

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs

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Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs)

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ARTICLE 64

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TEXT OF ARTICLE 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.
2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

1. During the period under review, questions relating to the authority of the Economic and Social Council to request and obtain reports were raised and considered on numerous occasions. As in the past, this study divides its discussion into separate sections focusing on the specialized agencies and the Member States, respectively. The structure of this study is similar to that of the study of Article 64 in the *Repertory*.
2. Reports on matters in the field of human rights, of which brief mention is made here, are dealt with more extensively under Article 62(2). Special reports and reports requested of the Secretary-General in co-operation with the specialized agencies continue to be dealt with primarily under the studies of Article 13(1)(b) and Article 62(1).

I. GENERAL SURVEY

3. During the period under review, the Economic and Social Council continued to reform its programmes and policies in an effort to revitalize its overall work.¹ As stated by the Secretary-General,

[t]he resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council on revitalization are designed to assist the Council in achieving a sharper focus in its work through a reorganization of its working methods, better presentation of documentation, reports that are more analytical and a reduction in the overall volume of documentation.²

4. As in the past, a major concern for revitalization was the co-ordination functions of the Council, in particular with respect to other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system.³ The General Assembly acknowledged the need to improve co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations in its system in accordance with Chapters IX and X of the Charter,⁴ and drew particular attention, in this respect, to the duties of the Council

1 See *Supplement No. 7*, under Article 64, para. 3. According to the Secretary-General, the impetus for this reform was the need “to make the United Nations system more responsive to the requirements of Member States...”. E/1989/95, para. 3.

2 E/1990/75, para. 48.

3 See E/1989/95, para. 2. For a synopsis of efforts taken for revitalization since the mid-1970s, see *ibid.*, para. 3-5.

4 G A resolution 44/103, preamb. paras. 8 and 10. The Assembly specifically noted “the central role assigned to the Economic and Social Council in co-ordinating the activities of the agencies of the United

under Articles 63 and 64.⁵

A. Reports from specialized agencies

5. A major outcome of the reforms that took place during the period was the restructuring of the organization of the Economic and Social Council. The General Assembly, in its resolution 45/264, adopted a set of measures organizing the Council into separate segments, each assigned with particular tasks.⁶ In this regard, the Assembly established a co-ordination segment of the Council, and citing the provisions of Articles 63 and 64, envisioned that improved reporting procedures between the specialized agencies and the Council would lead to an overall improvement in co-ordination.⁷ Similarly, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), in the 1990 report of their joint meeting, stressed that “[t]imely, comprehensive and comparable information on the programmes and resources of the organizations of the United Nations system would constitute an extremely important tool to enhance co-ordination.”⁸
6. The Council adopted resolution 1989/114, a follow-up to its previous resolution 1988/77, at its 1989 session, and thus laid out the groundwork for most of the reforms that were to be established during the period. Both resolutions 1989/114 and 1988/77 called for the specialized agencies to resume submission of executive summaries of their analytical summaries to the Council for its consideration.⁹ As the period progressed, however, it became clear that both the Council and the Assembly continued their previous practice of focusing on sectoral themes and discussions,¹⁰ and relying primarily on information received on agency activities concerning particular policy themes, rather than on reports from individual agencies.¹¹ The Assembly, in its resolution 45/264, established that, in the co-ordination segment of the Council, “[d]iscussion will be organized around one or more themes selected at the organizational session, and designed to focus attention on the activities of the United Nations system in the selected economic and social areas.”¹² To reflect this reorganization, a more thematic approach to the consideration of issues was seen to assist prospective co-ordination efforts. As a consequence of these reforms, the Council phased out the use of cross-organizational programme analyses during the period, and replaced them with thematic analyses as the key tool for system-wide co-ordination. Thus, starting from 1992, the Council considered thematic analyses, as proposed in its resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114¹³ focusing on the particular policy themes of the co-ordination segment.¹⁴ For the

Nations system...”. *Ibid. preamb. para. 9.*

5 G A resolution 45/264, Annex, para. 5(d)(ii).

6 G A resolution 45/264, Annex. The Assembly organized the substantive session of the Council into a high-level segment, a co-ordination segment, an operational activities segment, and a committee segment. These measures came into effect in February 1992. *Ibid.*, para. 5.

7 *Ibid.*, para. 5(d)(ii).

8 E/1990/123, para. 56.

9 *See infra*, section II.A.1(a).

10 The Secretary-General, in a 1990 report, reiterated the need for the Council to “adopt a more thematic approach to its work.” E/1990/75, para. 19.

11 *See Supplement No. 7*, under Article 64, para. 11.

12 G A resolution 45/264, Annex, para. 5(d)(ii)(a).

13 E S C resolution 1988/77, para. 2(e)(iii); E S C resolution 1989/114, paras. 4-5.

first three years of the period, however, the Council also continued to review cross-organizational programme analyses until they were phased out in 1991 in accordance with earlier decisions.¹⁵

7. During the period under review, the Council also continued to obtain regular information on the activities of specialized agencies through various other mechanisms. As in the past, the Council received reports from the Secretary-General on in-depth evaluation studies and triennial evaluation reviews of specific programme sectors.¹⁶
8. The Council also considered the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation on the comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.¹⁷ Furthermore, the ACC, in its annual reports to the Council, continued to discuss the work of inter-agency task forces on issues such as rural development¹⁸ and long-term development objectives.¹⁹
9. In addition to the above-mentioned reporting methods, the Council also continued on occasion to request²⁰ and receive reports on particular issues from individual agencies. For example, at its 1989 session, the Council reviewed a report from the World Tourism Organization on progress made in implementing the Manila Declaration and Acapulco Document on World Tourism, and reviewed a report from the World Health Organization (WHO) on the global strategy against acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).²¹
10. The Council began a new practice during the period under review of adopting conclusions and recommendations arising from the deliberations of its co-ordination segment.²² Pursuant to requests from the General Assembly,²³ the Council transmitted these conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly through its own annual reports to that body. In this manner, the Council was able to communicate its observations based on its review of the thematic analyses and other co-ordination tools.

14 *See infra*, section II.A.1(b). The Council adopted a multi-year work programme outlining the themes for discussion for the years 1990 to 1994. E S C decision 1990/205. During the organizational session of each year, furthermore, the Council decided on the exact topics to be deliberated in the co-ordination segment. *See e.g.* E S C decision 1992/204.

15 *See* E S C resolution 1988/77, para. 2(e)(iii); E S C resolution 1989/114, para. 4. *See also infra*, section II.A.1(c).

16 *See e.g.* E/AC.51/1989/4, containing the in-depth evaluation on development issues and policies; E/AC.51/1994/4, containing the in-depth evaluation of programme 45, Africa; E/AC.51/1992/3, containing the triennial review of the human rights programme.

17 A/44/324. *See also* A/44/3/Rev.1, Chapter VI, section A. While the next such review was to take place in 1992, the Secretary-General transmitted a preliminary report to the Council that year saying that the triennial comprehensive policy review had not been completed. E/1992/98, paras. 5 and 6.

18 *See* E/1992/11/Add.1, section III.

19 *See* E/1990/18/Add.1, section I.

20 *See e.g.* E S C resolution 1989/88, para. 10, requesting the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations to submit a comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products.

21 A/44/3/Rev.1, Chapt. VI, section B, para. 38.

22 *See infra*, section II.A.3.

23 *See* G A resolutions 45/264 and 48/162.

11. It should also be noted that, during the period under review, the question of reducing the volume of documentation continued to surface. As expressed by the Secretary-General,

[t]here is a continuing sentiment that the overall volume of documentation should be reduced and that the inputs provided require greater focus. While each individual request for additional documentation or continuation of previously mandated reports appears to be fully justified, all these requests taken together add up to excessive and often duplicative documentation.²⁴

In response to such concerns raised by the Secretary-General and by the task force on documentation,²⁵ the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/162, stated that the total number of reports requested each year needed to be reduced.²⁶ The Secretary-General, in a 1994 report, went further by suggesting that oral, rather than written, reports be mandated, particularly in regard to progress reports and reports that are presented on an annual basis.²⁷

B. Reports from Member States of the United Nations on steps taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly on economic and social matters

12. As in the past, the Economic and Social Council did not establish formal mechanisms for receiving reports from Member States on their efforts toward implementation of recommendations of the Council and the Assembly. In the case of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, however, the Council sought on numerous occasions to obtain information from Governments through questionnaires on their progress made in the advancement of women.²⁸

II. ANALYTICAL SUMMARY OF PRACTICE

A. Reports from specialized agencies

1. REPORTS ON THE REGULAR ACTIVITY OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

13. During the period under review, both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council continued to propose new measures to revitalize the functioning of the Council. In respect to the duties of the Council under Article 64, these proposals focused mainly on improved co-ordination with the specialized agencies, in order to facilitate their increased and meaningful participation in Council discussions and deliberations.²⁹
14. It should be noted that, as stated by the ACC and the CPC during their 1990 joint meetings, system-wide co-ordination during the period occurred “on a continuous basis through informal as well as formal mechanisms.”³⁰ Thus, in addition to the reporting methods discussed below, the Council also obtained a great deal of information and input from the specialized agencies through more informal means. One key avenue through which such information was received was through increased participation of the executive heads of the specialized agencies in the deliberations of the Council.³¹ Indeed, the Council, in its 1991

²⁴ See E/1990/75, paras. 42.

²⁵ See E/1994/88, para. 5.

²⁶ G A resolution 48/162, Annex II, para. 3.

²⁷ E/1994/88, para. 20(e).

²⁸ See *infra*, section II.B.

²⁹ See E/1990/75, para. 22.

³⁰ E/1990/123, para. 46.

³¹ See G A resolution 45/264, Annex, para. 5(d)(ii)(c). See also A/44/486/Add.1, para. 14, noting that “the

annual report to the General Assembly, noted record attendance of heads of agencies at its session.³² The Secretary-General, in a 1992 report, observed that,

[e]xecutive heads of the specialized agencies have been participating in the Council's annual general discussions as well as in informal exchanges of views with members of the Council. The latter exercise has proved a valuable means of communication and dialogue between Council members and executive heads.³³

a. Cross-organizational programme analyses

15. As discussed above, pursuant to Council resolution 1988/77, the Economic and Social Council phased out the practice of using cross-organizational programme analyses as a tool for co-ordination during the period under review.³⁴ In its resolution 1989/114, the Council decided to discontinue these analyses after 1991, and replace them with thematic analyses on major policy issues identified in a multi-year work programme.³⁵ Nonetheless, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) noted in its annual report to the Council in 1989 that mandates already existed for at least one cross-organizational programme analysis, while other previously requested analyses were still being prepared.³⁶ In light of this fact, the Council and the CPC continued to examine these reports for the first half of the period under review. Furthermore, the Council and CPC continued to consider means to improve the quality and presentation of the reports. The CPC noted in its annual report for 1990 that improvements in the formats for cross-organizational programme analyses would also prove useful for the forthcoming thematic analyses.³⁷

b. Analytical summaries of annual reports

16. In accordance with its resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114, the Council invited the specialized agencies to make available analytical summaries of their annual reports for its consideration.³⁸ Pursuant to this decision, the Secretariat informed the Council in 1989 that such reports had been received from eight specialized agencies.³⁹ However, some questions arose during the period of the exact scope and nature of the intended reports. In one instance, for example, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) raised the possibility that the brief analyses called for in Council resolution 1988/77,⁴⁰ in summarizing agency activity in specific programme areas, would fulfil the need for separate analytical summaries.⁴¹

Council initiated informal dialogue at its second regular session of 1989 to take advantage of the presence of many executive heads of organizations of the system...".

32 A/46/3/Rev.1, Forward, p. vii.

33 E/1992/86, para. 15.

34 E S C resolution 1988/77, para. 2(e)(iii).

35 E S C resolution 1989/114, para. 3 & 4.

36 A/44/16, Chapter IV, section A, para. 330.

37 A/45/16, Chapter IV, section A, para. 371.

38 E S C decision 1989/101, para. 17. *See also*, E S C resolution 1988/77, para. 2(a)(iv); E S C resolution 1989/114, para. 11. These reports had previously been discontinued in 1977. *See Supplement No. 5*, under Article 64, para. 10.

39 E/1989/INF.8

40 E S C resolution 1988/77, para. 2(e)(iii).

41 E/1989/95, Annex I, para. 10. In the same paragraph, the ACC also suggested that thematic analyses

17. Despite such questions regarding the need for analytical summaries, the Secretary-General in 1992 reported that, since the adoption of Council resolution 1988/77, the specialized agencies had regularly been making available to the Council their annual reports.⁴² The Secretary-General added, however, that these annual reports had rarely been the subject of deliberations in the Council.⁴³

c. Thematic analyses

18. As discussed above, a central element of the reforms set out under Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114 was the establishment of a multi-year work programme identifying major policy issues for in-depth consideration by the Council each year.⁴⁴ The rationale behind this new approach was that the co-ordination role of the Council would best be carried out in the context of consideration of substantive issues.⁴⁵ Pursuant to this new approach,⁴⁶ the Council adopted its decision 1990/205, which laid out a time-line for topics to be discussed during the years 1992 to 1994.⁴⁷ The Council further decided that thematic analyses were to be prepared each year for consideration under the major policy issues.⁴⁸ Although thematic analyses were to be prepared by the Secretariat, the Council stated that they would draw upon inputs from the organizations of the system, thus replacing cross-organizational programme analyses as the major tool for co-ordination of system-wide activities.⁴⁹

19. Throughout the period under review, the relevant organs of the United Nations system continued to define the character of thematic analyses. In resolution 1989/114, the Council stated that the analyses must “review existing activities and be forward-looking in identifying policy options.”⁵⁰ The resolution also set out the major goals and functions of the analyses, such as reviewing policy decisions and programme activities relating to the policy theme, and drawing attention to emerging problems and potential needs for action by the system.⁵¹

20. The Council considered its first thematic analysis in 1992, on the topic of eradication of

would also serve as the appropriate framework for providing information on the steps taken by the specialized agencies to give effect to the recommendations of the Council and Assembly.

42 E/1992/86, paras. 14-15.

43 *Ibid.*

44 E S C resolution 1988/77, para. 2(a)(ii); E S C resolution 1989/114, para. 3.

45 E S C resolution 1988/77, para. 2(e), stating that “[t]he Council shall carry out its function of co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system...as an integral part of its work.” See A/44/486/Add.1, para. 12. See also E/1992/86, para. 6, stating that, while a multi-year programme for the high-level segment may be restrictive, the Secretary-General finds that it would be useful in respect to the themes for the co-ordination segment.

46 The Secretary-General specified that each year, the Council would focus on two major themes for in-depth consideration, covering both economic and social issues. See E/1990/75, para. 16.

47 See also E/1992/86, para. 4.

48 E S C resolution 1989/114. See E/1989/95, para. 71(a). The Council adopted individual decisions each year on the exact topics to be considered during that year by the co-ordination segment. See eg. E S C decision 1992/204.

49 See E/1989/95, para. 71; A/44/486/Add.1, para. 13.

50 E S C resolution 1989/114, para. 5.

51 *Ibid.*

poverty and support to vulnerable groups.⁵² The report, prepared on the basis of information received from the organizations of the system, reviewed recent developments in the area of poverty, and outlined the relevant policies and programme activities of the United Nations organs, organizations, and bodies. Since the analysis was the first of its kind, the Secretary-General's report contained a brief description of the aim of the overall analysis:

...to provide the Economic and Social Council with a broad picture of the state of co-ordination within the United Nations system in the field of poverty alleviation and eradication and to identify possible areas for improving and enhancing such co-ordination. While the information and contributions provided by the specialized agencies and other bodies have been used to present a synthesized and broad overview, the report does not catalogue the assistance and activities of the United Nations system relating to poverty alleviation and eradication.⁵³

21. The Council continued to receive and review thematic analyses on various major policy issues during the period under review.⁵⁴ Under the deliberations of its co-ordination segment, the Council reviewed the analyses received, heard statements from the representatives of specialised agencies, Member States, and other bodies, and adopted conclusions based on the discussion.⁵⁵

2. REPORTS BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES ON STEPS TAKEN TO GIVE EFFECT TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

22. The provisions of Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114 called for the specialized agencies to include in the analytical summaries of their annual reports information on steps taken to give effect to the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council on economic, social, and related matters.⁵⁶ In response to this request, the ACC, in a 1989 report, suggested that thematic analyses would serve as the appropriate framework for transmitting such information.⁵⁷ Despite the attention brought to the need for improved monitoring, however, the Secretary-General noted in 1992 that “[t]he provisions relating to monitoring in Council resolution 1988/77 have largely been unimplemented.”⁵⁸ The Secretary-General particularly stated that the Council had taken no action to obtain reports from the specialized agencies on the steps taken to give effect to the relevant recommendations of the Assembly and the Council.⁵⁹
23. The General Assembly on numerous occasions sought to bring attention to monitoring of implementation. In its resolution 48/162, the Assembly called for all reports from the specialized agencies, as appropriate, to contain sections referring to monitoring of implementation of previous Assembly and Council decisions.⁶⁰ Furthermore, in its

52 E/1992/47

53 *Ibid.*, para. 4..

54 *See e.g.* E/1993/90, on co-ordination of humanitarian assistance; E/1994/70, on co-ordination in the area of science and technology for development.

55 *See e.g.* A/49/3/Rev. 1, Chapter III, section A, reviewing the actions taken regarding the theme of science and technology for development.

56 E S C resolution 1988/77, para. 2(b)(ii).

57 E/1989/95, Annex I, para. 10.

58 E/1992/86, para. 8.

59 *Ibid.*

60 G A resolution 48/162, Annex II, para. 2.

resolutions 45/264 and 48/162, the Assembly called for recommendations arising from the policy discussions of the Council's co-ordination segment to be submitted to the Assembly and forwarded to the specialized agencies.⁶¹ The Assembly also called on the Secretary-General to report to the following sessions of the Council on steps taken by the United Nations system to give effect to these recommendations.⁶² In response to this request, the Economic and Social Council, in its 1993 and 1994 sessions, approved a set of agreed conclusions containing specific recommendations stemming from its discussion of policy issues in the co-ordination segment.⁶³ The Secretary-General subsequently presented a report at the next session of the Council outlining the implementation of these recommendations.⁶⁴

24. In addition to the measures discussed above, during the period under review the Secretary-General continued to call for a more systematic approach toward the monitoring functions of the Council.⁶⁵ In this regard, the Secretary-General repeatedly proposed that the Council conduct a periodic review of the progress made in the implementation of the International Development Strategy (IDS).⁶⁶ The Secretary-General also repeatedly suggested that the Council consider "specific modalities for follow-up and monitoring when adopting resolutions."⁶⁷
25. While improved overall monitoring mechanisms were the subject of ongoing discussions during the period under review, the Council nonetheless continued to directly seek information regarding the implementation of certain specific initiatives. In addition to discussions on the implementation of the IDS, the Council also continued to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.⁶⁸ Pursuant to its resolution 1988/22,⁶⁹ the Council in 1990 considered the first report of the Secretary-General on review and appraisal of implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, and outlined specifications for the second review to take place in 1995.⁷⁰ Furthermore, the General Assembly, in its resolution 48/108, called for the Secretary-General to invite the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Council, through the Commission on Status of Women, on steps taken to implement the Forward-looking Strategies.⁷¹ The Assembly, for its part, also considered annual reports from the Secretary-General on progress made in implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies throughout

61 G A resolution 45/264, Annex, para. 5(d)(ii)(d); *See also* G A resolution 48/162, Annex I, para. 14.

62 *Ibid.*

63 *See eg.* A/49/3/Rev.1, Chapt. III, section A, para. 17.

64 *See eg.* E/1994/60. This report covered the implementation of recommendations relating to disease prevention, and included inputs from FAO and WHO, as well as the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank.

65 E/1989/95, para. 59.

66 *Ibid.*, para. 60(a). *See also* E/1990/75, para. 28(a); E/1992/86, para. 9(a).

67 E/1989/95, para. 60(b). *See also* E/1990/75, para. 28(b); E/1992/86, para. 9(b).

68 *See Supplement No. 7*, under Article 64, paras. 24-26.

69 E S C resolution 1988/22, Annex.

70 E/CN.6/1990/5. *See also* E S C resolution 1990/9, taking note of this report; E S C resolution 1990/15, containing an Annex of recommendations and conclusions stemming from the first review of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies.

71 G A resolution 48/108, para. 17.

the period under review.⁷²

3. OBSERVATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL UNDER ARTICLE 64(2)

26. As noted above, during the period under review, a new practice began in which the Council transmitted conclusions and recommendations stemming from its co-ordination deliberations to the General Assembly. The Assembly, in its resolutions 45/264 and 48/162, asked the Council to adopt a set of agreed conclusions and recommendations arising from the deliberations of its co-ordination segment.⁷³ The Council first approved agreed conclusions following its 1993 discussion on the topics of co-ordination of humanitarian assistance and co-ordination in the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases.⁷⁴ The Council included such agreed conclusions in its annual report to the General Assembly for the years 1993 and 1994.⁷⁵

B. Reports from Member States of the United Nations on steps taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly on economic and social matters

27. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in its 1990 annual report to the General Assembly, called for “an increased commitment vis-à-vis system-wide co-ordination from both secretariats of the United Nations system and from Member States...”⁷⁶ Despite this language, however, the reforms of the economic and social sectors that took place during the period under review did not include proposals for systematic reporting from Member States on their efforts at programme implementation.
28. In the case of one individual initiative, the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, both the Council⁷⁷ and the Assembly⁷⁸ sought repeatedly to obtain information from Governments and Member States on the steps taken by them to give effect to the recommendations and proposals contained therein. The Economic and Social Council adopted a set of recommendations and conclusions arising from the first review of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies in 1990, and urged Governments to

⁷² See e.g. A/48/413; A/49/349. It should be noted that the annual reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly are separate from the reporting system for quinquennial review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies, as established under E S C resolution 1988/22.

⁷³ G A 45/264, Annex, para. 5(d)(ii)(d); G A resolution 48/162, Annex, para. 14.

⁷⁴ Although the co-ordination segment of the Council met in 1992 to discuss the eradication of poverty and prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, the results of these deliberations were summarized in a concluding statement by the President of the Council.

⁷⁵ A/48/3/Rev.1, Chapt. III, sections A and B; A/49/3/Rev.1, Chapt. III, sections A and B.

⁷⁶ A/45/16, Chapt. IV, section C, para. 392.

⁷⁷ The Economic and Social Council repeatedly asked Governments to respond to the questionnaires requested in E S C resolution 1988/22 on their activities relating to the advancement of women. See E S C resolution 1989/32, para. 5. Furthermore, the Council, in its resolution 1990/9, called for the second report on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to be based on the information received from the national reports. E S C resolution 1990/9, para. 1.

⁷⁸ G A resolution 48/108, para. 17, requesting Secretary-General to invite Governments to report periodically to the Council, through the Commission on Status of Women, on relevant activities undertaken.

implement the recommendations.⁷⁹ Furthermore, the Council also drew attention to the inadequate response of Governments and Member States to the questionnaire on progress achieved in the advancement of women.⁸⁰ Nonetheless, neither the Council nor the Assembly established a formalized system for obtaining national reports.

79 E S C resolution 1990/15.

80 E S C resolution 1990/9, preamb. para. 3.