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

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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 9.

2. Thus, in the present *Supplement* as well, 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.

I. 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 comprehensive studies,¹ analytical studies,²

¹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/135](#) of 18 December 2009.

² See e.g. GA resolution [55/90](#) of 4 December 2000.

comprehensive and substantive analyses,³ reviews,⁴ midterm reviews,⁵ overviews,⁶ plans,⁷ comprehensive assessments,⁸ reports,⁹ oral reports,¹⁰ analytical reports,¹¹ analytical background reports,¹² global reports,¹³ interim reports,¹⁴ biennial reports,¹⁵ progress reports,¹⁶ thematic reports,¹⁷ periodic reports,¹⁸ regular reports,¹⁹ single reports,²⁰ follow-up reports,²¹ updated reports,²² comprehensive reports,²³ consolidated reports,²⁴ and annual reports.²⁵ On several occasions, the Assembly also initiated the exchange of experience and information,²⁶ the undertaking of assessments,²⁷ sectoral appraisals,²⁸ the examining of options,²⁹ the preparation of long-term “road-maps”,³⁰ the compilation of successful interventions and strategies,³¹ and the creation of databases.³²

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 itself³³ as well as its functional commissions,³⁴ regional commissions,³⁵ and expert bodies such as the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.³⁶

(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;³⁷ protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons;³⁸ preparations for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family;³⁹ poverty eradication and capacity-building;⁴⁰ implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development;⁴¹ the interrelationship between international migration and development;⁴² economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories;⁴³ implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;⁴⁴ the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;⁴⁵ and international cooperation against the world drug problem.⁴⁶

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 of the World Conference on

³ See e.g. GA resolution 58/203 of 23 December 2003.

⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003.

⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 60/209 of 22 December 2005.

⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 56/191 of 21 December 2001.

⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 56/116 of 19 December 2001.

⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 56/109 of 14 December 2001.

⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 59/23 of 11 November 2004.

¹⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 64/137 of 18 December 2009.

¹¹ See e.g. GA resolution 61/170 of 19 December 2006.

¹² See e.g. GA resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006.

¹³ See e.g. GA resolution 56/103 of 14 December 2001.

¹⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 59/199 of 20 December 2004.

¹⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 55/65 of 4 December 2000.

¹⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000.

¹⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009.

¹⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 57/124 of 11 December 2002.

¹⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 58/282 of 9 February 2004.

²⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 56/239 of 24 December 2001.

²¹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/185 of 21 December 2001.

²² See e.g. GA resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002.

²³ See e.g. GA resolution 61/139 of 19 December 2006.

²⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 55/193 of 20 December 2000.

²⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 56/95 of 14 December 2001.

²⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 60/117 A-B of 8 December 2005.

²⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 64/193 of 21 December 2009.

²⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 60/228 of 23 December 2005.

²⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/96 of 14 December 2001.

³⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 55/162 of 14 December 2000.

³¹ See e.g. GA resolution 59/166 of 20 December 2004.

³² See e.g. GA resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006.

³³ See e.g. GA resolution 55/139 of 8 December 2000.

³⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 55/199 of 20 December 2000.

³⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 57/43 of 21 November 2002.

³⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 58/165 of 22 December 2003.

³⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 56/157 of 19 December 2001.

³⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 58/177 of 22 December 2003.

³⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/113 of 19 December 2001.

⁴⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 59/250 of 22 December 2004.

⁴¹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/177 of 19 December 2001.

⁴² See e.g. GA resolution 60/227 of 23 December 2005.

⁴³ See e.g. GA resolution 64/98 of 10 December 2009.

⁴⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 55/199 of 20 December 2000.

⁴⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 55/212 of 20 December 2000.

⁴⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009.

Women and preparation for the 2010 ministerial review on “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women”.⁴⁷ Also, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, such studies included, inter alia, strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and in particular its technical cooperation capacity⁴⁸ and the setting of priorities in the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women.⁴⁹

(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,⁵⁰ the international covenants on human rights,⁵¹ the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights;⁵² the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances;⁵³ the question of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and public information activities in the field of human rights,⁵⁴ 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.⁵⁵ The Assembly also requested the Council to prepare studies on, for example, the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.⁵⁶

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, a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities⁵⁷ and consideration of topics

pertaining to the International Decade of the World’s Indigenous People.⁵⁸

(c) Studies requested with regard to other subjects 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 decided on measures to strengthen the Council by having it review progress in international development cooperation and identify policy options to meet the Millennium Development Goals.⁵⁹ In addition, the Assembly requested monitoring and reports for a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries.⁶⁰

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),⁶¹ the Conference on Disarmament,⁶² the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁶³ the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories,⁶⁴ and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.⁶⁵ Some requests for studies were also directed to ad hoc working groups, for example the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to follow up on the issues contained in the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic

⁴⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [64/141](#) of 18 December 2009.

⁴⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [63/195](#) of 18 December 2008.

⁴⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [61/143](#) of 19 December 2006.

⁵⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [59/185](#) of 20 December 2004.

⁵¹ See e.g. GA resolution [58/165](#) of 22 December 2003.

⁵² See e.g. GA resolution [57/202](#) of 18 December 2002.

⁵³ See e.g. GA resolution [59/200](#) of 20 December 2004.

⁵⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [58/181](#) of 22 December 2003.

⁵⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [59/190](#) of 20 December 2004.

⁵⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [57/153](#) of 16 December 2002.

⁵⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [56/168](#) of 19 December 2001.

⁵⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [58/158](#) of 22 December 2003.

⁵⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [61/16](#) of 20 November 2006.

⁶⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [59/209](#) of 20 December 2004.

⁶¹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/192](#) of 21 December 2009.

⁶² See e.g. GA resolution [63/82](#) of 2 December 2008.

⁶³ See e.g. GA resolution [55/147](#) of 8 December 2000.

⁶⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [57/124](#) of 11 December 2002.

⁶⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [55/52](#) of 9 December 2000.

Crisis and Its Impact on Development.⁶⁶ Finally, studies were requested from intergovernmental groups of experts established by the Assembly.⁶⁷

13. In some instances, the subsidiary bodies were requested to prepare the studies alone or in collaboration with other entities. For example, in resolution 55/181 of 20 December 2000, the Assembly invited 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 to elaborate 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”.⁶⁸

(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 undertake the relevant policy analysis for greater coherence between the multilateral trading system and the international financial system,⁶⁹ and it further requested UNCTAD to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective.⁷⁰ The Assembly further invited UNCTAD to work on enhancement of the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms, noting that sovereign risk assessments should maximize the use of objective and transparent parameters.⁷¹

(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 56/260 of 31 January 2002, the Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption to develop a draft international instrument against corruption adopting a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to that end.⁷²

(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.⁷³ The Assembly also requested studies from the Human Rights Council that was established by resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, concerning, inter alia, the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief;⁷⁴ implementation of the right to development; the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures;⁷⁵ and the elimination of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions.⁷⁶

(d) Studies requested with regard to other subjects for international action in promoting economic and social development

17. During the period under review, the Assembly requested studies with regard to other subjects 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;⁷⁷ the Israeli policies and practice in the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;⁷⁸

⁶⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 63/305 of 31 July 2009.

⁶⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000.

⁶⁸ Paragraph 2 of the resolution.

⁶⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 61/186 of 20 December 2006.

⁷⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 64/188 of 21 December 2009.

⁷¹ See e.g. GA resolution 62/185 of 19 December 2007.

⁷² Paragraph 3 of the resolution.

⁷³ See e.g. GA resolution 55/147 of 8 December 2000.

⁷⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 61/161 of 19 December 2006.

⁷⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 62/162 of 18 December 2007.

⁷⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 63/182 of 18 December 2008.

⁷⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 57/107 of 3 December 2002.

⁷⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 59/121 of 10 December 2004.

the situation in Western Sahara;⁷⁹ and the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa.⁸⁰

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

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

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,⁸¹ the Economic and Social Council,⁸² programmes, organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system,⁸³ and specialized agencies.⁸⁴ For example, in resolution 62/184 of 19 December 2007, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on developments in the multilateral trading system. 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,⁸⁵ intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations⁸⁶ and financial institutions.⁸⁷

(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.⁸⁸ A similar study concerned the impact on the affected countries of unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion, including the impact on trade and development.⁸⁹ And following the financial crisis, the Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report, based upon the analytical work of United Nations programmes, departments and organizations, on the origins and causes of the present crisis, its transmission to the developing countries, the potential impact of the crisis on development, and the response of the United Nations to the crisis through its development activities.⁹⁰

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 environment in the landlocked and transit developing countries;⁹¹ the South-South economic and technical cooperation;⁹² the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;⁹³ development in the multilateral trading system;⁹⁴ and the global financial flows and their impact on the developing countries.⁹⁵

(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

⁷⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 61/125 of 14 December 2006.

⁸⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 55/217 of 21 December 2000.

⁸¹ See e.g. GA resolution 59/195 of 20 December 2004.

⁸² See e.g. GA resolution 60/220 of 22 December 2005.

⁸³ See e.g. GA resolution 59/172 of 20 December 2004.

⁸⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 61/190 of 20 December 2006.

⁸⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 55/191 of 20 December 2000.

⁸⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 58/185 of 22 December 2003.

⁸⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 60/186 of 22 December 2005.

⁸⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 55/190 of 20 December 2000.

⁸⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 64/189 of 21 December 2009.

⁹⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 63/277 of 7 April 2009.

⁹¹ See e.g. GA resolution 63/228 of 19 December 2008.

⁹² See e.g. GA resolution 56/202 of 21 December 2001.

⁹³ See e.g. GA resolution 59/240 of 22 December 2004.

⁹⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 62/184 of 19 December 2007.

⁹⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 55/186 of 20 December 2000.

new or restored democracies;⁹⁶ the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;⁹⁷ improvement of the coordination capacity of the integration of natural disaster reduction into sustainable development process;⁹⁸ implementation of Agenda 21,⁹⁹ sustainable development of water resources;¹⁰⁰ poverty eradication;¹⁰¹ improvement of the situation of women in rural areas;¹⁰² and efforts to protect and assist internally displaced persons in Africa¹⁰³ as well as Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia.¹⁰⁴

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 problem of violence against women migrant workers;¹⁰⁵ disarmament and development;¹⁰⁶ preventing, combating, and punishing trafficking in human organs;¹⁰⁷ the situation in Afghanistan;¹⁰⁸ and efforts to promote the newly formed International Criminal Court.¹⁰⁹ In the area of nature, environment and sustainable development, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare studies on, inter alia, natural disasters and States' vulnerability to them;¹¹⁰ progress achieved in the implementation of Agenda 21,¹¹¹ sustainable development in Africa;¹¹² promotion of new and renewable sources of energy and the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005;¹¹³ and the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in

Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification.¹¹⁴

(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects in cultural, educational and health-related fields

24. During the period under review, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare studies on cultural, education and health issues such as a proposal for a United Nations literacy decade;¹¹⁵ human rights and cultural diversity;¹¹⁶ human rights education;¹¹⁷ and HIV/AIDS.¹¹⁸

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

25. 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, reports on the programmes of action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples;¹¹⁹ the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination;¹²⁰ status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;¹²¹ and human rights and mass exoduses.¹²² 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.¹²³

26. 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.¹²⁴

⁹⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 62/7 of 8 November 2007.
⁹⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 64/155 of 18 December 2009.
⁹⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 56/103 of 14 December 2001.
⁹⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 63/212 of 19 December 2008.
¹⁰⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 59/228 of 22 December 2004.
¹⁰¹ See e.g. GA resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007.
¹⁰² See e.g. GA resolution 62/136 of 18 December 2007.
¹⁰³ See e.g. GA resolution 64/162 of 18 December 2009.
¹⁰⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 63/307 of 9 September 2009.
¹⁰⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 56/131 of 19 December 2001.
¹⁰⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 64/32 of 2 December 2009.
¹⁰⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 59/156 of 20 December 2004.
¹⁰⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 61/18 of 28 November 2006.
¹⁰⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/85 of 12 December 2001.
¹¹⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 63/217 of 19 December 2008.
¹¹¹ See e.g. GA resolution 63/212 of 19 December 2008.
¹¹² See e.g. GA resolution 55/217 of 21 December 2000.
¹¹³ See e.g. GA resolution 58/210 of 23 December 2003.

¹¹⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 63/218 of 19 December 2008.
¹¹⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 63/154 of 18 December 2008.
¹¹⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 64/174 of 18 December 2009.
¹¹⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 57/206 of 18 December 2002.
¹¹⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 55/13 of 3 November 2000.
¹¹⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 59/174 of 20 December 2004.
¹²⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 59/180 of 20 December 2004.
¹²¹ See e.g. GA resolution 55/89 of 4 December 2000.
¹²² See e.g. GA resolution 56/166 of 19 December 2001.
¹²³ See e.g. GA resolution 63/141 of 11 December 2008.
¹²⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 64/160 of 18 December 2009.

(e) *Studies requested with regard to other subjects for international action in promoting economic and social development*

27. With regard to studies requested on other subjects for international action in promoting economic and social development, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare 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;¹²⁵ international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon;¹²⁶ a policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;¹²⁷ implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;¹²⁸ and plans for a high-level plenary meeting to serve as a follow-up to the Millennium Summit and major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields.¹²⁹

5. Studies requested from States

28. 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*

29. In resolution 64/191 of 21 December 2009, entitled “External debt sustainability and development”, the Assembly invited creditors and debtors, many of them States, to further explore, where appropriate, and on a mutually agreed and case-by-case basis, the use of innovative mechanisms such as debt swaps, including debt for equity, in Millennium Development Goals projects.¹³⁰

¹²⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 58/130 of 22 December 2003.

¹²⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 63/215 of 19 December 2008.

¹²⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 64/220 of 21 December 2009.

¹²⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 57/275 of 20 December 2002.

¹²⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 58/291 of 6 May 2004.

¹³⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 64/191 of 21 December 2009.

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

30. The Assembly continued its practice to invite States to prepare studies on issues in the area of social progress and development. For example, the Assembly encouraged governments to examine implementation of Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities,¹³¹ and to submit national reports on the implementation of Agenda 21.¹³²

31. 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;¹³³ the implications of individual and population ageing;¹³⁴ comprehensively addressing refugee issues;¹³⁵ breaking the link between conflict diamonds and armed conflict;¹³⁶ and examining the role that prostitution plays in encouraging the trafficking of persons.¹³⁷

32. With regard to social development specifically on women’s issues, studies were requested on, inter alia, the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women;¹³⁸ violence against women migrant workers;¹³⁹ and the differential impact of States’ electoral systems on the political representation of women in elected bodies.¹⁴⁰

33. The Assembly requested further studies by States as to questions on crime prevention and criminal justice as well as narcotics. Such studies included, inter alia, efforts to meet goals and targets in combating the world drug problem;¹⁴¹ funding policies for development assistance in strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,¹⁴² and the ways and means to reinforce

¹³¹ See e.g. GA resolution 62/127 of 18 December 2007.

¹³² See e.g. GA resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009.

¹³³ See e.g. GA resolution 61/151 of 19 December 2006.

¹³⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 59/150 of 20 December 2004.

¹³⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 64/127 of 18 December 2009.

¹³⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 55/56 of 1 December 2000.

¹³⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 58/137 of 22 December 2003.

¹³⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 57/182 of 18 December 2002.

¹³⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/131 of 19 December 2001.

¹⁴⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 58/142 of 22 December 2003.

¹⁴¹ See e.g. GA resolution 55/65 of 4 December 2000.

¹⁴² See e.g. GA resolution 57/173 of 18 December 2002.

international cooperation in criminal justice matters pertaining to terrorism.¹⁴³

(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects in cultural, educational and health-related fields

34. During the period under review, the Assembly invited States to undertake the preparation of studies or submit comments on subjects in the fields of cultural, education and health, concerning for instance traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women and girls,¹⁴⁴ and strategies for reaching the most marginalized groups as part of the United Nations Literacy Decade.¹⁴⁵

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

35. The Assembly continued its practice of inviting States to study subjects with respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms. These subjects included, inter alia, revising immigration policies with a view to eliminating all discriminatory practices against migrants and their families;¹⁴⁶ considering and adopting concrete actions regarding the possible establishment of quota distribution systems by geographical region for the election of the members of the treaty bodies;¹⁴⁷ and addressing the magnitude, nature and causes of child labour as well as potential strategies for the elimination of child labour contrary to accepted international standards.¹⁴⁸

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

36. The Assembly continued to initiate studies to be prepared by various entities part of the United Nations system, such as the specialized agencies; organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system; programmes and funds; as well as other entities connected to the United Nations system, including regional commissions.¹⁴⁹ Similar requests were also directed to entities not part of the United Nations system, including, inter alia, international

organizations, intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and scientific, academic and research institutions.¹⁵⁰

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

37. During the period under review, the Assembly continued its practice of requesting that various entities undertake studies on subjects of a predominantly economic nature. These studies pertained to, inter alia, industrial development cooperation,¹⁵¹ international trade and development,¹⁵² issues related to commodities,¹⁵³ the integration of economies in transition into the world economy¹⁵⁴ and the role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty.¹⁵⁵

38. Studies were also requested on new topics of a predominantly economic nature, or topics that were given a new or more defined focus. For example, the Assembly invited international financial and banking institutions to enhance the transparency of risk-rating mechanisms through high-quality data and analysis, and encouraged relevant development institutions to study the issue and its impact on the prospects of developing countries.¹⁵⁶ Other studies included, inter alia, examination of the relationship between intellectual property rights and development;¹⁵⁷ examination of the relationship between trade, debt and finance for heavily indebted poor countries;¹⁵⁸ and the elaboration of national reviews and global analysis on youth employment.¹⁵⁹

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

39. 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,¹⁶⁰ follow-up to the Fourth

¹⁴³ See e.g. GA resolution [59/153](#) of 20 December 2004.

¹⁴⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [56/128](#) of 19 December 2001.

¹⁴⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [57/166](#) of 18 December 2002.

¹⁴⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [59/194](#) of 20 December 2004.

¹⁴⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [63/167](#) of 18 December 2008.

¹⁴⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [57/190](#) of 18 December 2002.

¹⁴⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [59/196](#) of 20 December 2004.

¹⁵⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [55/191](#) of 20 December 2000.

¹⁵¹ See e.g. GA resolution [57/243](#) of 20 December 2002.

¹⁵² See e.g. GA resolution [55/182](#) of 20 December 2000.

¹⁵³ See e.g. GA resolution [59/224](#) of 22 December 2004.

¹⁵⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [59/243](#) of 22 December 2004.

¹⁵⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [63/229](#) of 19 December 2008.

¹⁵⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [62/185](#) of 19 December 2007.

¹⁵⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [64/188](#) of 21 December 2009.

¹⁵⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [58/203](#) of 23 December 2003.

¹⁵⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [57/165](#) of 18 December 2002.

¹⁶⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [56/131](#) of 19 December 2001.

World Conference on Women and the full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action with regard to the advancement of women,¹⁶¹ the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,¹⁶² science and technology for development,¹⁶³ and women in development.¹⁶⁴

40. 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 women, such studies covered, inter alia, all forms of violence against women;¹⁶⁵ assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa;¹⁶⁶ the empowerment of rural women;¹⁶⁷ experimental operations for housing finance;¹⁶⁸ and agricultural technology for development.¹⁶⁹ In the area of crime prevention and narcotics, studies were requested on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme;¹⁷⁰ international cooperation against the world drug problem;¹⁷¹ and preventing and combating corrupt practices consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.¹⁷²

41. With regard to environment and sustainable development, studies concerned, inter alia, promotion of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development;¹⁷³ follow-up and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;¹⁷⁴ sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations;¹⁷⁵ issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction;¹⁷⁶

promotion of new and renewable sources of energy to implement the World Solar Programme;¹⁷⁷ and sustainable fisheries and the duty of flag States to exercise effective control over ships flying their flag.¹⁷⁸

(c) Studies requested with regard to subjects in cultural, educational and health-related fields

42. During this period, the Assembly requested studies of measures taken and progress towards targets of the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa,¹⁷⁹ the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects,¹⁸⁰ the effects of atomic radiation,¹⁸¹ and the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.¹⁸²

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

43. The Assembly requested studies on the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including, inter alia, the right to food¹⁸³ and the right to development.¹⁸⁴

(e) Studies requested with regard to other subjects for international action in promoting economic and social development

44. During the period under review, the Assembly requested studies to be undertaken by entities with regard to other subjects of a general character. For example, the Assembly requested 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 continue to examine the economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon.¹⁸⁵

7. Studies requested from individuals

45. During the period under review, the Assembly also requested studies from individuals, including the

¹⁶¹ See e.g. GA resolution 64/141 of 18 December 2009.

¹⁶² See e.g. GA resolution 56/115 of 19 December 2001.

¹⁶³ See e.g. GA resolution 60/205 of 22 December 2005.

¹⁶⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 56/182 of 21 December 2001.

¹⁶⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 60/136 of 16 December 2005.

¹⁶⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 57/183 of 18 December 2002.

¹⁶⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 64/140 of 18 December 2009.

¹⁶⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 63/221 of 19 December 2008.

¹⁶⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 62/190 of 19 December 2007.

¹⁷⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 62/175 of 18 December 2007.

¹⁷¹ See e.g. GA resolution 59/163 of 20 December 2004.

¹⁷² See e.g. GA resolution 60/207 of 22 December 2005.

¹⁷³ See e.g. GA resolution 57/254 of 20 December 2002.

¹⁷⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 63/213 of 19 December 2008.

¹⁷⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 63/214 of 19 December 2008.

¹⁷⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 59/24 of 17 November 2004.

¹⁷⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 55/205 of 20 December 2000.

¹⁷⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 58/14 of 24 November 2003.

¹⁷⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 55/284 of 7 September 2001.

¹⁸⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 55/13 of 3 November 2000.

¹⁸¹ See e.g. GA resolution 55/121 of 8 December 2000.

¹⁸² See e.g. GA resolution 56/97 of 14 December 2001.

¹⁸³ See e.g. GA resolution 64/197 of 21 December 2009.

¹⁸⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 58/172 of 22 December 2003.

¹⁸⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 8555/138 of 8 December 2000.

special representatives, special rapporteurs, the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the High Commissioner for Refugees. The 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;¹⁸⁶ the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance;¹⁸⁷ implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium;¹⁸⁸ the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial means to strengthen the capacity to provide assistance to national projects aiming at the realization of human rights and maintenance of the rule of law;¹⁸⁹ problems resulting from mass exoduses of populations or impeding their voluntary return home;¹⁹⁰ torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;¹⁹¹ the analysis of the causes of internally displaced persons;¹⁹² the rights of the child;¹⁹³ the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education;¹⁹⁴ implementation of a resolution promoting a right to food;¹⁹⁵ and the Convention on Biological Diversity.¹⁹⁶

8. Instructions for the preparation and submission of studies

46. As in the past, the Assembly requested that the authors, when preparing the studies initiated, take into account or give special attention to certain issues, for instance, the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations,¹⁹⁷ specific topics,¹⁹⁸ resolutions,¹⁹⁹ the work undertaken by other organizations,²⁰⁰ all relevant

¹⁸⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [64/147](#) of 18 December 2009.
¹⁸⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [55/97](#) of 4 December 2000.
¹⁸⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [56/205](#) of 21 December 2001.
¹⁸⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [57/221](#) of 18 December 2002.
¹⁹⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [58/169](#) of 22 December 2003.
¹⁹¹ See e.g. GA resolution [60/148](#) of 16 December 2005.
¹⁹² See e.g. GA resolution [60/168](#) of 16 December 2005.
¹⁹³ See e.g. GA resolution [62/141](#) of 18 December 2007.
¹⁹⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [62/125](#) of 18 December 2007.
¹⁹⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [64/159](#) of 18 December 2009.
¹⁹⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [56/197](#) of 21 December 2001.
¹⁹⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [64/174](#) of 18 December 2009.
¹⁹⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [56/182](#) of 21 December 2001.
¹⁹⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [60/131](#) of 16 December 2005.
²⁰⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [62/132](#) of 18 December 2007.

pr proposals and initiatives,²⁰¹ the lessons learned,²⁰² new and emerging challenges and persistent obstacles,²⁰³ and thematic issues common to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits.²⁰⁴ The Assembly also, at times, instructed the authors to include examples,²⁰⁵ comprehensive and substantive analyses,²⁰⁶ or recommendations.²⁰⁷

47. Certain limitations were also given when studies were requested. For example, the Assembly requested studies to be undertaken within the mandates of various bodies,²⁰⁸ in accordance with approved programme priorities,²⁰⁹ within the scope of the relevant resolution,²¹⁰ or in the context of another.²¹¹

48. 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,²¹² the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council,²¹³ or to the Economic and Social Council²¹⁴ or its subsidiary bodies.²¹⁵

B. Recommendations made by the General Assembly

1. Terminology

49. As in the *Repertory* and previous *Supplements*, there was no consistent pattern in the terminology of the resolutions. Such words as “recommends”,²¹⁶ “requests”,²¹⁷ “invites”,²¹⁸ “appeals”,²¹⁹ “urges”,²²⁰

²⁰¹ See e.g. GA resolution [56/202](#) of 21 December 2001.
²⁰² See e.g. GA resolution [56/187](#) of 21 December 2001.
²⁰³ See e.g. GA resolution [63/304](#) of 23 July 2009.
²⁰⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [61/16](#) of 20 November 2006.
²⁰⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [56/162](#) of 19 December 2001.
²⁰⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [64/191](#) of 21 December 2009.
²⁰⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [64/160](#) of 18 December 2009.
²⁰⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [64/163](#) of 18 December 2009.
²⁰⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [55/181](#) of 20 December 2000.
²¹⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [56/156](#) of 19 December 2001.
²¹¹ See e.g. GA resolution [56/207](#) of 21 December 2001.
²¹² See e.g. GA resolution [56/180](#) of 21 December 2001.
²¹³ See e.g. GA resolution [56/213](#) of 21 December 2001.
²¹⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [59/250](#) of 22 December 2004.
²¹⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [59/168](#) of 20 December 2004.
²¹⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [60/135](#) of 16 December 2005.
²¹⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [62/22](#) of 5 December 2007.
²¹⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [63/223](#) of 19 December 2008.
²¹⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [61/18](#) of 28 November 2006.
²²⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [60/216](#) of 22 December 2005.

“calls upon”²²¹ and “encourages”²²² were most frequently used.

2. Addressees

50. 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 not part of the United Nations system. As in the past, the Assembly continued to adopt resolutions and decisions without a particular addressee.²²³

51. When addressing States, the Assembly continued its practice to address Member States in general,²²⁴ categories or groups of Member States,²²⁵ through regional institutions such as the European Union,²²⁶ and particular Member States.²²⁷ Furthermore, the Assembly continued to address its recommendations to States in conjunction with, inter alia, the Secretary-General,²²⁸ organizations, organs, and bodies of the United Nations system,²²⁹ the specialized agencies,²³⁰ intergovernmental organizations,²³¹ regional organizations,²³² regional and subregional institutions; international and regional financial institutions;²³³ economic, multilateral institutions;²³⁴ business sector entities;²³⁵ research and academic institutions;²³⁶ the scientific community and educators;²³⁷ religion-based organizations;²³⁸ individuals;²³⁹ members of the private sector;²⁴⁰ civil society;²⁴¹ media;²⁴² and all other civil

society actors.²⁴³ The Assembly also addressed its recommendations to the administering powers of individual territories.²⁴⁴

52. 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;²⁴⁵ specialized agencies;²⁴⁶ and relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations.²⁴⁷ The Assembly also entrusted the Secretary-General to perform tasks through offices of the United Nations Secretariat.²⁴⁸

53. During the period under review, the Assembly continued to address recommendations to the specialized agencies, including those addressed to the Food and Agriculture Organization,²⁴⁹ the World Health Organization,²⁵⁰ the International Labour Organization,²⁵¹ the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,²⁵² the International Telecommunications Union,²⁵³ the World Bank,²⁵⁴ the International Monetary Fund,²⁵⁵ and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.²⁵⁶ The recommendations are addressed to the specialized agencies, specifically and in conjunction with States; other bodies, entities and organizations of the United Nations system; and governmental and non-governmental organizations.

54. 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;²⁵⁷ organizations, bodies, agencies, funds, and programmes of the United Nations system;²⁵⁸ intergovernmental bodies and committees of

²²¹ See e.g. GA resolution [62/211](#) of 19 December 2007.

²²² See e.g. GA resolution [57/181](#) of 18 December 2002.

²²³ See e.g. GA resolution [56/150](#) of 19 December 2001.

²²⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [64/171](#) of 18 December 2009.

²²⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [58/154](#) of 22 December 2003.

²²⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [58/235](#) of 23 December 2003.

²²⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [58/247](#) of 23 December 2003.

²²⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [55/60](#) of 4 December 2000.

²²⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [56/227](#) of 24 December 2001.

²³⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [56/8](#) of 21 November 2001.

²³¹ See e.g. GA resolution [60/175](#) of 16 December 2005.

²³² See e.g. GA resolution [55/202](#) of 20 December 2000.

²³³ See e.g. GA resolution [64/224](#) of 21 December 2009.

²³⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [59/222](#) of 22 December 2004.

²³⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [64/1](#) of 6 October 2009.

²³⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [62/129](#) of 18 December 2007.

²³⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [59/227](#) of 22 December 2004.

²³⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [60/11](#) of 3 November 2005.

²³⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/98](#) of 10 December 2009.

²⁴⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [62/274](#) of 11 September 2008.

²⁴¹ See e.g. GA resolution [58/282](#) of 9 February 2004.

²⁴² See e.g. GA resolution [55/254](#) of 31 May 2001.

²⁴³ See e.g. GA resolution [62/134](#) of 18 December 2007.

²⁴⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [64/98](#) of 10 December 2009.

²⁴⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [58/241](#) of 23 December 2003.

²⁴⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [64/213](#) of 21 December 2009.

²⁴⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [58/208](#) of 23 September 2003.

²⁴⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [63/277](#) of 7 April 2009.

²⁴⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/197](#) of 21 December 2009.

²⁵⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [57/190](#) of 18 December 2002.

²⁵¹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/135](#) of 18 December 2009.

²⁵² See e.g. GA resolution [63/231](#) of 19 December 2008.

²⁵³ See e.g. GA resolution [56/183](#) of 21 December 2001.

²⁵⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [62/186](#) of 19 December 2007.

²⁵⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [57/272](#) of 20 December 2002.

²⁵⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [57/166](#) of 18 December 2002.

²⁵⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [62/119](#) of 17 December 2007.

²⁵⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [59/241](#) of 22 December 2004.

the Assembly;²⁵⁹ functional bodies of the Economic and Social Council;²⁶⁰ special organizations within the Secretariat;²⁶¹ treaty bodies;²⁶² international financial bodies;²⁶³ regional commissions;²⁶⁴ departments and programmes of the Secretariat;²⁶⁵ and programmes and funds.²⁶⁶ In particular, the addressees included the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;²⁶⁷ the United Nations Development Programme;²⁶⁸ the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;²⁶⁹ the High Commissioner for Human Rights;²⁷⁰ the Human Rights Council;²⁷¹ the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;²⁷² and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.²⁷³

55. In conformity with its previous practice, the Assembly also addressed entities not part of the United Nations system, including non-governmental,²⁷⁴ intergovernmental and international organizations;²⁷⁵ regional commissions;²⁷⁶ civil society;²⁷⁷ international financial and banking institutions;²⁷⁸ research and academic institutions;²⁷⁹ the private sector;²⁸⁰ the pharmaceutical industry;²⁸¹ religious bodies and groups;²⁸² media;²⁸³ sporting organizations,²⁸⁴ trade unions,²⁸⁵ and individuals²⁸⁶ alone or in conjunction with others.

²⁵⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [63/26](#) of 26 November 2008.
²⁶⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [62/126](#) of 18 December 2007.
²⁶¹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/154](#) of 18 December 2009.
²⁶² See e.g. GA resolution [64/153](#) of 18 December 2009.
²⁶³ See e.g. GA resolution [62/93](#) of 17 December 2007.
²⁶⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [57/163](#) of 18 December 2002.
²⁶⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [63/232](#) of 19 December 2008.
²⁶⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [58/208](#) of 23 December 2003.
²⁶⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [59/245](#) of 22 December 2004.
²⁶⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [57/259](#) of 20 December 2002.
²⁶⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/182](#) of 18 December 2009.
²⁷⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [64/157](#) of 18 December 2009.
²⁷¹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/158](#) of 18 December 2009.
²⁷² See e.g. GA resolution [56/134](#) of 19 December 2001.
²⁷³ See e.g. GA resolution [57/311](#) of 18 June 2003.
²⁷⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [58/206](#) of 23 December 2003.
²⁷⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [57/174](#) of 18 December 2002.
²⁷⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [63/277](#) of 7 April 2009.
²⁷⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [64/134](#) of 18 December 2009.
²⁷⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [60/186](#) of 22 December 2005.
²⁷⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/133](#) of 18 December 2009.
²⁸⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [64/200](#) of 21 December 2009.
²⁸¹ See e.g. GA resolution [58/236](#) of 23 December 2003.
²⁸² See e.g. GA resolution [59/199](#) of 20 December 2004.
²⁸³ See e.g. GA resolution [62/90](#) of 17 December 2007.
²⁸⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [62/220](#) of 22 December 2007.
²⁸⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [64/217](#) of 21 December 2009.
²⁸⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [56/2](#) of 22 October 2001.

3. Subjects dealt with in the recommendations

(a) *Subjects of a predominantly economic nature*

56. 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;²⁸⁷ economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation;²⁸⁸ industrial development cooperation;²⁸⁹ external debt crisis and development;²⁹⁰ transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours;²⁹¹ high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development;²⁹² commodities;²⁹³ the role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty;²⁹⁴ assisting governments with economies in transition to integrate into the world economy;²⁹⁵ and a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries.²⁹⁶

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

57. 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;²⁹⁷ respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes;²⁹⁸ promoting the rule of law at national and international levels;²⁹⁹ traffic in women and girls;³⁰⁰

²⁸⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [56/179](#) of 21 December 2001.
²⁸⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [57/263](#) of 20 December 2002.
²⁸⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [59/249](#) of 22 December 2004.
²⁹⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [58/203](#) of 23 December 2003.
²⁹¹ See e.g. GA resolution [55/181](#) of 20 December 2000.
²⁹² See e.g. GA resolution [57/272](#) of 20 December 2002.
²⁹³ See e.g. GA resolution [61/190](#) of 20 December 2006.
²⁹⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [63/229](#) of 19 December 2008.
²⁹⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [55/191](#) of 20 December 2000.
²⁹⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [55/186](#) of 20 December 2000.
²⁹⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [56/96](#) of 14 December 2001.
²⁹⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [60/164](#) of 16 December 2005.
²⁹⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [61/39](#) of 4 December 2006.
³⁰⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [57/176](#) of 18 December 2002.

violence against women migrant workers;³⁰¹ policies and programmes involving youth;³⁰² the relationship between disarmament and development;³⁰³ implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;³⁰⁴ zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;³⁰⁵ and measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.³⁰⁶ The Assembly also adopted recommendations on new topics, such as the global road safety crisis,³⁰⁷ and improvement of the situation of women in rural areas.³⁰⁸

58. 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 Programme³⁰⁹ and international action to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.³¹⁰ Furthermore, the Assembly also considered new topics and made recommendations thereon. These recommendations related, inter alia, to assisting States in implementing the United Nations Convention against Organized Transnational Crime;³¹¹ preventing and combating illicit brokering activities;³¹² the establishment of the International Criminal Court;³¹³ follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;³¹⁴ and international cooperation against the world drug problem.³¹⁵

59. On the issue of nature, environment and sustainable development, recommendations adopted by the Assembly concerned, inter alia, the protection of global climate for present and future generations of

mankind;³¹⁶ the International Year of Freshwater;³¹⁷ and the International Year of Mountains.³¹⁸ The Assembly also adopted recommendations on new topics such as the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,³¹⁹ the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,³²⁰ and the promotion of an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development.³²¹

(c) Subjects in the area of cultural, educational and health-related fields

60. With respect to subjects in the area of culture, education and health, the Assembly continued to adopt recommendations on, inter alia, the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries;³²² offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;³²³ offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees;³²⁴ and University of Jerusalem “Al-Quds” for Palestine refugees.³²⁵ New topics included, inter alia, eradication of illiteracy and the realization of education for all;³²⁶ promotion of religious and cultural understanding, harmony, and cooperation;³²⁷ and sport as a means to promote education, health, development, and peace.³²⁸

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

61. As in the previous periods, the Assembly continued to adopt recommendations on human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as measures to combat

³⁰¹ See e.g. GA resolution [60/139](#) of 16 December 2005.

³⁰² See e.g. GA resolution [62/126](#) of 18 December 2007.

³⁰³ See e.g. GA resolution [62/148](#) of 5 December 2007.

³⁰⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [56/115](#) of 19 December 2001.

³⁰⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [61/294](#) of 13 September 2007.

³⁰⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [64/148](#) of 18 December 2009.

³⁰⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [57/309](#) of 22 May 2003.

³⁰⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [56/129](#) of 19 December 2001.

³⁰⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [58/140](#) of 22 December 2003.

³¹⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [60/68](#) of 8 December 2005.

³¹¹ See e.g. GA resolution [56/120](#) of 19 December 2001.

³¹² See e.g. GA resolution [63/67](#) of 2 December 2008.

³¹³ See e.g. GA resolution [57/23](#) of 19 November 2002.

³¹⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [55/60](#) of 4 December 2000.

³¹⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [56/124](#) of 19 December 2001.

³¹⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [57/257](#) of 20 December 2002.

³¹⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [59/228](#) of 22 December 2004.

³¹⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [57/245](#) of 20 December 2002.

³¹⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [62/191](#) of 19 December 2007.

³²⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [63/218](#) of 19 December 2008.

³²¹ See e.g. GA resolution [59/230](#) of 22 December 2004.

³²² See e.g. GA resolution [60/221](#) of 23 December 2005.

³²³ See e.g. GA resolution [60/113](#) of 8 December 2005.

³²⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [55/126](#) of 8 December 2000.

³²⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [57/123](#) of 11 December 2002.

³²⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [57/166](#) of 18 December 2002.

³²⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [60/11](#) of 3 November 2005.

³²⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [60/9](#) of 3 November 2005.

contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;³²⁹ the right of Palestinian people to self-determination;³³⁰ assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors;³³¹ the rights of the child;³³² the girl child;³³³ promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and in solving international problems of a humanitarian character;³³⁴ national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;³³⁵ human rights in the administration of justice;³³⁶ the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance;³³⁷ human rights and terrorism;³³⁸ human rights and mass exoduses;³³⁹ comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights;³⁴⁰ eliminating rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations;³⁴¹ human rights and unilateral coercive measures;³⁴² legal empowerment of the poor;³⁴³ new international humanitarian order;³⁴⁴ protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons;³⁴⁵ the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination;³⁴⁶ and Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.³⁴⁷

62. 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;³⁴⁸ torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading

treatment or punishment;³⁴⁹ respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification;³⁵⁰ protection of human rights by countering terrorism;³⁵¹ human rights and extreme poverty;³⁵² the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;³⁵³ and the human rights situation arising from Israeli military occupations in Lebanon.³⁵⁴

63. In addition, the Assembly continued to adopt recommendations on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in various countries including Cambodia,³⁵⁵ Congo,³⁵⁶ Haiti,³⁵⁷ Iran (Islamic Republic of),³⁵⁸ Iraq,³⁵⁹ Democratic People's Republic of Korea,³⁶⁰ Myanmar,³⁶¹ the Sudan,³⁶² Uzbekistan,³⁶³ and Belarus.³⁶⁴

(e) Other subjects for international action in promoting economic and social development

64. During the period under review, the Assembly also adopted recommendations on other subjects for international action in promoting economic and social development. Such subjects included, inter alia, the situation of and assistance to Palestine children;³⁶⁵ persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;³⁶⁶ Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues;³⁶⁷ the cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community;³⁶⁸ New Partnership for Africa's Development;³⁶⁹ the cooperation between the United

³²⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 61/149 of 19 December 2006.

³³⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 64/150 of 18 December 2009.

³³¹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/136 of 19 December 2001.

³³² See e.g. GA resolution 58/157 of 22 December 2003.

³³³ See e.g. GA resolution 58/156 of 22 December 2003.

³³⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 58/188 of 22 December 2003.

³³⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 58/175 of 22 December 2003.

³³⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 60/159 of 16 December 2005.

³³⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 55/97 of 4 December 2000.

³³⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 58/174 of 22 December 2003.

³³⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/166 of 19 December 2001.

³⁴⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 57/170 of 18 December 2002.

³⁴¹ See e.g. GA resolution 62/134 of 18 December 2007.

³⁴² See e.g. GA resolution 56/148 of 19 December 2001.

³⁴³ See e.g. GA resolution 64/215 of 21 December 2009.

³⁴⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 55/73 of 4 December 2000.

³⁴⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 56/164 of 19 December 2001.

³⁴⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 63/164 of 18 December 2008.

³⁴⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 59/124 of 10 December 2004.

³⁴⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 60/167 of 16 December 2005.

³⁴⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 61/153 of 19 December 2006.

³⁵⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 63/188 of 18 December 2008.

³⁵¹ See e.g. GA resolution 60/158 of 16 December 2005.

³⁵² See e.g. GA resolution 61/156 of 19 December 2006.

³⁵³ See e.g. GA resolution 56/60 of 10 December 2001.

³⁵⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 61/154 of 19 December 2006.

³⁵⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 56/169 of 19 December 2001.

³⁵⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 60/170 of 16 December 2005.

³⁵⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 55/118 of 4 December 2000.

³⁵⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 60/171 of 16 December 2005.

³⁵⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 55/115 of 4 December 2000.

³⁶⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 60/173 of 16 December 2005.

³⁶¹ See e.g. GA resolution 60/233 of 23 December 2005.

³⁶² See e.g. GA resolution 57/230 of 18 December 2002.

³⁶³ See e.g. GA resolution 60/174 of 16 December 2005.

³⁶⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 61/175 of 19 December 2006.

³⁶⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 57/188 of 18 December 2002.

³⁶⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 59/118 of 10 December 2004.

³⁶⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 60/103 of 8 December 2005.

³⁶⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 61/51 of 4 December 2006.

³⁶⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 61/229 of 22 December 2006.

Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization;³⁷⁰ assistance to refugees, returnees, and displaced persons in Africa;³⁷¹ business and development;³⁷² strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region;³⁷³ questions regarding New Caledonia,³⁷⁴ Tokelau,³⁷⁵ and the individual territories of American 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.³⁷⁶

4. Types of action envisaged in the recommendations

(a) Action proposed to States

65. 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*.

66. 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;³⁷⁷ taking action for effective implementation of resolutions and declarations;³⁷⁸ assisting least developed countries in order to ensure their participation in sessions;³⁷⁹ reviewing, developing and promoting regulatory guidance and standards to ensure effectiveness in management, financial reporting, internal auditing, domestic supervision and accountability among microfinance institutions;³⁸⁰ ratifying or acceding to international instruments;³⁸¹ giving priority to certain issues in their assistance programmes and budgets;³⁸²

promoting the exchange of information;³⁸³ maintaining dialogue among Member States, specialized agencies, and intergovernmental organizations;³⁸⁴ cooperating with the Special Rapporteurs on carrying out their mandates;³⁸⁵ and respecting obligations under international law.³⁸⁶

67. Specific actions to be taken by States envisaged in the recommendations included, inter alia, providing external support for the developing countries;³⁸⁷ considering health issues in the formation of foreign policy;³⁸⁸ pursuing policies and strategies that improve the functioning of agricultural markets;³⁸⁹ promoting principles and practices of sustainable urbanization;³⁹⁰ implementing the development goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;³⁹¹ promoting access to energy for the poorest peoples;³⁹² refraining from taking actions that undermine the legitimacy of electoral processes;³⁹³ increasing literacy;³⁹⁴ realizing a right to food;³⁹⁵ ensuring and promoting human rights;³⁹⁶ criminalizing all forms of trafficking in women and girls;³⁹⁷ reviewing funding policies for development assistance so as to include crime prevention and criminal justice in such assistance;³⁹⁸ protecting the human rights of women migrant workers;³⁹⁹ facilitating the return of nationals;⁴⁰⁰ providing assistance and protection to trafficked persons;⁴⁰¹ refraining from adopting any unilateral measure which would create obstacles to trade relations thus impeding the full realization of human

³⁷⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [61/12](#) of 13 November 2006.

³⁷¹ See e.g. GA resolution [59/172](#) of 20 December 2004.

³⁷² See e.g. GA resolution [56/185](#) of 21 December 2001.

³⁷³ See e.g. GA resolution [59/108](#) of 3 December 2004.

³⁷⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [60/115](#) of 8 December 2005.

³⁷⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [61/127](#) of 14 December 2006.

³⁷⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [60/117 B](#) of 8 December 2005.

³⁷⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [61/218](#) of 20 December 2006.

³⁷⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [61/145](#) of 19 December 2006.

³⁷⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [59/152](#) of 20 December 2004.

³⁸⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [59/246](#) of 22 December 2004.

³⁸¹ See e.g. GA resolution [56/267](#) of 27 March 2002.

³⁸² See e.g. GA resolution [62/205](#) of 19 December 2007.

³⁸³ See e.g. GA resolution [56/88](#) of 12 December 2001.

³⁸⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [55/109](#) of 4 December 2000.

³⁸⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [61/171](#) of 19 December 2006.

³⁸⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [64/94](#) of 10 December 2009.

³⁸⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [59/255](#) of 23 December 2004.

³⁸⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [63/33](#) of 26 November 2008.

³⁸⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [64/224](#) of 21 December 2009.

³⁹⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [62/198](#) of 19 December 2007.

³⁹¹ See e.g. GA resolution [59/250](#) of 22 December 2004.

³⁹² See e.g. GA resolution [58/210](#) of 23 December 2003.

³⁹³ See e.g. GA resolution [58/189](#) of 22 December 2003.

³⁹⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [57/166](#) of 18 December 2002.

³⁹⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [64/159](#) of 18 December 2009.

³⁹⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [59/204](#) of 20 December 2004.

³⁹⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [59/166](#) of 20 December 2004.

³⁹⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [55/64](#) of 4 December 2000.

³⁹⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [62/132](#) of 18 December 2007.

⁴⁰⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [59/170](#) of 20 December 2004.

⁴⁰¹ See e.g. GA resolution [58/137](#) of 22 December 2003.

rights,⁴⁰² and eliminating intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief.⁴⁰³

68. Furthermore, States were also requested to recognize and promote respect for cultural diversity for the purpose of advancing the objectives of peace, development, and universally accepted human rights,⁴⁰⁴ to extend the mandate of national committees or other mechanisms established on the occasion of the International Year of Older Persons;⁴⁰⁵ to formulate any reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as precisely and as narrowly as possible,⁴⁰⁶ and to develop methodologies for mainstreaming a gender perspective in all aspects of policymaking, including economic policymaking.⁴⁰⁷ 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.⁴⁰⁸

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

69. 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.

70. During the period under review, the Assembly recommended, for example, that these entities provide assistance to Governments;⁴⁰⁹ enhance their mutual relationship with regional organizations;⁴¹⁰ enhance synergies with other United Nations agencies that undertake complementary work;⁴¹¹ convene meetings;⁴¹² take actions for the implementation of international instruments;⁴¹³ promote information on certain issues;⁴¹⁴ mobilize international organizations

to provide assistance to countries and regions;⁴¹⁵ mainstream the special needs of regions in their normative and operational activities;⁴¹⁶ build and strengthen partnerships with other United Nations organizations with similar mandates;⁴¹⁷ contribute to the implementation of documents;⁴¹⁸ intensify efforts to provide technical assistance;⁴¹⁹ explore ways and means to contribute more effectively to solve problems;⁴²⁰ support national efforts to achieve social development;⁴²¹ disseminate information on and promote understanding of international instruments;⁴²² give special attention to the violation of human rights;⁴²³ intensify efforts to continue to systematically develop specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism;⁴²⁴ and participate in High-level Dialogues.⁴²⁵ On several occasions, those entities were also requested to contribute to the relief, reconstruction, recovery, rehabilitation and development needs of individual countries and to provide special economic assistance.⁴²⁶

71. For example, the Assembly invited the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue to promote policies and projects that have a positive impact on the right to food;⁴²⁷ and recommended that the Secretariat provide electoral assistance to States.⁴²⁸

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

72. In conformity with its previous practice, the Assembly recommended that organizations and entities 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

⁴⁰² See e.g. GA resolution 61/170 of 19 December 2006.

⁴⁰³ See e.g. GA resolution 60/166 of 16 December 2005.

⁴⁰⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 58/167 of 22 December 2003.

⁴⁰⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 56/228 of 24 December 2001.

⁴⁰⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 57/178 of 18 December 2002.

⁴⁰⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 58/148 of 22 December 2003.

⁴⁰⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 55/203 of 20 December 2000.

⁴⁰⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009.

⁴¹⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 56/134 of 19 December 2001.

⁴¹¹ See e.g. GA resolution 59/153 of 20 December 2004.

⁴¹² See e.g. GA resolution 58/208 of 23 December 2003.

⁴¹³ See e.g. GA resolution 60/119 of 8 December 2005.

⁴¹⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 56/195 of 21 December 2001.

⁴¹⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 60/221 of 23 December 2005.

⁴¹⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 62/275 of 11 September 2008.

⁴¹⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 61/215 of 20 December 2006.

⁴¹⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 60/210 of 22 December 2005.

⁴¹⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 59/153 of 20 December 2004.

⁴²⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 61/146 of 19 December 2006.

⁴²¹ See e.g. GA resolution 64/135 of 18 December 2009.

⁴²² See e.g. GA resolution 55/88 of 4 December 2000.

⁴²³ See e.g. GA resolution 56/141 of 19 December 2001.

⁴²⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 64/177 of 18 December 2009.

⁴²⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 57/250 of 20 December 2002.

⁴²⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 56/220 B of 21 December 2001.

⁴²⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 64/159 of 18 December 2009.

⁴²⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 60/162 of 16 December 2005.

the United Nations;⁴²⁹ holding regional consultations;⁴³⁰ extending economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people;⁴³¹ supporting the medium- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of affected countries;⁴³² and urging increased investments in order to achieve sustainable development and well-being for all.⁴³³

73. Thus, organizations and entities not part of the United Nations system were recommended to: support development in small island developing States;⁴³⁴ promote a supportive international economic environment;⁴³⁵ respond to the needs of internally displaced persons;⁴³⁶ promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;⁴³⁷ exert the maximum effort to assist and protect refugee minors and expedite the return to and reunification with their families of unaccompanied refugee minors;⁴³⁸ and strengthen their peacekeeping capacity and take the lead in peacekeeping operations in Africa.⁴³⁹ On occasion, these entities were also requested to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of individual countries.⁴⁴⁰

74. 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;⁴⁴¹ to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries;⁴⁴² and to support national efforts to promote the empowerment of women and gender equality in order to enhance national efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls.⁴⁴³

75. On several occasions, the General Assembly also addressed simultaneously its recommendations 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 of 22 December 1999, the Assembly appealed to “the international community, the World Bank and the African Development Bank and the United Nations funds and programmes [...] to support the efforts of the African countries to intensify and to expand industrial cooperation among themselves”. In another resolution, the Assembly “invites 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”.⁴⁴⁴

(d) Action proposed to the Secretary-General

76. As in the past, the Assembly also addressed its recommendations or requests to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, 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 submit future recommendations;⁴⁴⁵ prepare a strategic framework for strengthening and improving the performance of the United Nations;⁴⁴⁶ improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States;⁴⁴⁷ bring resolutions to the attention of Member States;⁴⁴⁸ implement resolutions;⁴⁴⁹ solicit the views of Member States;⁴⁵⁰ convene expert groups on certain matters;⁴⁵¹ make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteurs to carry out their mandates;⁴⁵² mobilize resources;⁴⁵³ provide assistance to States;⁴⁵⁴ improve inter-agency cooperation;⁴⁵⁵ strengthen exchanges between the United Nations and

⁴²⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 61/296 of 17 September 2007.

⁴³⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 62/187 of 19 December 2007.

⁴³¹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/111 of 14 December 2001.

⁴³² See e.g. GA resolution 62/91 H of 17 December 2007.

⁴³³ See e.g. GA resolution 56/189 of 21 December 2001.

⁴³⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 57/262 of 20 December 2002.

⁴³⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 59/112 A-B of 8 December 2004.

⁴³⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 56/164 of 19 December 2001.

⁴³⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 60/160 of 16 December 2005.

⁴³⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 56/136 of 19 December 2001.

⁴³⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 63/304 of 23 July 2009.

⁴⁴⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 60/216 of 22 December 2005.

⁴⁴¹ See e.g. GA resolution 60/43 of 8 December 2005.

⁴⁴² See e.g. GA resolution 57/5 of 16 October 2002.

⁴⁴³ See e.g. GA resolution 62/133 of 18 December 2007.

⁴⁴⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 55/23 of 13 November 2000.

⁴⁴⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 56/186 of 21 December 2001.

⁴⁴⁶ See e.g. GA resolution 58/269 of 23 December 2003.

⁴⁴⁷ See e.g. GA resolution 56/96 of 14 December 2001.

⁴⁴⁸ See e.g. GA resolution 58/174 of 22 December 2003.

⁴⁴⁹ See e.g. GA resolution 56/109 of 14 December 2001.

⁴⁵⁰ See e.g. GA resolution 56/268 of 27 March 2002.

⁴⁵¹ See e.g. GA resolution 59/153 of 20 December 2004.

⁴⁵² See e.g. GA resolution 57/196 of 18 December 2002.

⁴⁵³ See e.g. GA resolution 58/116 of 17 December 2003.

⁴⁵⁴ See e.g. GA resolution 62/22 of 5 December 2007.

⁴⁵⁵ See e.g. GA resolution 61/180 of 20 December 2006.

other organizations;⁴⁵⁶ cooperate with regional organizations and other organizations that are not part of the United Nations system;⁴⁵⁷ disseminate information;⁴⁵⁸ provide support to conferences and bodies of the United Nations;⁴⁵⁹ enhance the information provided to the public on certain issues;⁴⁶⁰ and assist countries through humanitarian, technical, and financial assistance.⁴⁶¹

77. In particular, recommendations were addressed to the Secretary-General to propose themes for the promotion of international economic cooperation for development for the high-level dialogue;⁴⁶² ensure that a gender perspective was integral to all operational

activities;⁴⁶³ explore and recommend suitable arrangements and mechanisms through which Member States could more effectively support Africa's efforts to address causes of conflict on the continent;⁴⁶⁴ ensure effective multilingual communication;⁴⁶⁵ compile a list of successful interventions and strategies;⁴⁶⁶ maintain data on investigations into sexual exploitation and related offenses by humanitarian and peacekeeping personnel;⁴⁶⁷ and to bring credible allegations that reveal that a crime may have been committed by United Nations officials and experts on mission to the attention of the States against whose nationals such allegations are made.⁴⁶⁸

⁴⁵⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [57/210](#) of 18 December 2002.

⁴⁵⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [59/310](#) of 14 July 2005.

⁴⁵⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [58/128](#) of 19 December 2003.

⁴⁵⁹ See e.g. GA resolution [55/245 B](#) of 25 July 2001.

⁴⁶⁰ See e.g. GA resolution [61/129](#) of 14 December 2006.

⁴⁶¹ See e.g. GA resolution [60/220](#) of 22 December 2005.

⁴⁶² See e.g. GA resolution [56/190](#) of 21 December 2001.

⁴⁶³ See e.g. GA resolution [56/132](#) of 19 December 2001.

⁴⁶⁴ See e.g. GA resolution [59/255](#) of 23 December 2004.

⁴⁶⁵ See e.g. GA resolution [63/306](#) of 9 September 2009.

⁴⁶⁶ See e.g. GA resolution [57/176](#) of 18 December 2002.

⁴⁶⁷ See e.g. GA resolution [57/306](#) of 15 April 2003.

⁴⁶⁸ See e.g. GA resolution [62/63](#) of 6 December 2007.