and on the elaboration and implementation of disaster contingency plans for pre-disaster planning and the post-disaster period, the Economic and Social Council, at its first session of 1988, invited the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with the support necessary for it to continue to provide high quality service to recipient countries, and to encourage the organizations of the United Nations systems to contribute to this endeavour.<sup>96</sup>

---

<sup>93</sup> G A resolution 43/179.

<sup>94</sup> G A resolution 42/130.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>96</sup> E S C resolution 1988/51.