
ARTICLE 56

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ARTICLE 56

TEXT OF ARTICLE 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. In the present study, a brief review is made of decisions and related discussions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in which Article 56 has been referred to or its language paraphrased. Decisions in the economic, social and human rights fields in which reference has been made only in a general way to obligations of Members under the Charter of the United Nations and where no clear connection¹ with Article 56 can be established² are not dealt with in the present study, nor are merely incidental references to Article 56 in discussions.

2. The types of action taken for the “achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55” are dealt with in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements* under Article 55. Questions concerning the relationship of Article 56 to domestic jurisdiction and to reports on steps taken to give effect to recommendations of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on economic, social and human rights matters are dealt with in the *Repertory* and its *Supplements* under Article 2 (7) and Article 64, respectively.

3. Article 56 was mentioned jointly with Article 55. Since such references were usually made in connection with obligations or pledges of Member States, and since Article 56 refers to a pledge, such discussions have been reviewed primarily in this study, rather than in the study of Article 55.

4. As in the *Repertory* and *Supplements Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 8*, the general survey contains an account of the manner in which Article 56 has been referred to and the analytical summary of practice deals with the question of the scope of the pledge of Member States under Article 56 as reflected in the proceedings of the General Assembly.

5. While this study generally follows the structure of *Supplement No. 8*, changes have been made in the analytical summary of practice, which deserve mention. During the period under review, international cooperation has been regarded mostly as an important tool by Member States and by the United Nations for achieving economic development, social progress and human rights. Unlike in *Supplement No. 8*, given the significant number of United Nations decisions related to international cooperation adopted during the period under review, the presentation of the analytical summary of practice has been changed to include the question of the scope of the pledges of Member States as reflected in the proceedings of the General Assembly. Three main

¹ It should be noted that since Article 56 contains a general pledge relating to the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, it cannot be said with certainty that the pledge in Article 56 has not been taken into account in those decisions or discussions in which only a general reference has been made to obligations of Members under the Charter of the United Nations. See *Repertory*, vol. III, under Article 56, footnote 1.

² See, for example, G A resolutions [50/96](#) and [52/87](#) and E S C resolutions 1995/1 and 1995/17.

themes have been developed and presented chronologically: the question of international cooperation with the Organization; the question of international cooperation to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in some countries; and the question of international cooperation and the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

6. In the analytical summary of practice, the voting records and main points covered in General Assembly resolutions, as well as the views of the Secretary-General related to international cooperation have also been added. It should be noted that during the period under review there was no significant constitutional discussion regarding the interpretation of the provisions contained in Article 56. Nevertheless, representatives gave their interpretations of international cooperation that took place in the economic, social and human rights fields.

I. GENERAL SURVEY

7. Contrary to the past periods of review, during the period under review, many decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council contained references to Article 56 or to international cooperation.³ Some of those references were made in the preambles of resolutions, while other occurred in the operative part of resolutions, and all those resolutions are related primarily to questions of economic development,⁴ social progress⁵ and human rights.⁶

8. As in the past, reaffirmations were included in resolutions with respect to a previous decision concerning the obligations contained in Article 56,⁷ references were made to the obligations assumed by all Member States under Article 56,⁸ or the Article was quoted in part.⁹ Sometimes, the reference was made in connection with the work of specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies,¹⁰ or the Commission on Human Rights¹¹ or the Office of the

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.¹²

9. During the period under review, there was no elaboration of the meaning of the word “pledge” in the decisions of the United Nations. It may be noted that, in some decisions which paraphrase Article 56, the words “fulfilment of the commitments made on international cooperation”,¹³ “development of further international cooperation”,¹⁴ “need for strengthening or enhancing international cooperation”,¹⁵ “stepping up cooperation and concerted action”¹⁶ and “step towards greater cooperation and strengthened partnership”¹⁷ were used.

10. During the period under review, new developments and challenges faced by Member States and the United Nations, including globalization,

³ During the period under review, a considerable number of recommendations related to international cooperation in the economic, social and human rights fields were taken by United Nations organs — more than 500 decisions in the present *Supplement to the Repertory* against 44 in *Supplement No. 8*. See annex I.

⁴ See annex II.

⁵ See annex III.

⁶ See annex IV.

⁷ See annex V.

⁸ See annex VI.

⁹ See, e.g., G A resolutions 50/6, 50/154, 50/174, 50/179, 51/76, 52/106, 53/127 and 54/148 and E S C resolutions 1996/51 (annex), and 1999/23.

¹⁰ See annex VII.

¹¹ See annex VIII.

¹² See annex IX.

¹³ See, e.g., G A resolutions 50/6, 50/148 and 53/115 and E S C resolutions 1995/20 and 1996/17.

¹⁴ See, e.g., G A resolutions 50/174, 51/105, 52/131 and 53/149 and E S C resolution 1997/20.

¹⁵ See, e.g., G A resolutions 50/53, 50/123, 50/182, 50/203, 51/64, 51/69, 51/78, 51/100, 51/167, 51/173, 51/210 (annex), 51/240 (annex), 52/92, 52/133, 52/134, 52/165, 52/180, 52/189, 53/108, 53/112, 53/115, 53/116, 53/120, 53/128, 54/110, 54/128, 54/132 (annex), 54/149, 54/181, 54/212 and 54/282 (annex) and E S C resolutions 1995/11, 1995/16, 1996/1, 1996/10, 1996/13, 1996/27, 1996/51 (annex), 1997/22 (annex), 1997/23, 1997/29 (annex), 1998/31, 1998/40, 1998/42, 1999/5, 1999/21 and 1999/28.

¹⁶ See, e.g., G A resolutions 51/66, 51/98, 52/98, 52/107 and 53/134.

¹⁷ See, e.g., G A resolutions 51/186, 52/107, 53/28 and 53/128.

liberalization and the end of the cold war, compelled them to enhance international cooperation in an integrated manner. With regard to the Organization for example, many decisions emphasized the importance of the United Nations and “its central role in promoting international cooperation”,¹⁸ the importance of “a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach”¹⁹

and the importance of “inter-agency coordination”²⁰ in the economic, social and human rights fields. One of the principal functions of the Organization under the present Article continued to lie in fostering international consensus and commitments on global priorities through, inter alia, various mandates derived from international conferences on economic, social and human rights issues.

¹⁸ See, e.g., G A resolutions 50/122, 50/146, 52/90, 52/184, 53/114 and 54/231.

¹⁹ See, e.g., G A resolutions 50/120, 51/99, 51/170, 52/124, 52/136, 53/128, 53/195, 54/149, 54/175 and 54/229.

²⁰ See, e.g., G A resolutions 50/130, 50/168, 50/170, 50/174, 50/177, 50/178, 50/184, 50/185, 50/201, 50/225, 50/226, 50/227 annex, 51/59, 51/91, 51/95, 51/104, 51/118, 51/172, 51/186, 51/240 annex, 52/118, 52/123, 52/125, 52/127, 52/129, 52/132, 52/148, 52/192, 52/196, 53/46, 53/142, 53/153, 53/155, 53/172, 53/188, 53/194, 53/198, 54/128, 54/149, 54/162, 54/173, 54/211 and 54/213; E S C resolutions 1995/14, 1996/13, 1996/16, 1996/17, 1996/42, 1996/43, 1997/19, 1997/20, 1997/27, 1997/32, 1998/24, 1998/26, 1999/1, 1999/6, 1999/11 and 1999/51.

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

Scope of the pledge to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization

1. Question of international cooperation with the Organization

11. In pursuing the approach taken in previous *Supplements* to the *Repertory* and as mentioned in the introductory note,²¹ the themes developed below are those which had been discussed during the debates related to the adoption of General Assembly resolutions.²² Those themes are within the scope of Article 56 in connection with Article 55 (a), (b) and (c).²³ They refer to various recommendations for action in the economic, social and human rights fields, by Member States, an organ of the United Nations or both.

RETURN OR RESTITUTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY TO THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

12. During the discussions regarding the adoption of General Assembly resolutions [50/56](#) and [54/190](#) related

to the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, delegates expressed the hope that the international community would commit itself to a genuine process of negotiation on mechanisms that could enable the countries, the cultural property of which had been illegally appropriated, to recover such property.²⁴ They also affirmed that their countries were fully prepared to cooperate with international bodies and United Nations agencies in taking all necessary measures to put an end to the illicit trafficking in cultural property and, through bilateral talks, to return such property to the countries of origin.²⁵

13. Representatives further appreciated the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and UNESCO in promoting international awareness of that situation and in assisting countries in the return of their cultural property.²⁶ They called on all States to cooperate fully with UNESCO and with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation²⁷ towards the achievement of that goal in the interest of

²¹ See para. 4.

²² See annex I for other recommendations of United Nations organs covered by the present Article. They were not included in the analytical summary of practice as they had been adopted without relevant discussions on international cooperation.

²³ See *Repertory, Supplement No. 9*, vol. IV, under Article 55.

²⁴ A/50/498, p. 9 and A/54/PV.72, p. 3.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 10 and 4, respectively.

²⁶ A/50/498 and A/54/436.

²⁷ See e.g., A/54/436 and A/54/PV.72, pp. 1-4 and 10.

justice and of equitable international relations²⁸ and reaffirmed that the restitution of such property to the countries of origin and the prohibition of illicit trafficking in cultural property were important steps that would help strengthen international cooperation and maintain global cultural values.²⁹

14. Finally, representatives called for the improvement of the international conventions for the protection of world heritage and noted that, despite the fact that numerous international instruments reaffirmed the right of States to retrieve their cultural property and to prohibit the illicit trafficking in such property, many of the countries which had acquired such property refused to abide by those international conventions.³⁰

15. In its resolution 50/56 adopted by 124 votes to none, with 24 abstentions, and its resolution 54/190, adopted by consensus, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin contributed to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation of universal cultural values and called on all relevant bodies of the United Nations system to work in coordination and in cooperation with Member States in that regard.

DIALOGUE ON STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

16. Representatives expressed the view that the adoption of General Assembly resolutions 50/122 and 52/186, which were related to the renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership, established an important landmark and demonstrated the determination of the international community to recognize that, in promoting development, a constructive dialogue based on the imperative of mutual interest, shared responsibilities and genuine interdependence was very important.³¹

17. Delegates believed that the spirit of partnership, which had been manifested in numerous intergovernmental forums over previous years, would be further strengthened and more broadly embraced

when such a dialogue was held in the General Assembly.³² That dialogue was expected to contribute to the efforts to identify a number of key elements required to respond to the challenges and opportunities emanating from the process of globalization.³³

18. Those delegates also considered that that dialogue was a critical and necessary step towards ensuring that the process of fulfilling the commitments of cooperation for development would steadily move forward³⁴ and that the renewal of dialogue could serve as a critical instrument for implementing the Agenda for Development,³⁵ which should greatly help by providing a supportive framework for conducting the dialogue within the United Nations. As such, they affirmed that the dialogue would also help to bolster the central role of the General Assembly in advancing international cooperation for development.³⁶

19. The Secretary-General³⁷ noted the broadening international consensus on economic and social policies and the commitment to cooperation and partnership for development as evidenced in the outcome of major United Nations conferences of previous years; the issue was raised as to how that consensus could be given tangible forms to the benefit of all. It was suggested that the end of the cold war, the growing integration of the global economy and the emerging consensus on development policies seemed to have created a propitious confluence of forces in favour of a constructive and non-confrontational dialogue designed to meet the global challenges of poverty and development in a rapidly changing international environment.³⁸

20. By its resolutions 50/122 and 52/186, which were adopted by consensus, the General Assembly stressed

³² Ibid., pp.14 and 9, respectively.

³³ A/52/PV.77, p. 9.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ See also A/52/425, para. 4: "Building on the outcome of recent United Nations conferences and other relevant agreements, the Agenda for Development is aimed at invigorating a renewed and strengthened partnership for development, based on the imperatives of mutual benefits and genuine interdependence. It testifies to the renewed commitments of all countries to mobilize national and international efforts in pursuit of sustainable development and to revitalize and strengthen international cooperation for development."

³⁶ A/50/PV.96, p. 15.

³⁷ A/50/480, para. 3.

³⁸ See also A/52/425, para. 5.

²⁸ A/50/498, p. 10, and A/54/PV.72, pp. 3-5.

²⁹ Ibid., pp.11 and 10, respectively.

³⁰ Ibid., pp.10 and 11, respectively.

³¹ A/50/PV.96, p. 14 and A/52/PV.77, p. 9. See also A/52/628/Add.1.

the fact that the United Nations had a central role to play in promoting international economic cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community. It reaffirmed that a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits and that the United Nations should reinforce its activities in order to facilitate such a dialogue.

RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

21. After the adoption of General Assembly resolution [50/227](#) related to the above-mentioned subject, some delegates recalled that they had firmly stated that the United Nations should respond appropriately to the new challenges of the international situation and to the demands of Member States. Nevertheless, they considered that the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities had been an opportunity to renew the commitment of Member States to United Nations operational activities for development.³⁹

22. Those delegates further added that they also believed that the Agenda for Development would strengthen constructive dialogue between countries with a view to enhancing and revitalizing international economic cooperation through development of partnerships between developing and developed countries.⁴⁰ They concluded that the work to strengthen and restructure the United Nations was designed not only to meet past and further challenges but also to enhance and increase international cooperation. They affirmed that, since the beginning of the 1990s, Member States had been engaged in an important effort to obtain consensus on joint work in sensitive areas, such as the protection of children, the environment and human rights, the reduction of natural disasters, social development, women's rights and human settlements.⁴¹

23. The opinion was also expressed that the above-mentioned resolution was so important that it would contribute significantly to the goal that all Member States shared, that is, of a more effective and productive United Nations system, and that it marked another milestone along the way towards the revitalization of the United Nations, even though a

great deal of work remained to be done because reform was not an event but a process.⁴²

24. Other delegates stated that they were convinced that, with the adoption of that resolution, Member States had succeeded in taking an important step forward towards the objective of revitalizing the economic and social sectors of the United Nations in order to permit them fully to discharge their mandate in the area of international cooperation for development, as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.⁴³

25. Those delegates considered that that resolution was a significant breakthrough in the collective efforts of Member States to reform the United Nations system⁴⁴ and would give further impetus to efforts in other negotiating processes aimed at reform.⁴⁵ Nevertheless, they added that the reform of the United Nations in the economic and social fields remained a very difficult objective; that the key to achieving the general objective of reform lay in the strengthening of the Organization's functions and considered that reform in the area of development should also be considered from that standpoint.⁴⁶

26. By its resolution [50/227](#), which was adopted without a vote, the General Assembly reaffirmed the important role of United Nations organs and bodies in enhancing international development cooperation and also stressed the necessity of their interaction and the complementarities of efforts in the economic, social and related fields.

UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION AGAINST CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

27. One delegate affirmed that the approval by consensus of General Assembly resolution [51/191](#), as it related to the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions, was proof of the worldwide recognition that urgent steps were required to stamp out that corrosive practice.⁴⁷

⁴² Ibid., p. 9.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 11.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 9.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 10.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 13.

⁴⁷ A/51/PV.86, p. 11.

³⁹ A/50/PV.119, p. 7.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 8.

⁴¹ Ibid.

28. That delegate also stated that his Government called on the international community and the United Nations to act against new threats to the common security that were rising in an age of globalization, and those threats included corruption and bribery. He added that corruption should be eradicated whether it arose from trade in illicit drugs, weapons trafficking or from otherwise legal commerce.⁴⁸

29. Another delegate affirmed that the adoption of that Declaration represented the culmination of a process that had begun in the Organization years previously.⁴⁹ He was of the view that that resolution was testimony to the growing viability of the United Nations as a forum for discussing and developing ideas that subsequently became binding for countries through the actions of the Governments themselves or of the appropriate international agencies.⁵⁰

30. The opinion was also expressed that the adoption of that Declaration represented a significant step forward by the international community, because the struggle against all forms of corruption, bribery and related unlawful practices should be comprehensive and it required united action by all States;⁵¹ that the criminalization of corruption, in particular its international aspects, was a complex issue which entailed a study of the various ways in which the problem could most effectively be dealt with, including the possible negotiation of appropriate international instruments.⁵²

31. In its resolution 51/191, which was adopted by consensus, the General Assembly invited Member States, in accordance with the Declaration, to take appropriate measures and cooperate at all levels to combat corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions. It also urged Member States, individually and through international and regional organizations, to cooperate and afford one another the greatest possible assistance in connection with criminal investigations and other legal proceedings brought in respect of corruption and bribery in international commercial transactions.⁵³

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 12.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ G A resolution 51/191, annex, para. 8.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

32. In respect of General Assembly resolution 51/202, which is related to the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development, delegations agreed that that Summit represented a historic step in the efforts of the international community to come to grips with the issue of social development in the world.⁵⁴ According to those delegations, the crucial point was that the Summit successfully forged an international consensus on the nature of the basic challenges of social development: combating poverty, unemployment and marginalization. The Summit, they added, also found agreement on the need for determined national and international efforts to address those challenges.⁵⁵

33. Those representatives further stated that effective implementation of the outcome of the Summit should be an ongoing process.⁵⁶ They added that, with that idea in mind, the United Nations had assigned an important, continuing role to the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, primarily the Commission for Social Development and it was the responsibility of those bodies, led by the Commission for Social Development with active contributions from United Nations agencies, experts and representatives of civil society, to ensure that the future work of the United Nations in that area was pragmatic and results-oriented. They then confirmed that their countries pledged their cooperation with all Members of the United Nations in that process.⁵⁷

34. In his report,⁵⁸ the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated that the debate on that item reflected a general agreement that the Summit was an important landmark in the elaboration of national and international policies on social development through the United Nations.

35. The General Assembly adopted, without a vote, resolution 51/202 in which it reaffirmed the need to strengthen, in a spirit of partnership, international cooperation for social development and implementing the outcome of the Summit and also emphasized that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, transparent and accountable

⁵⁴ A/51/PV.88, p. 16.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ See A/51/348, para. 2.

governance and administration in all sectors of society, as well as effective participation by civil society, were indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development.

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

36. During the debates linked to the measures to eliminate international terrorism and to the adoption of General Assembly resolutions [51/210](#), [52/164](#), [52/165](#), [53/108](#), [54/109](#) and [54/110](#) delegations stated that terrorism was a serious scourge that threatened democracy and should therefore be fought just as organized crime was fought.⁵⁹ Those representatives reiterated the support of their Governments for all measures to combat terrorism, to implement all existing international agreements on that subject and to consolidate international cooperation. In that regard, they stressed the importance of dealing with causes rather than merely condemning the effects or imposing sanctions.⁶⁰

37. Given the unprecedented scale of terrorist acts in the past and the enormous human suffering they had caused, other delegates affirmed that everyone would recognize the need for enhanced international cooperation to combat that scourge. While fully and unreservedly sharing that view, they had taken the position that measures to combat international terrorism should be in strict compliance with the existing principles and standards of international law, particularly in the field of human rights;⁶¹ they emphasized their willingness to cooperate and participate fully in any meaningful effort to suppress international terrorism.⁶²

38. Nevertheless, other delegates stressed that, although the global call to combat terrorism remained a legitimate one, it was sometimes tarnished by politics with certain interests.⁶³ They emphasized that the unilateral actions of some States against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of others, with the ultimate aim of advancing an illicit agenda on the pretext of combating terrorism, were not only unacceptable as instruments of policy, but were in

themselves acts of terror that created nothing but chaos, confusion and injustice.⁶⁴

39. Those representatives reaffirmed the role of the General Assembly, as the universal organ of the United Nations, in the adoption of measures to deal with acts of international terrorism.⁶⁵ They also stressed that international terrorism was seldom thoroughly considered, either from the standpoint of its causes or from that of its deepest and most alarming interconnections within societies.⁶⁶ In that respect, they finally believed it necessary to define terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to establish the necessary distinction between acts of terrorism and the right of peoples to struggle for their self-determination and against domination or foreign occupation.⁶⁷

40. General Assembly resolutions [51/210](#), [52/164](#), [52/165](#), [53/108](#) and [54/109](#), all of which were adopted by consensus, stressed the need to further strengthen international cooperation in order to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, and to prevent the financing of terrorism, as well as its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

41. By its resolution [54/110](#), adopted by a vote of 149 to none, with 2 abstentions, the General Assembly reiterated its call on all States to adopt further measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law, including international standards of human rights, to prevent terrorism and to strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism and, to that end, to consider in particular the implementation of the measures set out in paragraphs 3 (a) to (f) of resolution [51/210](#).⁶⁸

AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT

42. With regard to the adoption of General Assembly resolution [51/240](#) on the Agenda for Development, one delegation stated that the necessity to address development more comprehensively than any other previous initiative undertaken by the United Nations was recognized by both developed and developing

⁵⁹ See, e.g., [A/51/PV.88](#), p. 27; [A/52/PV.72](#), p. 13; [A/53/PV.83](#), p. 12 and [A/54/PV.76](#), p. 9.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ [A/51/PV.88](#), p. 28.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 29 and [A/52/PV.72](#), p. 15.

⁶³ [A/53/PV.83](#), pp. 12-13.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ [A/54/PV.76](#), p. 7.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ See also G A resolutions [52/165](#) and [53/108](#), para. 3.

countries.⁶⁹ It noticed that the agreed Agenda for Development provided a framework for principles, objectives, measures and actions which would guide Member States in addressing development issues at the national and international levels in a comprehensive manner and in the medium and long terms.⁷⁰

43. Another delegation emphasized the importance of achieving agreement on the Agenda for Development for a number of reasons. First, the Agenda, building upon the results of the major United Nations conferences, reflected in an integrated manner, development issues in a global context that had changed dramatically. Second, it gave guidance as to how the United Nations should adapt to that changed world. Third, it should contribute to a renewed commitment to international cooperation and to the United Nations role in development and should strengthen the credibility of the Organization in that field. It further considered that the Agenda reflected an endeavour by all countries to focus on the need to achieve a high quality of life for all people but whether the Agenda contained sufficient value or added value on substance remained to be assessed.⁷¹

44. Other delegates affirmed that, if the preparation and adoption of the Agenda presented difficulties, its implementation would require greater effort and enduring commitment on the part of States and⁷² that the international economic situation, especially within the context of liberalization and globalization, should inspire and enhance development cooperation between developing and developed countries.⁷³ They also affirmed that development, while requiring international cooperation, was the responsibility of States and should respond to the needs of the people articulated in a coherent policy framework. They concluded that complementarities between national and international contexts and connections could not be ignored or looked at in isolation.⁷⁴

45. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on an Agenda for Development⁷⁵ stated that better inter-agency coordination within the system was essential to support the goals of the Agenda

for Development. That included coordination and cooperation on themes of common interest and identification of respective strengths and weaknesses in order to ensure a more effective and efficient role of the United Nations system while taking into account respective mandates.

46. By its resolution 51/240, which was adopted without a vote, the General Assembly affirmed that the new opportunities, challenges and risks that had been opened up by globalization, the critical situation and special problems in many developing countries and the special problems of economies in transition heightened the need for strengthened international cooperation and that strong political will was essential to sustain such cooperation. It also stated that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society were also an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development.

CULTURE OF PEACE

47. During the discussions related to the adoption of General Assembly resolutions 53/25, entitled “International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010)” and 53/243 on the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, delegates expressed the view that peace could be built only by sharing responsibility and engaging in dialogue, entailing observance of the Charter of the United Nations, respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-intervention in internal affairs and respect for people’s right to self-determination.⁷⁶ They also stressed the fact that strong economic cooperation could help achieve a better peace; that the only way to realize all the benefits of peace was by respecting international obligations and mutually agreed legal instruments.⁷⁷

48. Those delegates affirmed that, in order to realize the main objective of peace and development, the international community should make joint efforts to establish a just and reasonable new international political and economic order on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations; and that there should be no

⁶⁹ A/51/PV.103, p. 11.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid., p. 12.

⁷² Ibid., p. 14.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid., p. 15.

⁷⁵ See A/AC.250/1 (Part III), para. 274.

⁷⁶ A/53/PV.54, p. 10 and A/53/PV.107, p. 8.

resort to the use of force or to the indiscriminate use of sanctions to resolve differences and disputes among countries. Solutions should be sought by peaceful means, through dialogue instead of confrontation.⁷⁸

49. The opinion was also expressed that the multifaceted task of constructing a culture of peace required comprehensive action on all fronts, addressing all groups. It was incumbent on all countries to act in concert and coordinate all their efforts to accomplish that undertaking.⁷⁹ It was also stated that that Programme of Action illustrated the importance that the United Nations system attached to the mobilization of international public opinion for a culture of peace for the new millennium.⁸⁰

50. Delegations welcomed the effective actions undertaken by UNESCO⁸¹ in that regard and ensured that organization of their support and full cooperation.⁸² They stressed that the success of such a noble but difficult task as creating a culture of peace should not be the prerogative of one individual, one State or one international organization. The culture of peace demanded the participation of the entire international community in its implementation, under the aegis of the United Nations, of a strategy and programme of action planned and enacted by all the actors in the international community.⁸³

51. Those delegations shared the view that the principal task of the United Nations at the beginning of the new millennium was to link the various peace efforts throughout the world and promote a global movement for peace.⁸⁴ They also added it was very important that, in the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, the leading role was attributed to the United Nations system; they considered that fact as proof of the central role of the Organization in maintaining international peace and security and serving as a universal forum for the development of multilateral cooperation.⁸⁵

52. By its resolutions 53/25 and 53/243, which were adopted without a vote, the General Assembly emphasized that the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and cooperation. In resolution 53/25, the Assembly recognized that enormous harm and suffering were inflicted on children through different forms of violence at every level of society throughout the world and that a culture of peace and non-violence promoted respect for the life and dignity of every human being without prejudice or discrimination of any kind. In resolution 53/243, it recognized the need to eliminate all forms of discrimination and intolerance, including those based on race, colour, sex, language and religion.

EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO PROMOTE AND CONSOLIDATE NEW OR RESTORED DEMOCRACIES

53. During the discussion regarding the adoption of General Assembly resolution 53/31 on support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new and restored democracies, delegates expressed the belief that the United Nations system could play an effective role in the global democratization process.⁸⁶ They stressed that countries which had either restored democracy or started the democratization process were looking to the United Nations for support and were counting on the cooperation of the international community in their efforts towards democratization, good governance and development.⁸⁷

54. Those representatives also argued that, in the context then prevailing, the poor countries of the world depended to a great extent on the cooperation of the developed economies, which were also developed democracies.⁸⁸ In many instances, they added, the developing countries were given conditions for development cooperation which most often were irrelevant and inappropriate and negatively affected the recipients and did not promote the objective of cooperation because democracies had different characters stemming from specific political, social and economic circumstances, cultures and traditions.⁸⁹ They were pleased to note that the Secretary-General

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ A/53/PV.54, p. 12.

⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 14 and A/53/PV.55, p. 3.

⁸⁰ Ibid., pp. 15 and 3, respectively.

⁸¹ A/53/370 and Add.1 and Add.2.

⁸² A/53/PV.54, p. 18.

⁸³ Ibid., pp. 18 and 19.

⁸⁴ A/53/PV.55, p. 2.

⁸⁵ A/53/PV.107, p. 9.

⁸⁶ A/53/PV.67, p. 2.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid., p. 3.

⁸⁹ Ibid.

of the United Nations had highlighted that fact in his report.⁹⁰

55. Those delegates welcomed all the initiatives that the Secretary-General, as well as United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, had undertaken throughout the world in support of efforts made by Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies.⁹¹ They considered the report of the Secretary-General as a valuable contribution that would enable the United Nations to respond effectively and in an integrated manner to the requests of Member States for assistance in the field of democratization.⁹² They also affirmed that they were ready to cooperate with other countries, appropriate United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in the implementation of the recommendations of the Third International Conference of New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development, which was held in Bucharest in September 1997.⁹³

56. Other delegates affirmed that their interest in the issue of promoting and consolidating democracies went beyond moral and material support to third countries,⁹⁴ adding that democracy favoured and fostered the rule of law, respect for human rights, political and social stability and economic growth;⁹⁵ that a strengthened rule of law was essential to safeguarding basic freedoms, protecting ethnic and religious minorities, promoting Government accountability and providing social stability and the legal framework necessary for economic development.⁹⁶ They also affirmed that it was crucial that the United Nations assist States in that process by helping them develop more equitable and effective government of their people and strengthen their civil society.⁹⁷

57. In the same vein, the Secretary-General stated⁹⁸ that new or restored democracies, particularly those that had endured internal wars, often faced an uncertain future. Therefore, two linked objectives of international assistance were pivotal: prevention of the recurrence of conflict and the creation of conditions for a lasting

democratic process. He affirmed that programmes devoted to promoting respect for human rights could contribute to that end through the facilitation of national reconciliation and by assisting in institution-building and law reform, as well as by empowering people through the promotion and protection of human rights, development of a human rights culture and establishing effective remedies against violations of human rights. He also added that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights offered assistance to countries in transition to democracy through the monitoring of relevant human rights developments at national and local levels and stood ready to cooperate with Governments wishing to establish such activities in their countries or for building national capacities to that end.

58. In its resolution 53/31, which was adopted by consensus, the General Assembly recognized that the United Nations had an important role to play in furnishing timely, appropriate and coherent support to the efforts of Governments to achieve democratization within the context of their development efforts. It also affirmed that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms were interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that democracy was based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and on their full participation in all aspects of their lives.

ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

59. According to many delegates, General Assembly resolution 53/242 related to the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements⁹⁹ marked another step forward in their efforts to improve programme quality and delivery in the field of environment and human settlements and was an important component in the overall process of United Nations reform.¹⁰⁰ They agreed that the resolution in question was a necessary statement from the General Assembly, endorsing continued efforts at streamlining and enhancing the efforts of the United Nations Office in Nairobi, UNEP and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements. They also emphasized that improving and strengthening the United Nations system in the field of environment and human settlements would be an ongoing process and expressed

⁹⁰ Ibid. and A/53/554 and Corr.1.

⁹¹ A/53/PV.67, p. 4.

⁹² Ibid., pp. 4, 6, 7 and 15.

⁹³ Ibid., pp. 9 and 12.

⁹⁴ Ibid., p. 6.

⁹⁵ Ibid., p. 9.

⁹⁶ Ibid., p. 10.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ See A/53/554, para. 15.

⁹⁹ A/53/463.

¹⁰⁰ A/53/PV.105, p. 12.

the hope that the efforts would continue to focus on those areas where real efficiencies could be achieved.¹⁰¹

60. Representatives added that the resolution adopted represented an important milestone for setting a new course of action in the field of environment and human settlements, taking into account the ever-deteriorating state of the global environment and human settlements and of the growing need to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations system in that area.¹⁰² Moreover, they welcomed the decision to establish the environmental management group which would be considered as a major step towards improving coordination among agencies.¹⁰³

61. It was the view of the Secretary-General¹⁰⁴ that the report of the United Nations Task Force on Environment and Human Settlements¹⁰⁵ constituted an important step, both in the overall process of United Nations reform and in undertaking the urgent adjustments required in the international system to tackle the pervasive and serious threats to the global environment, and decisively moved the process of urbanization in a sustainable direction.¹⁰⁶

62. By its resolution 53/242, which was adopted without vote, the General Assembly reiterated the necessity of enhancing inter-agency coordination and of promoting international cooperation and action in the field of environment and human settlements.

FOLLOW-UP TO THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

63. In resolution 51/186, the General Assembly welcomed the significant progress made by most countries in achieving the majority of the mid-decade goals and objectives of the World Summit for Children. It noted with concern the considerable variation in the progress made across countries and regions and the varying rate of progress in relation to the goals. It decided to convene a special session in 2001 to review

the achievement of the goals of the World Summit and to consider arrangements for that special session at its fifty-third session.¹⁰⁷

64. Before the vote on General Assembly resolution 54/93, entitled “Special session of the General Assembly in 2001 for follow-up to the World Summit for Children”, delegates stated that, even if it was established that primary responsibility for the implementation of existing international commitments belonged to national Governments,¹⁰⁸ it was important to stress the irreplaceable role of the United Nations and of the whole international community in the mobilization of resources and support for the national efforts of poor and deprived countries.¹⁰⁹

65. Some countries committed themselves, together with other partners, to contribute to ensuring a successful outcome of the special session of the General Assembly in 2001, which would have to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children and would include participating in assessments of the goals, analysing results, raising awareness and commitment, mobilizing resources and building capacity.¹¹⁰

66. General Assembly resolution 54/93 was adopted by consensus; it requested the Secretary-General to ensure an effective and coordinated system-wide response to the preparations for the above-mentioned special session. It also recognized the importance of a participatory process at the national, regional and international levels with a view, inter alia, to establishing partnerships between a broad range of actors, including children and youth, in order to raise momentum for children’s rights and needs.

DIALOGUE AMONG CIVILIZATIONS

67. During the discussions before the adoption of General Assembly resolution 54/113 on the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations,¹¹¹ delegates stated that dialogue among civilizations should adhere to the principles of justice, fairness and

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid

¹⁰³ Ibid., p. 13.

¹⁰⁴ See A/53/463, para. 52.

¹⁰⁵ This task force was established by the Secretary-General in order to initiate the process of preparing recommendations for the fifty-third session of the General Assembly.

¹⁰⁶ See also Commission on Human Settlements resolution 14/6.

¹⁰⁷ See A/53/186, para. 4.

¹⁰⁸ The World Summit for Children, held at New York in 1990, framed objectives to be met during the decade 1990-2000. The World Plan of Action called on donor and developing countries to give high priority in their budgets to the welfare of children.

¹⁰⁹ A/54/PV.72, p. 15.

¹¹⁰ Ibid., p. 17.

¹¹¹ See also A/54/546.

peace, as well as to the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations.¹¹² They emphasized the need to promote international cooperation in order to enhance globally shared values, to eliminate international threats and to seek common denominators among the various civilizations and within each civilization for addressing joint universal challenges.¹¹³

68. Representatives also stressed that the Charter of the United Nations was the international constitution of the international family and the very foundation of dialogue among civilizations through which justice and freedom, equality, security and stability of peoples could be achieved, and that failure to implement it would cause the gap to widen between industrialized and developing countries.¹¹⁴

69. Delegates shared the view that dialogue among civilizations represented a fundamental element and a driving force in understanding among people and the firm establishment of peace and reconciliation,¹¹⁵ even though peaceful coexistence was never a given, but required constant effort.¹¹⁶

70. The Secretary-General affirmed that tolerance was an active principle that thrived on the recognition of human rights and cultural pluralism. It was not the toleration of social wrongdoings and discrimination or the weakening of one's individual beliefs; rather, it was a way of life that enabled one to adhere to his or her beliefs. It was the recognition that human beings were diverse and had the right to live in peace with their diversity while not imposing their beliefs on others. It could help to eliminate prejudgemental attitudes and effectively put an end to violence, extreme nationalism, exclusion and fanaticism.¹¹⁷

71. General Assembly resolution 54/113, which was adopted by consensus, emphasized the indispensable role of dialogue as a means to reach understanding, promote a culture of peace and strengthen interaction and exchange among and within civilizations. It called on Governments to encourage all members of society to take part in promoting dialogue among civilizations and to provide them with an opportunity to make

contributions to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations.

2. Question of international cooperation to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in some countries

72. With regard to the cases that dealt with human rights situations in countries, the views preceding the adoption of decisions were expressed mostly by representatives of concerned Governments. Some other delegations stressed their firm adherence to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Member States as contained in the Charter of the United Nations and considered decisions regarding human rights situations in countries as opening the way to selectivity, double standards or politicization.¹¹⁸ Some representatives among those delegations preferred not to participate in the vote on draft resolutions or proposals concerning human rights in States but did not refuse resolutions adopted by consensus.¹¹⁹

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA

73. During the debates regarding the adoption of General Assembly resolution 50/198 on the human rights situation in Cuba, one representative expressed the view that his delegation was pleased about the positive progress that had been made in Cuba in the area of human rights, in particular the cooperation extended by the Government of Cuba to the Special Rapporteur. He also mentioned the visit to that country by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and some non-governmental human rights organizations, which provided further evidence of that cooperation.¹²⁰

74. The representative of Cuba stated that his country would continue to move forward social justice and would continue the process of change then under way on the basis of the consensus of the people. Cuba would faithfully cooperate with the United Nations, guided by the principles of objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity in respect of all human rights everywhere in the world.¹²¹ However, he voted against draft resolutions related to the situation of human

¹¹² A/54/PV.78, p. 8.

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Ibid., p. 6.

¹¹⁶ Ibid., p. 9.

¹¹⁷ See A/54/546, para. 7.

¹¹⁸ See, e.g., A/50/635/Add.2, pp. 9 and 21; A/51/PV.82, pp. 18 and 28; and A/52/PV.70, pp. 22-24.

¹¹⁹ See, e.g., A/50/635/Add.2, p. 9 and A/51/PV.82, pp. 18 and 30.

¹²⁰ A/50/635/Add.2, p. 10.

rights in Cuba, arguing, *inter alia*, that his country would never accept a Special Rapporteur whom it considered was neither neutral nor independent.¹²²

75. The various General Assembly resolutions on human rights in Cuba were adopted as follows: 50/198 (66 votes to 22, with 78 abstentions); 51/113 (62 votes to 25, with 84 abstentions); and 52/143 (64 votes to 29, with 75 abstentions). In those resolutions, the General Assembly recalled the continued failure of the Government of Cuba to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights, including its refusal to permit the Special Rapporteur to visit Cuba. It regretted profoundly the numerous violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba, as described in the reports of the Special Rapporteur to the Commission on Human Rights¹²³ and in his interim reports¹²⁴ and called on that Government to adopt measures proposed by the Special Rapporteur to realize the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to end all violations of human rights.

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SUDAN

76. During the period under review, various Sudanese delegations voted against draft resolutions related to the situation of human rights in their country; they felt that after many years those draft resolutions persisted in using almost the same language, implying that the status quo had been maintained in the Sudan.¹²⁵

77. The Sudanese delegations cited, *inter alia*, certain actions which in their opinion refuted that vision: their Government had cooperated with the international community by receiving twice the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan; that complete cooperation was accorded to him at all levels and a number of national committees worked on verification of allegations of human rights violations in cooperation with that Special Rapporteur;¹²⁶ and that their Government had also received the Special Rapporteur on the question of religious intolerance and

extended invitations to the Special Rapporteur on freedom of expression and to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery.¹²⁷

78. The Sudanese representatives consistently stressed that their Government's political will to address human rights concerns would continue to be maintained. They were convinced that cooperation and coordination, and not confrontation and predetermined condemnation, constituted the only viable path to be followed to achieve concrete results in the field of human rights at the international level.¹²⁸

79. General Assembly resolutions on the human rights situation in the Sudan were adopted as follows: 50/197 (197 votes to 15, with 54 abstentions); 51/112 (100 votes to 16, with 50 abstentions); and 52/140 (93 votes to 16, with 58 abstentions).

80. By those resolutions, the General Assembly expressed deep concern over the serious and continuing human rights violations in the Sudan but welcomed the missions carried out by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in that country¹²⁹ and the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief¹³⁰ and called on the Government of the Sudan to extend its full and unreserved cooperation to those Special Rapporteurs. It further urged the Government of the Sudan to investigate without delay the cases of slavery, servitude, slave trade, forced labour and similar practices brought to its attention and to take all appropriate measures to put an immediate end to those practices. Finally, the General Assembly welcomed the invitation extended by the Government of the Sudan to the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities but recommended the continued monitoring of the serious human rights situation in that country.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*

¹²² See, e.g., A/50/PV.99, p.10; A/51/PV.82, pp. 18-20; and A/52/PV.70, pp. 22-24.

¹²³ See E/CN.4/1995/52, E/CN.4/1996/60 and E/CN.4/1997/53.

¹²⁴ See A/50/663, annex; A/51/460, annex and A/52/479, annex.

¹²⁵ See, e.g., A/50/635/Add.2, p. 12; A/51/PV.82, pp. 20 and 21; and A/52/PV.70, pp. 20-22; and G A resolutions 50/197, 51/112 and 52/140.

¹²⁶ A/52/PV.70, p. 21.

¹²⁷ A/51/PV.82, p. 20.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

¹²⁹ See A/50/569, annex; A/51/490, A/52/510, annex. See also E/CN.4/1996/62.

¹³⁰ See A/52/477, annex, and A/52/477/Add.1, annex.

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

81. During the period under review, Governments reaffirmed their conviction that the United Nations should continue cooperation with Haiti and the commitment of the international community to continue its assistance to that country.¹³¹ They considered the adoption of General Assembly resolutions on the situation of human rights in Haiti as a valuable and effective contribution of the international community to the process of democratization and pacification in Haiti, in strengthening its democratic institutions and in bolstering stability and peaceful progress towards economic and social development.¹³² Nevertheless, they also recognized that much work remained to be done because the democratic institutions of Haiti still remained fragile.¹³³

82. Governments also believed strongly that the efforts of International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH) had contributed significantly towards continuing improvement in the overall human rights situation in Haiti. Working closely with the Government of Haiti, MICIVIH was directed towards fostering a climate of freedom and tolerance, furthering the development of democratic institutions and verifying full observance of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.¹³⁴ They further stated that MICIVIH was an outstanding example of close cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States.¹³⁵

83. During the debates linked particularly to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 51/196, the Haitian delegate recognized the progress achieved in political matters and in respect for human rights, which would have been impossible without the contribution of MICIVIH; it was also certain that, by adopting

¹³¹ See, e.g., A/50/PV.103, pp. 7-13; A/50/PV.122, pp. 3-8; A/51/PV.87, pp. 16-21; A/51/PV.105, pp. 1-6; A/51/PV.71, pp. 23-26; A/52/PV.72, pp. 22-25; A/53/PV.82, pp. 4-11; and A/54/PV.84, pp. 7-15.

¹³² See, e.g., A/50/PV.103, pp. 8, 12 and 13; A/51/PV.105, p. 5; A/53/PV.82, pp. 4 and 5; and A/54/PV.84, pp. 9 and 10.

¹³³ See, e.g., A/50/PV.103, p. 13; A/50/PV.122, p. 6; A/51/PV.87, p. 19; A/51/PV.105, pp. 4 and 5; A/51/PV.71, p. 24; A/52/PV.72, pp. 23-25; A/53/PV.82, pp. 5-11; and A/54/PV.84, pp. 12-14.

¹³⁴ A/51/PV.87, p. 21.

¹³⁵ A/53/PV.82, p. 8, and A/54/PV.84, p. 13.

resolutions¹³⁶ which authorized the presence of the United Nations in Haiti, the General Assembly continued to support Haiti in efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and guarantee more respect for human rights.¹³⁷

84. By resolution 54/193, the General Assembly decided to create the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti (MICAH), which was designed to respond to the specific needs associated with the transition from a peacekeeping mission to a civilian mission. Moreover, delegates were prepared to make a tangible contribution to the new mission created to consolidate the progress achieved by MICIVIH and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH).¹³⁸ They also stressed the necessity to harmonize the activities of MICAH with the many multilateral and bilateral programmes in the country.¹³⁹

85. General Assembly resolutions 50/86 B, 50/86 C, 51/196, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193, authorizing the presence of the United Nations in Haiti, were all adopted by consensus. The Assembly welcomed the recommendation of the Secretary-General¹⁴⁰ to renew the mandates of those different missions, which had the task of verifying full observance by Haiti of human rights and fundamental freedoms and providing technical assistance, at the request of the Government of Haiti, in the field of institution-building, such as the training of police or the establishment of an impartial judiciary and providing support for the development of a programme for the promotion and protection of human rights in order to further the establishment of a climate of freedom and tolerance propitious to the consolidation of long-term constitutional democracy in Haiti and to contribute to the strengthening of democratic institutions.

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
IN GUATEMALA

86. During the period under review, an opinion was expressed that the peace process in Guatemala had reached a critical juncture; that the successful completion of the peace negotiations would require the

¹³⁶ See, e.g., G A resolutions 50/86 B, 50/86 C, 51/196, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193.

¹³⁷ A/50/PV.122, p. 8. See also, A/52/PV.72, p. 22; A/53/PV.82, pp. 10 and 11 and A/54/PV.84, p. 8.

¹³⁸ A/54/PV.84, pp. 11 and 14.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 11 and 13.

¹⁴⁰ See A/50/548, A/50/861 and Add.1 and 2; A/51/703.

continued determination and commitment of parties and the active support of the international community. The United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA) and the Guatemala Unit of the United Nations Secretariat both had an important role to play in those efforts.¹⁴¹ Many representatives affirmed that their countries would continue to contribute to the peace process in Guatemala and to the important work of the United Nations in that country¹⁴² and to help the people to implement the peace accords and consolidate the important gains that had been made.¹⁴³

87. Governments considered that, with the presence of MINUGUA, the United Nations was contributing actively and positively to the peace process in Guatemala, helping and encouraging the parties to reach a firm and lasting peace, which would enable the establishment of the foundations of democracy and development and of a true national reconciliation in a climate of freedom and justice.¹⁴⁴

88. The Governments also affirmed that they were aware of the historic responsibility of the international community to guarantee that the efforts of the Government of Guatemala and Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) to achieve a lasting peace were backed by a firm commitment to ensure their successful implementation. They therefore hoped that the United Nations and all of its Member States would live up to that commitment.¹⁴⁵

89. During the debates linked to the situation of human rights in Guatemala, the delegation of that country said that it was honoured to express the appreciation of the people and the Government of Guatemala to the international community for having displayed its firm commitment to the Guatemalan peace process, through different renewals of the mandate of MINUGUA.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴¹ A/50/PV.103, p. 18.

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 19 and also A/51/PV.87, p. 26 and A/51/PV.105, pp. 9 and 10.

¹⁴³ A/51/PV.87, p. 27 and A/51/PV.105, pp. 7-11.

¹⁴⁴ A/50/PV.103, p. 16.

¹⁴⁵ A/51/PV.87, pp. 24-25.

¹⁴⁶ See, e.g., A/50/PV.103, p. 20 and A/51/PV.87; and G A resolutions 50/220, 51/198 and 51/198 B.

90. The delegation of Guatemala further expressed gratitude for the emphasis which the report of the Secretary-General placed on international cooperation.¹⁴⁷ It stressed that that acknowledgment served as a reward for and recognition of not only the efforts of that country, but also the great efforts of the United Nations in Guatemala,¹⁴⁸ and that the resolution that had been adopted by the General Assembly,¹⁴⁹ in commending the Government, URNG, the people, institutions and organizations in Guatemala for their participation in the implementation process, had endorsed the international community's constant and valuable support for the peace process in Central America.¹⁵⁰

91. General Assembly resolutions 50/220, 51/198 and 51/198 B related to the human rights situation in Guatemala were adopted without a vote.¹⁵¹ By those resolutions, the General Assembly invited the international community to continue supporting institution-building and other activities undertaken by MINUGUA, in cooperation with United Nations programmes and agencies, in particular for the implementation of the peace agreements.

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN EL SALVADOR

92. During the discussions on the situation prevailing in El Salvador prior to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 50/226, one delegate underlined the importance of a continued United Nations presence in that country and of United Nations participation in the consolidation of peace and democracy and in the fulfilment of the peace process in a country torn by civil war for years.¹⁵² He considered that that operation represented a United Nations success story in keeping with fundamental principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.¹⁵³

93. The delegate added that one of the many lessons that could be learned from the United Nations experience in El Salvador was the need in multifunctional operations for continuity between peacekeeping, preventive diplomacy and post-conflict

¹⁴⁷ A/51/936, pp. 14 and 15.

¹⁴⁸ A/51/PV.105, p. 12.

¹⁴⁹ G A resolution 51/198 C.

¹⁵⁰ A/51/PV.105, p. 12.

¹⁵¹ See also A/50/881 and A/51/695.

¹⁵² A/50/PV.118, p. 3.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*

peacebuilding, in a general context in which development issues could be addressed through constant and coordinated interventions. He then stressed that he was aware of the work still to be done related to implementation of the peace agreements.¹⁵⁴

94. Another representative affirmed that his country was supporting the people of El Salvador in their efforts, first to achieve peace and then to rebuild their society and consolidate democracy, and he was proud to be a sponsor of the draft resolution which established the United Nations Office of Verification (ONUV).¹⁵⁵ He also affirmed that the United Nations had played an essential role in bringing peace to El Salvador, first through the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) and its successor, the Mission of the United Nations in El Salvador (MINUSAL), and then through ONUV. In addition, he confirmed that his country would continue to do all that it could, in concert with the international community, to assist the parties to that end.¹⁵⁶

95. The representative of El Salvador believed that the process deserved continued solidarity and appropriate support in order to achieve the proposed objectives and to overcome the problems that gave rise to the conflict; he also believed that that would lead to the laying of solid foundations so that the achievements made so far could become irreversible.¹⁵⁷

96. The delegate of El Salvador added that the United Nations and the international community had played an important role in ending the armed conflict in his country; that the process received support and backing from the international community, the economic, technical and financial assistance of which afforded vital additional support to the peace process and to the consolidation of institutions.¹⁵⁸

97. At another session following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 51/199 on the United Nations Office of Verification in El Salvador, the delegation of El Salvador emphasized that that country shared the view of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the importance of international cooperation, both multilateral and bilateral, and expressed its

appreciation to the international community, particularly the donor community, for its solidarity during the peace process, both before and after the peace accords were signed and implemented.¹⁵⁹

98. By its resolutions 50/226 and 51/199, both adopted by consensus,¹⁶⁰ the General Assembly emphasized the importance of continued and enhanced cooperation of the United Nations Office of Verification with other bodies of the United Nations system in the consolidation of the peace accords.

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

99. During the period under review, with regard to the human rights situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, representatives of Governments affirmed they had always given their support, to the extent that they were able, to the Government and the peoples of Bosnia in their legitimate quest for peace;¹⁶¹ and that their countries supported fully the efforts of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991¹⁶² and actively cooperated with the international community to prevent the spillover of armed conflict into the southern Balkans and ultimately to reach peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁶³

100. Representatives of Governments stressed that international support depended on cooperation and actions by the parties on the ground to advance that process.¹⁶⁴ They also argued that the success of all those efforts aimed at establishing a lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina depended on the full implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially its civilian component. Thus, it was important that the international community continued to manifest its commitment in establishing the rule of law and justice, strengthening democratic institutions and building civil society.¹⁶⁵ They affirmed that disbursement of international economic assistance to various parties

¹⁵⁴ Ibid., p. 4.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 5 and G A resolution 50/226.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 5.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 7.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 13.

¹⁵⁹ A/51/PV.87, pp. 27 and 28.

¹⁶⁰ See also A/50/935 and A/51/693.

¹⁶¹ A/51/PV.86, p. 18.

¹⁶² Ibid., p. 19.

¹⁶³ Ibid., p. 20.

¹⁶⁴ A/52/PV.71, p. 6.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 8, and A/54/PV.81, p. 4.

should be linked to their compliance with the Dayton Peace Agreement, in particular to their commitment to the integrity and the unity of Bosnia and Herzegovina¹⁶⁶ and recognized that much more still needed to be done to resolve the remaining critical problems and ensure that peace and stability would endure.¹⁶⁷

101. Those delegates further commended the Bosnians and the international community for the successful holding of national elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina. That the elections were held in a free and fair manner was a strong tribute to the international community, which remained committed to promoting peace and reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to the Bosnians themselves, who were keen to put aside their differences and work towards building a united Bosnia.¹⁶⁸ They also commended the combined efforts undertaken by all the international players involved to make the peace process in Bosnia irreversible and noted with satisfaction the increased coordination of those efforts with those of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁶⁹

102. Representatives affirmed that different decisions¹⁷⁰ of the General Assembly emphasized its ongoing attention to that issue and thus reflected the importance attached by the international community to the follow-up of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its commitment to supporting the peace process in that country and the region as a whole.¹⁷¹

103. Except for General Assembly resolution 51/203, which was adopted by a vote of 149 to none, with 2 abstentions,¹⁷² General Assembly resolutions 52/150, 53/35 and 54/119 were all adopted without a vote. In those resolutions, the General Assembly remained

concerned by the continuing obstructions faced by refugees and displaced persons wishing to return to their homes, emphasizing the need for all parties and the relevant States and international organizations to enhance the conditions necessary to facilitate return and requested, inter alia, Member States to offer the International Tribunal their full support, including financial support, in order to ensure the completion of the purpose of that Tribunal. The General Assembly emphasized the importance of full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for the success of the peace efforts for the region and called on the Governments and authorities in the region, as well as relevant international organizations, to facilitate that aspect of the peace process. It also noted that democratization in the region would enhance the prospects for a lasting peace and help to guarantee full respect for human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region.¹⁷³

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN

104. Prior to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 53/165, an opinion was expressed that the human rights situation in various parts of Afghanistan was a cause of international concern; a delegate called for international engagement and dialogue with Afghanistan to promote the objectives of humanitarianism, human rights and peace.¹⁷⁴ That representative also stated that his country supported the efforts of the United Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for the restoration of durable peace in Afghanistan¹⁷⁵ and considered the cessation of all outside interference inside that country as a prerequisite for the realization of that objective.¹⁷⁶

105. In its resolution 53/165, which was adopted by consensus, the General Assembly expressed its gravest concern at numerous reports of mass killings and systematic human rights violations against civilians and prisoners of war. The General Assembly condemned the widespread violations and abuses of human rights and humanitarian law and invited the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to consider the proposal to deploy human rights observers in that

¹⁶⁶ See, e.g., A/51/PV.71, p. 13 and A/53/PV.72, pp. 3, 7 and 14.

¹⁶⁷ See, e.g., A/51/PV.86, p. 16; A/51/PV.71, p. 4; and A/53/PV.72, p. 6.

¹⁶⁸ A/53/PV.72, p. 6.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid., p. 11.

¹⁷⁰ See, e.g., G A resolutions 51/203, 52/150, 53/35 and 54/119.

¹⁷¹ A/54/PV.81, p. 3.

¹⁷² Belarus and the Russian Federation abstained because they considered that the language of the draft resolution was imprecise and unclear; they argued that some of the provisions were too detailed while some other aspects of the situation were not even mentioned. See A/51/PV.88, pp. 17 and 18.

¹⁷³ See also A/54/549.

¹⁷⁴ A/53/PV.85, p. 16.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁷⁶ Ibid., pp. 16 and 17.

country. It also called on the Afghan parties to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of gender, ethnicity or religion, in accordance with international human rights instruments. It urged them to extend their cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan¹⁷⁷ and to all those Special Rapporteurs who were seeking invitations.

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

106. Prior to the adoption of General Assembly resolution [54/177](#) entitled “Human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran”, a delegate recognized and commended the efforts that were being made by the Government of that country in the field of human rights, good governance and the rule of law, despite difficulties and obstacles. He believed that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran would continue consistently to redouble its efforts in the proper direction.¹⁷⁸ He further stated that he felt that dialogues that had been held both within Iranian society and between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations, including with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, would further constructively contribute to the progress that had been made by the Government in promoting human rights.¹⁷⁹

107. By its resolution [54/177](#), adopted by 61 votes to 47, with 51 abstentions, the General Assembly expressed serious concern at the continuing violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as reported by the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran,¹⁸⁰ but welcomed the needs assessment mission undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights at the invitation of the Government, as well as the invitation by the Government to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to visit the country, and expressed the hope that the visit would take place soon. Finally, it recommended the continued examination of the situation of human rights in that country.

¹⁷⁷ See A/53/539, annex.

¹⁷⁸ A/54/PV.83, p. 26.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid., pp. 26 and 27.

¹⁸⁰ See A/54/365.

SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

108. During the discussions preceding the adoption of General Assembly resolution [54/179](#) on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the representative of the Government of that country stated that, in spite of the armed conflict in his country, his Government reiterated its trust in the institutions of the United Nations. He believed that everything should be done in order not to hamper the progress that had been achieved by the Southern African Development Community, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations in the search for solutions to that conflict.¹⁸¹

109. The representative also affirmed that his delegation was pleased that the United Nations was making further efforts in that regard, particularly with the establishment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.¹⁸²

110. He paid tribute to UNICEF and other bilateral partners for their contribution to the programme related to the demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers.¹⁸³ He reiterated the invitation to the international community to help his country in the judiciary reform that was being undertaken and reassured the General Assembly that his country would continue its full cooperation with all United Nations bodies entrusted with issues of human rights and international humanitarian law.¹⁸⁴

111. With General Assembly resolution [54/179](#) having been adopted by 91 votes to 10, with 54 abstentions, the Assembly expressed its concern at the preoccupying situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular in the eastern parts of the country, and the continuing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, but welcomed, inter alia, the visits to that country of the Special Rapporteur,¹⁸⁵ the activities of the human rights field office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the appointment of the Minister of Human Rights within the Government, as well as the commitment by the Government to cooperate with United Nations agencies and non-governmental

¹⁸¹ A/54/PV.83, p. 27.

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ See A/54/361.

organizations in ensuring the demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of child soldiers.

112. The General Assembly also expressed its concern over the adverse impact of the conflict on the situation of human rights, the preoccupying situation of human rights, including the perpetration of massacres in the course of conflicts, and urged all the parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the National Commission of Inquiry on the alleged massacres of a large number of refugees and displaced persons and also with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994. Finally it urged all parties to the conflict to protect human rights and to respect international humanitarian law and called on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to comply with its obligations under international human rights law and to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms throughout its entire territory.

3. Question of international cooperation and the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

113. By its resolution 48/141 in which it created the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the General Assembly reaffirmed the commitment made under Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the United Nations for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55. In that resolution, the Assembly decided that the High Commissioner's responsibilities shall be, inter alia, to promote and protect the realization of the right to development and to enhance support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for that purpose;¹⁸⁶ to provide, through the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and other appropriate institutions, advisory services and technical and financial assistance, at the request of the State

¹⁸⁶ G A resolution 48/141, para. 4 (c).

concerned;¹⁸⁷ and to enhance international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights.¹⁸⁸

STRENGTHENING OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

114. During the debates linked to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 51/90 related to the above-mentioned subject, one delegate stated that the draft resolution was the result of a lengthy negotiating process in which his country had participated actively, and that the restructuring process of the Centre for Human Rights was a complicated exercise which was still in the embryonic stage and required a thorough analysis in the bodies that had competence in that area, such as the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly itself.¹⁸⁹

115. That representative emphasized that the consensus achieved on that draft resolution could not be used to impose conditions or to limit the role that could be played by Member States in strengthening, streamlining and simplifying of the United Nations mechanism in the area of human rights in order to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness. He considered that the restructuring of the Centre for Human Rights was included in that process.¹⁹⁰

116. General Assembly resolution 51/90, which was adopted without a vote, requested the Secretary-General¹⁹¹ to enhance the capability of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights¹⁹² and the Centre for Human Rights to fulfil effectively their mandates, as stated in resolution 48/141. In that context, the Assembly encouraged the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to play an active role in promoting and protecting human rights, including by preventing human rights violations throughout the world, and requested the Secretary-General to support activities proposed by the High Commissioner. The Assembly also took into account the fact that the responsibilities of the High Commissioner included engaging in a dialogue with all

¹⁸⁷ Ibid., para. 4 (d).

¹⁸⁸ Ibid., para. 4 (h).

¹⁸⁹ A/51/PV.82, p. 13.

¹⁹⁰ Ibid.

¹⁹¹ See also A/51/641.

¹⁹² See also A/51/650.

Governments in the implementation of his mandate with a view to the promotion and protection of all human rights, and rationalizing, adapting, strengthening and streamlining the United Nations machinery in the field of human rights, with a view to improving its efficiency and effectiveness. Finally, it requested the High Commissioner to continue to provide information and exchange views with all States on a regular basis on the ongoing process of restructuring the Centre, inter alia, through informal open briefing sessions.

117. By its decision 1998/275, the Economic and Social Council approved the appeal that had been made by the Commission on Human Rights to the Council, the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to take all necessary steps to secure for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and for other relevant components of the Organization regular budget resources for the ensuing bienniums that would be sufficient to permit the effective fulfilment of the responsibilities and mandates established by Member States and commensurate with the importance assigned by the Charter of the United Nations to the promotion and protection of human rights.

RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

118. Concerning the adoption of General Assembly resolution 53/155 on the right to development, one delegate stressed that, while there was much in that resolution, his country voted against it because of profound disagreement on a number of points.¹⁹³ He did not agree that international macroeconomic policymaking, globalization and debt relief were proper subjects for consideration in the various United Nations human rights forums as other United Nations forums existed that had responsibility for those issues. He did not support a convention on the right to development, arguing that there were many United Nations agencies devoted to development activities, and he believed that promotion of development appropriately belonged with them.¹⁹⁴

119. The delegate also did not support adding to the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights burdensome new mandates in the field of development, which were already being pursued by the appropriate United Nations development agencies. He concluded that, apart from being wasteful and

¹⁹³ A/53/PV.85, p. 15.

duplicative, adding new mandates would divert scarce resources from human rights activities for which the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had an exclusive mandate.¹⁹⁵

120. In his report, the Secretary-General stated that the General Assembly,¹⁹⁶ noting the need for improved coordination and cooperation throughout the United Nations system for more effective promotion and realization of the right to development, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within her mandate, continue to take steps for the promotion, protection and realization of the right to development by, inter alia, drawing on the expertise of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system related to the field of development.¹⁹⁷

121. By its resolution 53/155, adopted by 125 votes to 1, with 42 abstentions, the General Assembly recognized that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had an important role to play in the promotion, protection and realization of the right to development, including through enhanced cooperation with the relevant bodies of the United Nations system for that purpose.

122. At the ensuing session after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 54/175 on the right to development, one delegation affirmed that it stood prepared to work for the realization of the right to development in constructive partnership with all interested countries.¹⁹⁸ For that purpose, the Assembly had great expectations and hopes for the follow-up mechanism,¹⁹⁹ which was established with the support of all Member States, and recognized that the implementation of the right to development deserved active support from the international community. That

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁹⁶ See G A resolution 52/136.

¹⁹⁷ See A/53/268.

¹⁹⁸ A/54/PV.83, p. 25.

¹⁹⁹ The Commission on Human Rights established the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development by its resolution 1998/72 and Economic and Social Council decision 1998/269. The mandate of the open-ended working group was to monitor and review progress made in the promotion and implementation of the right to development; to review reports and other information submitted by States and international or non-governmental organizations; and to submit a sessional report to the Commission on Human Rights.

delegation reiterated its willingness to continue, in a true partnership, its cooperation in implementing the right to development. Such partnership should, in its view, be reflected in a joint commitment to reach consensus in multilateral forums. It therefore hoped that the open-ended working group on the right to development would be able to lay foundations for a return to consensus on the important subject of the right to development.

123. General Assembly resolution [54/175](#), adopted by 119 votes to 10, with 38 abstentions, called on Member States and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure that the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development would convene its first session, as a matter of urgency. The General

Assembly also urged Member States, the Secretary-General²⁰⁰ and the United Nations system, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to fully support the follow-up mechanism established for the implementation of the right to development. The Assembly noted the efforts undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, within its mandate, with relevant entities of the United Nations system to promote the realization of the right to development, and stressed the need for the Office of the High Commissioner to keep Governments fully informed of and involved in those initiatives, as appropriate.

²⁰⁰ See also A/54/319.

Annex I

G A resolutions 50/6, 50/7, 50/31 A and B, 50/39, 50/53, 50/56, 50/81, 50/84 A, B, C, D, 50/86, 50/86 B, 50/86 C, 50/88 B, 50/91, 50/95, 50/101, 50/104, 50/107, 50/109, 50/120, 50/122, 50/123, 50/124, 50/130, 50/133, 50/135, 50/136, 50/137, 50/138, 50/141, 50/142, 50/143, 50/144, 50/145, 50/146, 50/148, 50/150, 50/151, 50/152, 50/153, 50/154, 50/157, annex, 50/159, 50/161, 50/163, 50/165, 50/166, 50/167, 50/168, 50/170, 50/171, 50/172, 50/173, 50/174, 50/176, 50/177, 50/178, 50/179, 50/180, 50/181, 50/182, 50/183, 50/184, 50/185, 50/186, 50/187, 50/188, 50/189, 50/190, 50/191, 50/192, 50/193, 50/194, 50/195, 50/196, 50/197, 50/198, 50/199, 50/200, 50/201, 50/203, 50/220, 50/225, 50/226, 50/227, annex, 51/23, 51/24, 51/25, 51/26, 51/31, 51/59, 51/60, 51/62, 51/63, 51/64, 51/65, 51/66, 51/68, 51/69, 51/73, 51/75, 51/76, 51/77, 51/78, 51/79, 51/80, 51/81, 51/83, 51/86, 51/87, 51/88, 51/90, 51/91, 51/92, 51/93, 51/94, 51/95, 51/96, 51/97, 51/98, 51/99, 51/100, 51/101, 51/103, 51/104, 51/105, 51/106, 51/107, 51/108, 51/109, 51/110, 51/111, 51/112, 51/113, 51/114, 51/115, 51/116, 51/117, 51/118, 51/120, 51/124, 51/138 A and B, 51/140, 51/141, 51/146, 51/147, 51/148, 51/150, 51/164, 51/165, 51/166, 51/167, 51/171, 51/172, 51/173, 51/174, 51/176, 51/177, 51/178, 51/179, 51/186, 51/191, annex, 51/196, 51/197, 51/198, 51/199, 51/198 B, 51/196 B, 51/198 C, 51/199 B, 51/202, 51/203, 51/210, annex, 51/240, annex, 51/242, annex, 52/13, 52/18, 52/24, 52/25, 52/49, 52/50, 52/51, 52/52, 52/57, 52/70 A and B, 52/72, 52/73, 52/78, 52/79, 52/80, 52/81, 52/82, 52/84, 52/85, 52/86, annex, 52/87, 52/88, 52/90, 52/91, 52/92, 52/93, 52/95, 52/97, 52/98, 52/99, 52/100, 52/103, 52/105, 52/106, 52/107, 52/108, 52/109, 52/110, 52/111, 52/112, 52/116, 52/117, 52/118, 52/119, 52/120, 52/122, 52/123, 52/124, 52/125, 52/127, 52/128, 52/129, 52/130, 52/131, 52/132, 52/133, 52/134, 52/135, 52/136, 52/137, 52/138, 52/139, 52/140, 52/141, 52/142, 52/143, 52/144, 52/145, 52/146, 52/147, 52/148, 52/150, 52/164, annex, 52/165, 52/170, 52/174, 52/175, 52/176, 52/180, 52/182, 52/184, 52/186, 52/188, 52/189, 52/190, 52/191, 52/192, 52/193, 52/194, 52/195, 52/196, 52/197, 52/203, 52/206, 52/209, 52/211 B, 52/231, 53/7, 53/22, 53/25, 53/28, 53/31, 53/35, 53/39, 53/40, 53/41, 53/42, 53/43, 53/46, 53/53, 53/59 A and B, 53/61, 53/62, 53/68, 53/89, 53/93, 53/94, 53/95, 53/108, 53/109, 53/110, 53/111, 53/112, 53/114, 53/115, 53/116, 53/117, 53/118, 53/120, 53/122, 53/125, 53/127, 53/128, 53/129, 53/131, 53/132, 53/133, 53/134, 53/135, 53/136, 53/137, 53/138, 53/139, 53/140, 53/141, 53/142, 53/144, 53/145, 53/146, 53/147, 53/149, 53/150, 53/151, 53/152, 53/153, 53/154, 53/155, 53/156, 53/157, 53/158, 53/159, 53/160, 53/161, 53/162, 53/163, 53/164, 53/165, 53/166, 53/168, 53/169, 53/170, 53/172, 53/174, 53/175, 53/176, 53/179, 53/181, 53/184, 53/188, 53/192, 53/194, 53/195, 53/197, 53/198, 53/203 B, 53/242, 53/243 A and B, 54/23, 54/24, 54/36, 54/39, 54/40, 54/41, 54/42, 54/69, 54/76, 54/82 A and B, 54/84, 54/85, 54/91, 54/93, 54/99, 54/109, 54/110, 54/113, 54/116, 54/118, 54/119, 54/120, 54/121, 54/122, 54/124, 54/125, 54/126, 54/127, 54/128, 54/129, 54/131, 54/132, annex, 54/133, 54/134, 54/135, 54/136, 54/137, 54/138, 54/139, 54/141, 54/142, 54/145, 54/146, 54/148, 54/149, 54/150, 54/151, 54/152, 54/153, 54/154, 54/155, 54/156, 54/157, 54/159, 54/160, 54/161, 54/162, 54/163, 54/164, 54/165, 54/166, 54/167, 54/168, 54/170, 54/171, 54/172, 54/173, 54/174, 54/175, 54/176, 54/177, 54/178, 54/179, 54/180, 54/181, 54/182, 54/183, 54/184, 54/185, 54/186, 54/187, 54/188, 54/189 B, 54/190, 54/193, 54/198, 54/201, 54/202, 54/204, 54/205, 54/206, 54/208, 54/209, 54/210, 54/211, 54/212, 54/213, 54/215, 54/217, 54/218, 54/229, 54/231, 54/232, 54/263, annex and 54/282, annex; G A decision 54/449; E S C resolutions 1995/4, 1995/8, 1995/10, 1995/11, 1995/12, 1995/13, 1995/14, 1995/15, 1995/16, 1995/19, 1995/21, 1995/27, 1995/29, 1995/40, 1995/45, 1995/50, 1995/51, 1995/54, 1995/55, 1995/57, 1995/58, 1995/59, 1995/60, 1996/2, 1996/6, 1996/7, 1996/8, 1996/9, 1996/10, 1996/11, 1996/12, 1996/13, 1996/15, 1996/16, 1996/17, 1996/20, 1996/26, 1996/27, 1996/37, 1996/39, 1996/43, 1996/51, annex, 1997/2, 1997/17, 1997/18, 1997/19, 1997/20, 1997/21, 1997/22, annex, 1997/23, 1997/24, annex, 1997/25, 1997/26, 1997/27, 1997/30, annex, 1997/31, 1997/32, 1997/33, 1997/34, 1997/35, 1997/36, 1997/37, 1997/47, 1997/52, 1997/59, 1997/61, 1997/62, 1997/66, 1997/67, 1998/2, 1998/7, 1998/8, 1998/9, 1998/10, 1998/11, 1998/12, 1998/13, 1998/14, 1998/15, 1998/16, 1998/17, 1998/18, 1998/19, 1998/20, 1998/21, annex, 1998/22, 1998/23, 1998/24, 1998/26, 1998/29, 1998/31, 1998/32, 1998/37, 1998/38, 1998/40, 1998/41, 1998/42, 1998/43, 1998/44, 1998/46, 1998/48, 1999/1, 1999/5, 1999/6, 1999/7, annex, 1999/11, 1999/12, 1999/13, 1999/14, 1999/15, 1999/17, 1999/18, 1999/19, 1999/20, 1999/21, 1999/22, 1999/23, 1999/24, 1999/25, 1999/26, 1999/27, annex, 1999/28, 1999/29, annex, 1999/30, 1999/36, 1999/50, 1999/51, 1999/52, 1999/53, 1999/54, 1999/55 and 1999/61; E S C decisions 1995/213, 1995/224, 1995/264, 1995/290, 1998/241, 1998/243, 1998/248, 1998/250, 1998/251, 1998/252, 1998/256, 1998/258, 1998/259, 1998/260, 1998/267, 1998/269, 1998/271, 1998/272, 1998/275, 1998/276, 1999/226, 1999/239, 1999/244 and 1999/261, annex.

Annex II

G A resolutions 50/6, 50/91, 50/95, 50/101, 50/107, 50/109, 50/120, 50/122, 50/123, 50/130, 50/225, 50/227, annex, 51/140, 51/164, 51/165, 51/166, 51/167, 51/171, 51/172, 51/173, 51/174, 51/176, 51/177, 51/178, 51/240, annex, 51/242, annex, 52/72, 52/180, 52/182, 52/184, 52/186, 52/190, 52/192, 52/193, 52/194, 52/196, 52/203, 52/206, 52/209, 53/7, 53/25, 53/61, 53/170, 53/172, 53/174, 53/175, 53/179, 53/181, 53/188, 53/192, 53/197, 53/198, 54/84, 54/198, 54/201, 54/202, 54/204, 54/205, 54/206, 54/208, 54/209, 54/210, 54/211, 54/213, 54/215, 54/217, 54/218, 54/229, 54/231, 54/232 and 54/282, annex; G A decision 54/449; E S C resolutions 1995/4, 1995/50, 1995/51, 1995/54, 1996/42, 1996/43, 1996/51, annex, 1997/59, 1997/61, 1997/62, 1997/67, 1998/26, 1998/29, 1998/32, 1998/40, 1998/42, 1998/44, 1998/46, 1999/1, 1999/5, 1999/6, 1999/7, annex, 1999/11, 1999/51, 1999/53, 1999/55 and 1999/61; E S C decision 1995/213.

Annex III

G A resolutions 50/6, 50/7, 50/31 A and B, 50/39, 50/56, 50/81, 50/84 A, B, C, D, 50/88 B, 50/104, 50/107, 50/109, 50/120, 50/122, 50/123, 50/124, 50/130, 50/133, 50/141, 50/142, 50/144, 50/145, 50/146, 50/148, 50/150, 50/151, 50/161, 50/165, 50/167, 50/171, 50/172, 50/173, 50/225, 50/227, annex, 51/25, 51/26, 51/59, 51/60, 51/63, 51/64, 51/73, 51/95, 51/101, 51/120, 51/138 A and B, 51/140, 51/141, 51/146, 51/147, 51/148, 51/166, 51/172, 51/176, 51/178, 51/179, 51/186, 51/191, annex, 51/195 B, 51/197, 51/198, 51/202, 51/240, annex, 51/242, annex, 52/13, 52/18, 52/24, 52/25, 52/70 A and B, 52/72, 52/73, 52/78, 52/79, 52/80, 52/81, 52/84, 52/87, 52/88, 52/90, 52/91, 52/92, 52/119, 52/175, 52/176, 52/184, 52/188, 52/190, 52/191 B, 52/192, 52/193, 52/194, 52/195, 52/196, 52/197, 52/203, 52/206, 52/209, 52/211, 52/231, 53/22, 53/25, 53/28, 53/59 A and B, 53/61, 53/62, 53/68, 53/93, 53/94, 53/109, 53/110, 53/111, 53/112, 53/114, 53/115, 53/169, 53/170, 53/172, 53/174, 53/175, 53/176, 53/181, 53/184, 53/188, 53/192, 53/194, 53/195, 53/197, 53/198, 53/203 B, 54/23, 54/24, 54/36, 54/82 A and B, 54/84, 54/85, 54/91, 54/93, 54/113, 54/118, 54/120, 54/122, 54/124, 54/125, 54/126, 54/127, 54/128, 54/129, 54/131, 54/132, annex, 54/152, 54/189 B, 54/190, 54/202, 54/204, 54/205, 54/206, 54/208, 54/209, 54/210, 54/211, 54/229, 54/231, 54/232 and 54/282, annex; E S C resolutions 1995/4, 1995/8, 1995/10, 1995/11, 1995/12, 1995/13, 1995/14, 1995/15, 1995/16, 1995/18, 1995/19, 1995/20, 1995/21, 1995/27, 1995/40, 1995/45, 1995/50, 1995/51, 1995/54, 1995/55, 1995/58, 1995/60, 1996/2, 1996/6, 1996/7, 1996/8, 1996/9, 1996/10, 1996/11, 1996/12, 1996/13, 1996/15, 1996/16, 1996/17, 1996/18, 1996/20, 1996/26, 1996/27, 1996/29, 1996/37, 1996/39, 1996/42, 1996/43, 1996/51, annex, 1997/2, 1997/18, 1997/21, 1997/22, annex, 1997/23, 1997/24, annex, 1997/25, 1997/26, 1997/27, 1997/30, annex, 1997/31, 1997/32, 1997/33, 1997/34, 1997/35, 1997/37, 1997/47, 1997/52, 1997/59, 1997/61, 1997/62, 1997/66, 1997/67, 1998/2, 1998/7, 1998/8, 1998/13, 1998/14, 1998/15, 1998/16, 1998/17, 1998/18, 1998/19, 1998/20, 1998/21, annex, 1998/24, 1998/29, 1998/31, 1998/32, 1998/37, 1998/41, 1998/42, 1998/43, 1998/44, 1998/46, 1999/1, 1999/5, 1999/6, 1999/7, annex, 1999/11, 1999/15, 1999/18, 1999/19, 1999/20, 1999/21, 1999/22, 1999/23, 1999/24, 1999/25, 1999/26, 1999/27, annex, 1999/28, 1999/29, annex, 1999/30, 1999/36, 1999/50, 1999/51, 1999/53, 1999/55 and 1999/61; E S C decisions 1995/213, 1995/224, 1995/264, 1995/290 and 1999/261, annex.

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G A resolutions 50/7, 50/31 A and B, 50/39, 50/53, 50/56, 50/84 A, B, C, D, 50/86, 50/86 B, 50/86 C, 50/88 B, 50/101, 50/104, 50/107, 50/109, 50/124, 50/133, 50/135, 50/136, 50/137, 50/138, 50/141, 50/142, 50/143, 50/144, 50/145, 50/150, 50/151, 50/152, 50/153, 50/154, 50/157, annex, 50/159, 50/163, 50/165, 50/166, 50/167, 50/168, 50/170, 50/171, 50/172, 50/173, 50/174, 50/176, 50/177, 50/178, 50/179, 50/180, 50/181, 50/182, 50/183, 50/184, 50/185, 50/186, 50/187, 50/188, 50/189, 50/190, 50/191, 50/192, 50/193, 50/194, 50/195, 50/196, 50/197, 50/198, 50/199, 50/200, 50/201, 50/203, 50/220, 50/225, 50/226, 50/227, annex, 51/23, 51/24, 51/25, 51/26, 51/31, 51/60, 51/62, 51/63, 51/64, 51/65, 51/66, 51/68, 51/69, 51/73, 51/75, 51/76, 51/77, 51/78, 51/79, 51/80, 51/81, 51/83, 51/86, 51/87, 51/88, 51/90,

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Annex V

See, for example, G A resolutions 50/122, 50/137, 50/138, 50/157, annex, 50/159, 50/166, 50/168, 50/170, 50/174, 50/177, 50/178, 50/179, 50/180, 50/182, 50/184, 50/185, 50/187, 50/190, 50/192, 50/193, 51/66, 51/76, 51/80, 51/88, 51/90, 51/91, 51/96, 51/98, 51/99, 51/104, 51/114, 51/115, 51/118, 51/174, 51/210, annex, 52/103, 52/107, 52/108, 52/110, 52/111, 52/112, 52/116, 52/117, 52/118, 52/123, 52/125, 52/127, 52/132, 52/136, 52/148, 52/164, annex, 52/165, 52/180, 52/186, 53/25, 53/28, 53/108, 53/129, 53/131, 53/132, 53/135, 53/142, 53/146, 53/147, 53/153, 53/155, 53/156, 53/166, 54/109, 54/110, 54/150, 54/154, 54/156, 54/161, 54/162, 54/175, 54/180 and 54/202.

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G A resolutions 50/6, 50/7, 50/31 A and B, 50/39, 50/53, 50/56, 50/81, 50/84 A, B, C, D, 50/86, 50/86 B, 50/86 C, 50/88 B, 50/91, 50/95, 50/101, 50/104, 50/107, 50/109, 50/123, 50/124, 50/133, 50/135, 50/136, 50/138, 50/141, 50/142, 50/144, 50/145, 50/148, 50/150, 50/151, 50/152, 50/153, 50/154, 50/157, annex, 50/159, 50/161, 50/165, 50/167, 50/171, 50/172, 50/173, 50/174, 50/176, 50/179, 50/180, 50/181, 50/183, 50/186, 50/188, 50/189, 50/190, 50/191, 50/192, 50/193, 50/194, 50/195, 50/196, 50/197, 50/199, 50/200, 50/201, 50/203, 50/220, 50/225, 50/226, 50/227, annex, 51/24, 51/25, 51/26, 51/31, 51/60, 51/62, 51/63, 51/64, 51/66, 51/68, 51/69, 51/73, 51/75, 51/77, 51/78, 51/79, 51/81, 51/83, 51/86, 51/88, 51/91, 51/92, 51/93, 51/94, 51/97, 51/98, 51/99, 51/101, 51/103, 51/105, 51/106, 51/107, 51/108, 51/109, 51/110, 51/112, 51/113, 51/114, 51/115, 51/116, 51/117, 51/120, 51/138 A and B, 51/140, 51/141, 51/146, 51/147, 51/164, 51/165, 51/166, 51/167, 51/171, 51/173, 51/174, 51/176, 51/177, 51/178, 51/186, 51/191, annex, 51/195 B, 51/196, 51/196 B, 51/197, 51/198, 51/198 B, 51/198 C, 51/199 B, 51/202, 51/203, 51/210, annex, 51/240, annex, 51/242, annex, 52/13, 52/18, 52/24, 52/25, 52/50, 52/70 A and B, 52/72, 52/73, 52/78, 52/79, 52/81, 52/82, 52/84, 52/85, 52/86, annex, 52/87, 52/88, 52/92, 52/93, 52/97, 52/98, 52/99, 52/100, 52/103, 52/107, 52/109, 52/112, 52/119, 52/120, 52/122, 52/123, 52/128, 52/131, 52/132, 52/133, 52/134, 52/135, 52/136, 52/137, 52/140, 52/141, 52/142, 52/143, 52/144, 52/145, 52/146, 52/147, 52/150, 52/164, annex, 52/165, 52/170, 52/174, 52/175, 52/176, 52/180, 52/182, 52/184, 52/186, 52/189, 52/190, 52/191, 52/193, 52/195, 52/196, 52/209, 52/211 B, 52/231, 53/7, 53/22, 53/28, 53/31, 53/35, 53/43, 53/53, 53/59 A and B, 53/61, 53/62, 53/68, 53/89, 53/93, 53/94, 53/95, 53/108, 53/109, 53/110, 53/111, 53/112, 53/114, 53/115, 53/116, 53/117, 53/120, 53/125, 53/128, 53/129, 53/132, 53/133, 53/134, 53/135, 53/136, 53/138, 53/139, 53/140, 53/141, 53/142, 53/144, 53/145, 53/146, 53/147, 53/149, 53/150, 53/151, 53/152, 53/153, 53/154, 53/155, 53/156, 53/157, 53/158, 53/159, 53/160, 53/161, 53/162, 53/163, 53/164, 53/165, 53/166, 53/168, 53/169, 53/170, 53/172, 53/174, 53/175, 53/176, 53/179, 53/181, 53/184, 53/188, 53/192, 53/197, 53/198, 53/203 B, 54/23, 54/24, 54/36, 54/40, 54/69, 54/76, 54/82 A and B, 54/84, 54/85, 54/91, 54/93, 54/99, 54/109, 54/110, 54/113, 54/116, 54/118, 54/119, 54/120, 54/121, 54/122, 54/124, 54/125, 54/126, 54/127, 54/128, 54/129, 54/131, 54/132, annex, 54/133, 54/134, 54/135, 54/136, 54/137, 54/138, 54/141, 54/142, 54/146, 54/148, 54/149, 54/150, 54/151, 54/152, 54/153, 54/154, 54/155, 54/156, 54/157, 54/159, 54/160, 54/161, 54/162, 54/163, 54/164, 54/165, 54/166, 54/167, 54/168, 54/170, 54/171, 54/172, 54/173, 54/174, 54/175, 54/176, 54/177, 54/178, 54/179, 54/180, 54/181, 54/182, 54/183, 54/184, 54/185, 54/186, 54/187, 54/188, 54/189 B, 54/190, 54/193, 54/198, 54/201, 54/202, 54/204, 54/205, 54/206, 54/209, 54/210, 54/211, 54/212, 54/213, 54/215, 54/217, 54/231, 54/232, 54/263, annex and 54/282, annex; G A decision 54/449; E S C resolutions 1995/4, 1995/8, 1995/10, 1995/11, 1995/12, 1995/19, 1995/21, 1995/27, 1995/29, 1995/45, 1995/54, 1995/55, 1995/57, 1995/58, 1995/59, 1995/60, 1996/2, 1996/6, 1996/7, 1996/8, 1996/9, 1996/10, 1996/11, 1996/12, 1996/13, 1996/15, 1996/17, 1996/20, 1996/27, 1996/37, 1996/39, 1996/43, 1996/51, annex, 1997/2, 1997/17, 1997/18, 1997/19, 1997/20, 1997/21, 1997/22, annex, 1997/24, annex, 1997/25, 1997/26, 1997/27, 1997/30, annex, 1997/31, 1997/33, 1997/34, 1997/35, 1997/36, 1997/47, 1997/52, 1997/62, 1997/66, 1997/67, 1998/2, 1998/7, 1998/8, 1998/9, 1998/10, 1998/11, 1998/12, 1998/13, 1998/14, 1998/15, 1998/16, 1998/17, 1998/18, 1998/19, 1998/20, 1998/21, annex, 1998/23, annex, 1998/29, 1998/31, 1998/32, 1998/37, 1998/38, 1998/41, 1998/42, 1998/43, 1998/46, 1999/7, annex, 1999/13, 1999/14, 1999/15, 1999/17, 1999/18, 1999/19, 1999/20, 1999/21, 1999/22, 1999/23, 1999/24, 1999/25, 1999/26, 1999/27, annex, 1999/28, 1999/29, annex, 1999/30, 1999/36, 1999/50, 1999/52, 1999/53, 1999/54, 1999/55 and 1999/61; E S C decisions, annex, 1998/241, 1998/251, 1998/256, 1998/259, 1998/260, 1998/267, 1998/269, 1998/272, 1998/276, 1999/226, 1999/239, 1999/244 and 1999/261.

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