

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1989

New York, 19 January and 9 and 10 February 1989

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1989

New York, 2-24 May 1989

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1989

SUPPLEMENT No. 1



UNITED NATIONS

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UNITED NATIONS



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Official Records, 1989

CORRIGENDUM

Supplement No. 1
(E/1989/89)
January 1991

New York

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Organizational session for 1989

First regular session of 1989

Corrigendum

Resolution 1989/60, annex

Page 47, procedure 5, line 1

For principles 8 and 12 read principles 7 and 11

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1989

New York, 19 January and 9 and 10 February 1989

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1989

New York, 2-24 May 1989

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1989

SUPPLEMENT No. 1



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1990

NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1773 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1988/30).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council

were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1988/135).

In 1989, the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council are being published in two supplements to the *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989*, as follows:

Supplement No. 1 (organizational session for 1989 and first regular session of 1989);

Supplement No. 1A (second regular session of 1989).

*
* * *

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/1989/89

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AGENDA OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1989
Adopted by the Council at its 2nd plenary meeting,
on 9 February 1989

1. Election of the Bureau
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Basic programme of work of the Council for 1989 and 1990
4. Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions.
5. Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1989 and related organizational matters

AGENDA OF THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1989

**Adopted by the Council at its 5th plenary meeting,
on 2 May 1989**

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
3. Non-governmental organizations
4. United Nations University
5. Public administration and finance
6. Statistical and cartographic questions:
 - (a) Statistics
 - (b) Cartography
7. Natural resources
8. Transnational corporations
9. Human rights questions:
 - (a) International Covenants on Human Rights
 - (b) Human rights
10. Women:
 - (a) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - (b) Advancement of women
11. Social development:
 - (a) World social situation
 - (b) Social policy and social development
12. Narcotic drugs
13. Elections and nominations
14. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1989

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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RESOLUTIONS

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of Adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
First regular session of 1989*				
1989/1	Emergency assistance to Democratic Yemen (E/1989/L.14)	1	10 May 1989	9
1989/2	Emergency assistance to Djibouti (E/1989/L.15)	i	12 May 1989	9
1989/3	International economic classifications (E/1989/85)	6	22 May 1989	10
1989/4	Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development (E/1989/85)	6	22 May 1989	10
1989/5	Trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources, especially small-scale mining (E/1989/86)	7	22 May 1989	12
1989/6	Development of energy resources and efficient use of energy production and utilization infrastructures (E/1989/86)	7	22 May 1989	12
1989/7	Water resources and progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan (E/1989/86)	7	22 May 1989	13
1989/8	New techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources (E/1989/86)	7	22 May 1989	13
1989/9	United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (E/1989/86)	7	22 May 1989	14
1989/10	Permanent sovereignty over natural resources (E/1989/86)	7	22 May 1989	14
1989/11	Impact of financial constraints on the development, conservation and maintenance of the natural resources and related infrastructure in developing countries (E/1989/86)	7	22 May 1989	14
1989/12	Co-ordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources (E/1989/86)	7	22 May 1989	15
1989/13	Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (E/1989/76)	12	22 May 1989	15
1989/14	Intensification and co-ordination of measures for reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/1989/76)	12	22 May 1989	16
1989/15	Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes (E/1989/76)	12	22 May 1989	17
1989/16	Contribution of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to the fight against illicit traffic in and abuse of drugs (E/1989/76)	12	22 May 1989	17
1989/17	Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1989/76)	12	22 May 1989	18
1989/18	Allocation of appropriate resources and priority to the international drug control programme (E/1989/76)	12	22 May 1989	18
1989/19	Provisional application of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (E/1989/76)	12	22 May 1989	19
1989/20	International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (E/1989/76)	12	22 May 1989	19
1989/21	Activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations related to economic co-operation among developing countries (E/1989/87)	8	24 May 1989	19
1989/22	Recent trends concerning transnational corporations and international economic relations (E/1989/87)	8	24 May 1989	20
1989/23	Role of transnational corporations in the least developed countries (E/1989/87)	8	24 May 1989	20
1989/24	Code of conduct on transnational corporations (E/1989/87)	8	24 May 1989	21
1989/25	Transnational corporations and environmental protection in developing countries (E/1989/87)	8	24 May 1989	21
1989/26	Contribution of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 (E/1989/87)	8	24 May 1989	22
1989/27	Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia (E/1989/87)	8	24 May 1989	22

*The Council did not adopt any resolutions during its organizational session for 1989.

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of Adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
1989/28	Role of transnational banks in developing countries (E/1989/87)	8	24 May 1989	23
1989/29	Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	23
1989/30	Programme planning and activities to advance the status of women (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	24
1989/31	Women and children in Namibia (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	25
1989/32	Preparations for the session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990 to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	25
1989/33	Women and children under <i>apartheid</i> (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	26
1989/34	Situation of Palestinian women (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	26
1989/35	Women and peace in Central America (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	27
1989/36	Equality in economic and social participation (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	28
1989/37	Measures to facilitate the participation of women in development (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	28
1989/38	Elderly women (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	29
1989/39	Women, human rights and development in Central America (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	29
1989/40	Women living in absolute poverty (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	30
1989/41	Women and development (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	30
1989/42	Economic situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	31
1989/43	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	31
1989/44	Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	32
1989/45	Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/1989/90/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)	10	24 May 1989	32
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1989/50	Second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	35
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1989/53	Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future and follow-up to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	39
1989/54	Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of protection and assistance to the family (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	40
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1989/60	Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	46
1989/61	Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	47
1989/62	Concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	48
1989/63	Implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	49
1989/64	Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	51
1989/65	Effective prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	52

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of Adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
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1989/68	Review of the functioning and programme of work of United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	55
1989/69	Continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	57
1989/70	International co-operation in combating organized crime (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	58
1989/71	Achievement of social justice (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	59
1989/72	World social situation (E/1989/91/Add.1)	11	24 May 1989	59
1989/73	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	60
1989/74	Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	61
1989/75	Status of special rapporteurs (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	61
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1989/84	Guidelines for international decades on economic and social fields (E/1989/L.19)	1	24 May 1989	65

DECISIONS

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of Adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
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1989/103	Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	2	10 February 1989	71
1989/104	Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions	4	10 February 1989	71
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1989/113	Report of the Council of the United Nations University (E/1989/83) ..	4	22 May 1989	75

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of Adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
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1989/116	Fourth and Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for the Americas (E/1989/85)	6	22 May 1989	76
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1989/126	System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women into development (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	79
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1989/129	Interregional consultation on women in public life (E/1989/90)	10	24 May 1989	80
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1989/132	Enlargement of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (E/1989/91)	11	24 May 1989	81
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1989/135	Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of social development (E/1989/SR.15)	11	24 May 1989	82
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1989/141	The right to development (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	82
1989/142	Reporting obligations of States parties to international instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments; ways and means of improving the reporting system under the United Nations human rights instruments (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	82
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1989/144	General decision concerning the establishment of a working group of the Commission on Human Rights to examine situations referred to the Commission under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and those situations of which the Commission is seized (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	83

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date of Adoption</i>	<i>Page</i>
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1989/153	Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	84
1989/154	Human rights situation in Romania (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	84
1989/155	Organization of the work of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	84
1989/156	Right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation (E/1989/88)	9	24 May 1989	84
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1989/158	Provisional rules of procedure adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/1989/SR.16)	9	24 May 1989	85
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RESOLUTIONS

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1989

1989/1. Emergency assistance to Democratic Yemen

The Economic and Social Council.

Deeply concerned at the extensive and unprecedented damage and devastation in Democratic Yemen caused by torrential rain and floods in March and April 1989,

Extremely concerned about the destruction of thousands of dwellings and the widespread damage to or disruption of the country's infrastructure, in particular roads, water supplies, electricity supplies, communication systems, health centres, schools and other public services,

Considering that many thousands of hectares of cultivated land were inundated and hundreds of villages have completely disappeared, leaving tens of thousands of people without shelter or food,

Noting that a detailed assessment of the extent and nature of the damage is being prepared by the Government of Democratic Yemen with the assistance of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator,

Noting the efforts made by the Government of Democratic Yemen to provide adequate food and shelter promptly for those affected by the floods and to undertake rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in response to the devastation caused by the floods,

Considering that Democratic Yemen, as one of the least developed countries, is unable to sustain the mounting burden of providing adequate food and shelter for the large number of people who need them,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to respond fully to requests for emergency humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Democratic Yemen,

Noting with appreciation the support provided by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to emergency relief operations,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and the people of Democratic Yemen in facing the devastation caused by the rain and floods;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered support and assistance to the Government of Democratic Yemen in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to co-ordinate and mobilize relief and rehabilitation assistance for Democratic Yemen;

4. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously and respond effectively to meet the urgent needs of relief operations and rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Government of Democratic Yemen, to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to help Democratic Yemen in its emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes, to mobilize resources for their implementation and to keep the international community informed of the needs of that country;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*8th plenary meeting
10 May 1989*

1989/2. Emergency assistance to Djibouti

The Economic and Social Council.

Deeply concerned at the extensive damage and devastation in Djibouti caused by unprecedented torrential rain and floods in April 1989,

Extremely concerned that thousands of dwellings were destroyed, especially in populated areas, and that a major portion of the nation's infrastructure has been affected, in particular roads, water supplies, health centres, hospitals, schools and other public services,

Considering the severe damage sustained by the limited agricultural resources of Djibouti, including the destruction of its livestock,

Noting that these serious problems have compounded the already existing burden created by the presence of thousands of refugees and displaced persons in the country,

Aware of the efforts made by the Government and the people of Djibouti to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the 150,000 disaster victims,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required by Djibouti, which is a least developed country, to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural calamity and to promote lasting and permanent solutions, such as programmes for rehabilitation and reconstruction, particularly those pertaining to the urban development works of the city of Djibouti,

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency relief operations by several countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and the people of Djibouti in facing the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and international institutions and non-governmental organizations that have rendered emergency relief assistance to the country;

3. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in Djibouti;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with international financial institutions and organizations of the United Nations system, not only to help the Government of Djibouti to strengthen its capacity to assess, predict and mitigate natural disasters, but also to assist in identifying and meeting its medium- and long-term needs, particularly with regard to its plans and programmes for rehabilitation and reconstruction;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*9th plenary meeting
12 May 1989*

1989/3. International economic classifications

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 4 (XV) adopted by the Statistical Commission at its fifteenth session, in 1968,¹

Considering:

(a) The need for implementation of the programme on harmonization of international economic classifications developed by different international organizations,

(b) The importance of international data comparability for various statistics classified according to kind of economic activity or goods and services,

(c) The need to maintain co-ordination among the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE) and the Classification of Branches of the National Economy (CBNE) of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, as well as among the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) of the Customs Co-operation Council, the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and the new Central Product Classification (CPC),

(d) The desirability of integrating different types of international economic classifications developed by different international organizations and ensuring their consistency with the revised System of National Accounts and the System of Balances of the National Economy,

(e) The action taken by the Joint Working Group on World Level Classifications of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat and the Statistical Office of the European Communities, by the United Nations Expert Group on Harmonization of Economic Classifications and by the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics to resolve the outstanding issues related to the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities and the development of the Central Product Classification,

(f) The proposed revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 2,² as described in the report of

¹Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/4471), para. 57.

the Secretary-General on the revision and harmonization of international economic classifications,³ to be known as the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3,

(g) The proposed new Central Product Classification, as described in the report of the Secretary-General,³ to be known as the provisional Central Product Classification,

1. *Recommends* that Member States:

(a) Adopt, as soon as possible, the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, with such modifications as may be necessary to meet national requirements, without disturbing the framework of the classification, or use, for purposes of international comparison, the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, in reporting data classified according to kind of economic activity;

(b) Make use of the provisional Central Product Classification in order to gain experience in obtaining international comparability for data classified according to goods and services;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a publication on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, together with indexes and correlation tables between that Classification, the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3,⁴ and the provisional Central Product Classification, based on the provisional text before the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fifth session⁵ and in the light of the conclusions of the Commission;

(b) To prepare a publication on the provisional Central Product Classification, together with the explanatory notes for the services part of the classification, based on the provisional text before the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fifth session⁶ and in the light of the conclusions of the Commission;

(c) To publish and circulate the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 3, and the provisional Central Product Classification and to bring them to the attention of States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies for adoption.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/4. Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/6 of 26 May 1987,

²International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4/Rev.2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XVII.8).

³E/CN.3/1989/8.

⁴Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 34/Rev.3 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XVII.12).

⁵PROVISIONAL ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/4/Rev.3 and Add.1 and 2.

⁶PROVISIONAL ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/77 and Add.1.

Recalling also the report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fourth session,⁷ in particular, the section on development indicators,⁸

Recognizing that the subject of patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators is of considerable importance and priority for developing countries,

Reaffirming that the choice of indicators is a critical matter if structural shifts and trends in the development process are to be accurately assessed,

Stressing that the development of indicators tailored to the fundamental economic and socio-cultural needs of the population in the fields identified in General Assembly resolution 40/179 would help to orient national development and support international co-operation by helping Governments to formulate and follow policies better geared to the well-being of the population,

Stressing also that in order for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade to be successful, there must be a range of indicators relating to economic and social progress, the application of concerted objectives and early-warning systems,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development entitled "Development of indicators on patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development",⁹

1. Strongly supports the work of the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the World Bank, which have made considerable progress in producing development indicators, and encourages the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the regional commissions to continue their work on indicators tailored to the needs identified by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/179;

2. Affirms the need to identify, as a phase in the development process, patterns of consumption tailored to the well-being of populations and defined as a series of numerical indicative objectives to permit the evaluation, for the use of countries, of the adequate level of satisfaction of fundamental economic and socio-cultural needs in regard to food, housing, clothing, education, health care and necessary social services;

3. Considers that this requires a reliable measuring instrument consisting of a set of indicators related to living conditions, employment and the circumstances underlying them;¹⁰

4. Encourages countries, in this regard, to improve their basic statistical programmes and capabilities and to make efforts to develop the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data relating to patterns of consumption, and invites the international community to strengthen the national capabilities of the developing countries with respect to the collection of integrated socio-economic data and their processing, in particular by microcomputer.

⁷Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 6 (E/1987/19).

⁸Ibid., paras. 133-140.

⁹E/CN.3/1989/14.

¹⁰General Assembly resolution 40/179 para. 2.

with a view to having better and more up-to-date data;

5. Agrees that the *Handbook on Social Indicators*¹¹ prepared by the Statistical Office of the Secretariat and the Living Standards Measurement Study and other conceptual work undertaken by the World Bank¹² should contain guidelines for the selection and compilation of indicators in the precise fields referred to in General Assembly resolution 40/179;

6. Recommends that different ways of developing new indicators be explored and that advantage be taken in particular of the household survey mechanisms available at the national level so as to include therein appropriate modules relating to patterns of consumption and the qualitative aspects of development, while making wide use of conventional survey techniques as well as of new methods of collecting and processing data;

7. Requests the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat to continue their collaboration on the in-depth analysis of the views of Governments, in particular those of the developing countries, and on the timely completion of the national case-studies, of which there should be a greater number, endeavouring to ensure their methodological coherence and the representation of all the developing regions and taking into consideration the economic, technological, social and environmental aspects of development;

8. Welcomes the offer made by the Government of Morocco to act as host, in 1990, in co-operation with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and any other interested organizations, including the World Bank and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, to an international conference of high-level experts, open to the participation of the members of the Statistical Commission, for the purpose of examining methodological questions and the conceptual aspects of the qualitative indicators of development and of consolidating the various research projects and studies currently under way on that subject;

9. Agrees that the conference would be preceded by a preparatory working group meeting to be convened at Geneva as soon as possible, under the auspices of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and with the participation of appropriate international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank, with a view to drawing up, *inter alia*, a common conceptual framework with a relevant set of core indicators;

10. Recommends that appropriate extrabudgetary resources be allocated for the preparation of the case-studies referred to in paragraph 7 above, and invites interested donor countries, the relevant international organizations and other bodies and institutions wishing to participate in the research work on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the proper dissemination of the present resolution and to

¹¹*Studies in Methods, Series E, No. 49* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XVII.6).

¹²See E/CN.3/1989/19.

take it into consideration in the future work programme of the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, and requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to submit a final report, containing recommendations, to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-sixth session.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/5. Trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources, especially small-scale mining

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1985/47 of 25 July 1985 and 1987/8 of 26 May 1987, in which the effective contribution of small-scale mining to the economic and social development of some countries was recognized, in particular as a source of employment and regional development.

Considering that small-scale mines are often characterized by high labour intensity and low labour productivity and that working conditions are often hazardous and related legal protection is often inadequate,

Noting that the International Labour Organisation will hold the Fifth Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines Other than Coal Mines at Geneva in 1990, at which labour and social issues in the sector will be discussed,

Aware of the need to balance small-scale mining operations with the improvement of social working conditions and benefits and the consideration of health hazards and safety.

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on small-scale mining prospects in developing countries¹³ and on trends and salient issues in mineral resources;¹⁴

2. *Recommends* that in the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, in regard to issues relating to mineral resources, special attention should be given to training in the development of new approaches, including methods, in small-scale mining, in accordance with national development plans and priorities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to conduct studies on prospects for small-scale mining, to evaluate the experience gained through technical co-operation endeavours and to explore ways and means of strengthening technical co-operation and possible sources of financing for small-scale mining initiatives;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the assistance of the United Nations system in providing adequate facilities for seminars and symposia, to promote local dissemination of information on small-scale mining and to establish policies and programmes, according to the priorities of Member States, for the support and promotion of small-scale mining projects;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session an updated report on trends and salient issues in the development of mineral re-

¹³E/C.7/1989/4 and Add.1.

¹⁴E/C.7/1989/7 and Corr.1.

sources, especially small-scale mining, including the outcome of the Fifth Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines Other than Coal Mines, to be convened by the International Labour Organisation at Geneva in 1990, particularly with regard to issues relating to working conditions and occupational safety and health hazards in small-scale mining.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/6. Development of energy resources and efficient use of energy production and utilization infrastructures

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/208 of 17 December 1985 on the development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 43/193 of 20 December 1988, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to outline a programme of action aimed at accelerating the exploration and development of the energy resources of developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution 1987/10 of 26 May 1987 on the application of microcomputer technology in the assessment and development of natural resources and energy,

Considering that the Committee on Natural Resources at its tenth and eleventh sessions focused on water and mineral resources, respectively, and that the practice of giving priority consideration to a particular subject at each session has improved the work of the Committee,

1. *Decides* that the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session shall give priority consideration to energy resources, emphasizing the need to intensify technical co-operation programmes aimed at the exploration, development and efficient utilization of the energy resources of the developing countries, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee at that session a report on the question of technical co-operation programmes in energy resources;

2. *Reaffirms* the need for the United Nations system to intensify its efforts to promote the international exchange of experience and knowledge and the flow of efficient technologies, especially new and emerging ones and particularly to developing countries, for use in the exploration and exploitation of energy resources, and to pursue actively the establishment of computer-based national information systems on energy technologies and projects, as well as other information for energy policy analysis and energy sector management;

3. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on trends and salient issues in energy resources¹⁵ and requests him to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session a report on trends and salient issues in energy, including the potential of development and utilization of the natural gas, heavy crude, tar sand, oil shale and geothermal resources available in the developing countries, as well as prospects for subregional, regional and interregional co-operation in that area;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth

¹⁵E/C.7/1989/10.

session a report on energy-saving strategies and measures to improve the efficient utilization of the electricity system, on power-loss reduction and on the upgrading of electricity generation plants, including the level of investment required, as well as other possible options, such as small hydropower stations, to overcome the lack of electrical power in the developing countries.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/7. Water resources and progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/158 of 19 December 1977,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/191 of 18 December 1979, in which the Assembly requested the Committee on Natural Resources to review during the 1980s the progress made by Governments in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan¹⁶ and provide guidance to the supporting water-related activities undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system.

Recalling further its resolutions 1979/67, 1979/68 and 1979/70 of 3 August 1979, 1981/80 and 1981/81 of 24 July 1981, 1983/57 of 28 July 1983, 1985/49 of 25 July 1985 and 1987/7 of 26 May 1987 concerning the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan.

Aware that some of the major obstacles confronting developing countries in their endeavours to implement the Mar del Plata Action Plan are lack of financial and technical resources and insufficient expertise in water resources management.

Considering the need to give high priority to strengthening the capacity of the developing countries to assess their water resources through the collection, analysis and dissemination of hydrological and hydrogeological data.

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on improved efficiency in the management of water resources and developments in co-operative action in the field of shared water resources¹⁷ and on progress achieved and foreseen in the implementation by Governments of the Mar del Plata Action Plan,¹⁸

Bearing in mind the oral report on the work of the panel of experts, carried out under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme in March 1989, regarding issues to be incorporated in the proposals for a comprehensive strategy to implement the Mar del Plata Action Plan, made before the Committee on Natural Resources at its 204th meeting, on 30 March 1989, by the representative of the United Nations Secretariat.

1. *Expresses* its deep concern regarding the obstacles that make it difficult for the developing countries to prevent natural disasters, such as flooding, which endanger the lives of a large number of their inhabitants and have negative effects on the process of development, especially of agriculture;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on improved efficiency in the management

¹⁶Report of the United Nations Water Conference, Mar del Plata, 14-25 March 1977 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.II.A.12), chap. I.

¹⁷E/C.7/1989/6.

¹⁸E/C.7/1989/8.

of water resources and developments in co-operative action in the field of shared water resources,¹⁷ part one of which contains the views of Governments on the report of the Interregional Symposium on Improved Efficiency in the Management of Water Resources: Follow-up to the Mar del Plata Action Plan, held in New York from 5 to 9 January 1987, and includes possible solutions to the problems facing countries, particularly developing countries, in dealing with water resources management;

3. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts and increase their activities in water resources management, including recycling of waste water, with a view to strengthening the capacities of developing countries in water resources development through, *inter alia*, the assessment, analysis and dissemination of hydrological and hydrogeological data.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session a comprehensive report on strategies and measures necessary for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan, as requested in Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/7.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/8. New techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 41/65 of 3 December 1986 on principles relating to remote sensing of the Earth from outer space,

Recalling also its resolution 1987/9 of 26 May 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on an information referral system on satellite remote-sensing data,¹⁹

Considering that developing countries need to be apprised of the limitations and opportunities of commercial and non-commercial hardware and software systems for digital processing of remote-sensing data and of procedures for obtaining access to such systems,

Bearing in mind the important role of remote-sensing data in the process of identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources,

Recognizing the need for developing countries to have access to the information obtained by remote sensing in order to optimize the utilization of their natural resources,

1. *Takes note* of the two options proposed in the report of the Secretary-General¹⁹ and requests the Secretary-General to submit an updated version of that report to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session;

2. *Calls upon* the developed countries to expand the sharing of their technical capacity in remote sensing with the developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore appropriate ways and means by which the developing countries can gain easier and increased access to remote-sensing systems in order to optimize the exploration and exploitation of their natural resources;

¹⁹E/C.7/1989/2.

4. *Calls upon* the developed countries to contribute to the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at identifying approaches and modalities that would facilitate the transfer of new and emerging remote-sensing technologies to the developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, within existing resources, in the dissemination of available remote-sensing software packages, in both the commercial and the public sectors, for the exploration, exploitation, management and development of natural resources through application-oriented workshops, seminars and training courses to be organized at the regional or the country level in developing countries;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/9. United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3167 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1762 (LIV) of 18 May 1973, concerning the establishment of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 33/194 of 29 January 1979 on multilateral development assistance for the exploration of natural resources.

Recognizing the important role of the Fund in providing assistance to developing countries in the development of their natural resources,

Recognizing also the need for the developing countries to enhance their technical capacity for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources,

Noting the low level of the general financial resources of the Fund, and the consequent limitations on its ability to fulfil its mandate,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the achievements of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration and its ongoing efforts to assist developing countries in the exploration of their mineral and geothermal energy resources;

2. *Welcomes* the further efforts made by the Fund to promote pre-investment follow-up of successful mineral discoveries, in close co-operation with recipient Governments;

3. *Notes* the interest shown by an increasing number of Governments in co-financing specific projects of the Fund;

4. *Notes also* the efforts of the Fund to expand the geographical distribution of its projects and to promote exploration for a greater variety of minerals;

5. *Requests* that projects implemented by the Fund incorporate, where appropriate and within the existing mandate of the Fund, new techniques, including remote sensing, and provide appropriate opportunities by which developing countries can enhance their technical capacity for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources;

6. *Requests* the Fund to expand the use of locally available goods and services in the implementation of its projects;

7. *Recognizes* the urgent need to increase financial support for the Fund by means of voluntary contributions so that it may continue to fulfil its mandate;

8. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/10. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1987/12 of 26 May 1987,

Recognizing the problems that the present international economic situation causes all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Noting that it is important for all countries, in particular the developing countries, to make optimum economic use of their natural resources in order to strengthen their economic development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources,²⁰

Taking into account the work done by other organs and organizations of the United Nations system regarding permanent sovereignty over natural resources,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

2. *Also reaffirms* the importance of the ongoing work of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on a code of conduct on transnational corporations, as it relates to natural resources;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session a concise, updated report on permanent sovereignty over natural resources.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/11. Impact of financial constraints on the development, conservation and maintenance of the natural resources and related infrastructure in developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that the financial constraints facing developing countries have reduced their ability to develop, conserve and maintain their natural resources and related infrastructures,

Bearing in mind the detrimental consequences of those problems, which have affected the long-term development prospects of developing countries,

Calls upon the Secretary-General to include in the report requested in paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1989/12 a section on the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system relating to the impact of financial constraints on developing coun-

²⁰E/C.7/1989/5

tries in the development, conservation and maintenance of their natural resources.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/12. Co-ordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations system in water, mineral and energy resources,²¹

Bearing in mind the broad range of activities proposed for the United Nations in preparation of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,²²

Convinced of the need to increase the effectiveness and relevance of the work of the United Nations system,

Concerned that the documentation relating to the co-ordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources, prepared for the eleventh session of the Committee on Natural Resources, was not provided sufficiently in advance of the session to allow the Committee to give guidance on the programming and implementation of activities in the United Nations system for the development of natural resources, as called for in its terms of reference,²³

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Committee on Natural Resources at its twelfth session an updated report containing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in water, mineral and energy resources, identifying the organizations or units within the United Nations system mandated to carry out work in those fields and assessing the extent to which the guidelines provided by the Committee have been followed;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to implement fully the measures to improve the work of the Committee identified at its tenth session,²⁴ and to submit documentation at least three months in advance of the Committee's sessions;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to identify, in the report referred to in paragraph 1 above, the existing priorities and objectives for the work of the United Nations system in the field of natural resources.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/13. Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the many resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the many political declarations such as the Quito Declaration against Traffic in Narcotic Drugs of 11 August 1984,²⁵ the New York Declaration against Drug Trafficking and the Illicit Use of Drugs of 1

October 1984,²⁶ the Lima Declaration of 29 July 1985²⁷ and, in particular, the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,²⁸ all of which called for the urgent preparation of a draft convention against illicit trafficking,

Noting that those resolutions and declarations led to the adoption on 19 December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances by a conference of plenipotentiaries convened by the United Nations at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988,²⁹

Reaffirming the importance of the Convention for improving international co-operation in this field, and noting that the Convention will add to the existing instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 43/214 of 21 December 1988 and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation,³⁰ as well as resolution 3 of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,³¹

Noting the priority assigned by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-eighth session to matters relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,³²

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the excellent preparation of the working document on the draft convention,³³ which was circulated to States for consideration at the conference of plenipotentiaries;

2. *Expresses its thanks* to States that participated in the development and adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;²⁹

3. *Urges* States to proceed with the signing and ratification of the Convention, so that it may enter into force as early as possible;

4. *Also urges* States to take the requisite legislative and administrative measures and to devote the necessary resources at the national level so that the Convention may be implemented effectively;

5. *Invites* States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set out in the Convention pending its entry into force for each of them;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to modify the section of the annual reports questionnaire regarding the implementation of international treaties so that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its regular and

²⁶A/39/551 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

²⁷A/40/544, annex.

²⁸See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.1.18), chap. I.

²⁹E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

³⁰ST/SGB/PPBME/Rules/1 (1987); see also the amendments endorsed by the General Assembly (see resolution 42/215) on the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination contained in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/42/16)*, part two, para. 74.

³¹See E/CONF.82/14.

³²See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16)*.

³³See E/CONF.82/3 and Corr.1 and 3.

²¹E/C.7/1989/9.

²²See E/C.7/1989/CRP.1.

²³See resolution 1535 (XLIX).

²⁴*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 8 (E/1987/21)*, chap. I, sect. C, decision 10/4.

²⁵A/39/407, annex.

special sessions, may review the steps that States have taken to ratify, accept, approve or formally confirm the Convention:

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to establish the legislative and administrative measures necessary for the application of the Convention;

8. *Urges* all Member States to take appropriate steps in the General Assembly and its financial organs to assign the appropriate priority and approve the budgetary appropriations necessary to enable the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to carry out their additional responsibilities under the Convention;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to identify the financial, technical and human resources required by those bodies to carry out their additional responsibilities under the Convention and, within existing resources, to make every effort to assign the necessary resources to the drug control units for the biennium 1990-1991.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/14. Intensification and co-ordination of measures for reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/112 of 7 December 1987, welcomed the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, in particular, the adoption of the Declaration²⁸ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,²⁸

Noting that the General Assembly, in the same resolution, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control, to identify suitable measures for follow-up to the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking,

Seriously concerned at the increasing availability of illicit drugs and the world-wide upward trend in drug abuse, which is causing widespread human suffering, loss of life and social disruption,

Recognizing that measures of prevention, public awareness, early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration are essential factors in curbing drug abuse,

Recalling that, by its resolution 1988/16 of 25 May 1988, it urged Governments to improve measures for demand reduction.

Noting that article 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted on 19 December 1988 at Vienna,²⁹ requires parties to adopt measures aimed at eliminating or reducing illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Acknowledging that the specialized agencies concerned with demand reduction initiatives have responded positively to General Assembly resolution 38/93 of 16 December 1983 and the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking²⁸ in intensifying their drug control activities,

Recognizing the important role that international non-governmental organizations play in all aspects of demand reduction.³⁴

Mindful of the fundamental need for action at the national, regional and international levels to achieve a balanced programme of reduction of the supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

Aware that the achievement of this goal requires continuous attention, in-depth analysis, monitoring, co-ordination, follow-up and extensive collaboration,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item concerning the prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.³⁵

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to assess the level of national and international progress in implementing the seven targets set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,²⁸ adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking:

(a) To issue a succinct questionnaire, by 31 December 1989, to all Governments and regional intergovernmental organizations, requesting details of action taken at the national and regional levels in implementing the seven targets, together with details of any practical difficulties they have experienced in meeting them;

(b) To prepare, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, a report, to be issued by 30 November 1990, analysing the information submitted and assessing, in particular, how best to provide help to States in furthering demand reduction strategies and the extent to which each of the seven targets continues to be relevant, for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-fourth session;

2. *Urges* all Governments and regional intergovernmental organizations to co-operate fully in the preparation of the above-mentioned report by providing the information requested in the questionnaire in good time;

3. *Urges* all Governments to continue to give higher priority to demand reduction in their national strategies to combat drug abuse through the necessary policy and legislative adjustments, including the allocation of appropriate resources and services for prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration;

4. *Calls upon* the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization and other appropriate intergovernmental organizations to intensify relevant activities and accord them higher priority, and to collaborate closely with international non-governmental organizations;

5. *Calls upon* international non-governmental organizations to extend and co-ordinate their activities for developing and executing demand reduction programmes through their contacts with the community at the grass-roots level, in close co-operation with the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and appropriate United Nations organizations and

²⁸See A/C.3/41/7 and A/C.3/42/2.

²⁹See decision 1989/118.

agencies, with the aim of effectively complementing and supplementing their work;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the further development of its master plans to give due attention to demand reduction activities and the provision of greater resources for related intervention programmes;

7. *Urges* all Member States to take appropriate steps in the General Assembly and its financial organs to assign the appropriate priority and, within the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1990-1991 approved by the General Assembly by its resolution 43/214 of 21 December 1988, to approve the budgetary appropriations necessary to enable the Division of Narcotic Drugs to carry out the tasks referred to in paragraph 1 above;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to identify the financial, technical and human resources required by the Division of Narcotic Drugs to carry out the above-mentioned tasks and to make recommendations, taking into account General Assembly resolution 43/214 and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;³⁰

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments, specialized agencies and the international non-governmental organizations concerned for consideration and implementation as appropriate.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/15. Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987 and 1988/10 of 25 May 1988,

Emphasizing once again the central role of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961³⁶ in the control of the production of and trade in opiates,

Reaffirming the need to maintain a balance between the supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific purposes, which is an important element in the international strategy and policy on drug abuse control,

Concerned that the traditional supplier countries continue to face financial and other burdens as a result of their large stocks of opiate raw materials,

Emphasizing once again the fundamental need for international co-operation and solidarity to overcome the problem of excess stocks,

Having considered the section of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988 on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs,³⁷

1. *Urges* all Governments to give serious consideration to ways of resolving the problem of excess stocks and bringing about rapid improvement;

2. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts and requests it to pursue the early finalization and implementation of the project, referred to in paragraph 40 of its report, which would assess legitimate needs for opiates in various regions of the world, hitherto unmet because of insufficient health care, difficult economic situations or other conditions;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments and appropriate international agencies for consideration and implementation.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/16. Contribution of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to the fight against illicit traffic in and abuse of drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the strategic role of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the multilateral effort to eliminate the drug problem,

Expressing appreciation to the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and his staff for their efforts to develop programmes that meet the needs of countries and address the major aspects of the drug problem,

Noting the significant role in guiding the multilateral narcotics control programme played by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,³⁶ and by the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,³⁸ and noting also the adoption on 19 December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances²⁹ by the conference of plenipotentiaries held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988,

Recognizing the benefits that will emanate from the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances for the strengthening of the international narcotics control effort, particularly those activities designed to enhance co-operation between legal, judicial and law enforcement entities,

1. *Urges* the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to continue to develop programmes that will address the multifaceted drug problem;

2. *Also urges* the Fund to continue to use the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and to use the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as guiding tools;

3. *Affirms* that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances shall not derogate from earlier treaty rights and obligations;

4. *Encourages* the International Narcotics Control Board, the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Fund for Drug

³⁸United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³⁶United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

³⁷E/INCB/1988/1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XI.4), chap. II, sect. C.

Abuse Control to continue to strengthen their co-operation and take whatever measures may be necessary to achieve the aims of the international conventions in accordance with the advice and suggestions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in accordance with the policy directives received from the United Nations legislative bodies:

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for the initiative and leadership that have characterized the development of the Fund.

6. *Urges Governments* to consider continuing and increasing substantially their voluntary contributions to the Fund.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/17. Special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001 (LX) of 12 May 1976,

Recognizing that the complex health, legal, social and human problems associated with drug abuse require the continuous attention of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the need for the Commission to consider urgently further measures that may be required to facilitate the entry into force of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances²⁹ or, if the Convention has entered into force in the interim, the measures required to ensure implementation of its provisions; to consider any urgent questions relating to the possible scheduling of substances under the provisions of the international drug control treaties, following receipt of recommendations to that effect from the World Health Organization; and to consider appropriate action to improve regional co-operation in drug law enforcement,

Decides that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall hold a special session of five working days in 1990 at a time when it will not overlap with other meetings and within existing United Nations resources, for the following purposes:

(a) To consider urgently further measures that may be required to facilitate the entry into force of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances or, if the Convention has entered into force in the interim, the measures required to ensure implementation of its provisions;

(b) To consider any urgent questions relating to the possible scheduling of substances under the provisions of the international drug control treaties, following receipt of recommendations to that effect from the World Health Organization;

(c) To consider appropriate action to improve regional co-operation in drug law enforcement;

(d) To consider the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989, an interim report from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and other relevant matters requiring urgent attention.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/18. Allocation of appropriate resources and priority to the international drug control programme

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 43/122, of 8 December 1988, endorsed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 4 (S-X) of 12 February 1988, considering that its implementation was essential for the adequate functioning of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 1987/29 of 26 May 1987, it requested the Secretary-General to give the sector of international drug control priority, as a matter of urgency, in the allocation of available United Nations resources,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/113 of 7 December 1987, requested the Secretary-General to take steps to provide, within existing resources, appropriate support for strengthening the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, *inter alia*, through redeployment,

Considering that both the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking²⁸ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances,²⁹ which was adopted on 19 December 1988, have called for new activities to be undertaken by the Division of Narcotic Drugs as secretariat of the Commission and on behalf of the Secretary-General, as well as by the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat,

Recalling the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, with regard to the programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989, that the Secretary-General, in implementing General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, in which he was requested to reduce the number of posts in the Secretariat by 15 per cent, should keep in mind the concerns expressed by Member States regarding the proposed reductions in posts in smaller offices, including those concerned with narcotic affairs,³⁹

Deeply concerned that the proposed cuts envisaged for the international drug control programme would adversely affect programmes which the Commission considers to be of priority,

Having considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 for the Division of Narcotic Drugs,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations on priorities made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-third session on the various programme elements contained in the programme of work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs Secretariat for the biennium 1990-1991;⁴⁰

2. *Draws to the attention* of Member States, in the light of resource reductions and in spite of the identification of priorities, the fact that without additional resources implementation of many important programme elements will be seriously impaired or prevented;

²⁹Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16), part one, para. 37.

⁴⁰See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989 Supplement No. 5 (E/1989/23), chap. VIII

3. *Urges* States to implement resolution 3 of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances³¹ by taking appropriate steps in the General Assembly as well as in the financial organs of the Assembly to assign the appropriate priority and approve the necessary budgetary appropriations with a view to providing the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary resources to discharge fully the tasks entrusted to them;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in conformity with General Assembly resolution 42/113.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/19. Provisional application of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Final Act of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted at Vienna on 19 December 1988,³¹

Recalling also resolution 2 of the Conference contained in the Final Act, the purpose of which was to seek early ratification of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, so that its implementation by States parties might begin at the earliest possible time,

Taking into account the urgency for States to employ all legal means available to them in the effort to curb drug trafficking, including the measures defined in the new Convention,

1. *Urges* States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to accelerate steps to ratify the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances so that it may enter into force as soon as possible;

2. *Invites* States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set out in the Convention pending its entry into force for each of them;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/20. International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/9 of 25 May 1988,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, recalled with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, in particular the adoption of the Declaration,²⁸ as an expression of the political will of nations to combat the drug menace, and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activi-

ties in Drug Abuse Control,²⁸ a compendium of recommendations for implementation,

Taking note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-third session,⁴¹ in particular chapter VI thereof.

Recognizing the important contributions of the United Nations drug control bodies and their distinct mandates and responsibilities, and welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to increase co-ordination of activities related to drug control and to implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline.

Bearing in mind the need to ensure the implementation of the courses of action recommended in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, particularly in the areas of education and public information, with regard to the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. *Urges* Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and to utilize the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control in developing national and regional strategies, particularly to promote bilateral, regional and international co-operative arrangements;

2. *Urges* Governments to provide additional resources to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in order to enable it to strengthen its co-operation with the developing countries in their efforts to implement drug control programmes;

3. *Invites* intergovernmental and regional and international non-governmental organizations that are referred to under the particular targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline to continue to inform the Commission on Narcotic Drugs about activities undertaken in pursuit of those targets;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to support, within available resources, the activities of the non-governmental organizations concerned and, in recognition of the experience and expertise of those organizations, to co-ordinate United Nations activities in drug abuse control with them;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure continued inter-agency co-operation in drug abuse control activities, which will enhance efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to implement activities in follow-up to the Conference;

6. *Calls upon* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to keep under review action taken with respect to the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline.

*12th plenary meeting
22 May 1989*

1989/21. Activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations related to economic co-operation among developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3241 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 32/182 of 19 December 1977, 33/134 of 19 December 1978 and 39/216 of

⁴¹Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 5 (E/1989/23).

18 December 1984 concerning economic co-operation among developing countries.

Reaffirming the important role that economic co-operation among developing countries can play in promoting the development of developing countries.

Recognizing the competence of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in the areas of transnational corporations in general and of joint ventures and other alternative and new forms of international economic co-operation among national corporations from different developing countries.

Encouraged by the fact that a sizeable portion of the foreign investment in the least developed among the developing countries is received from developing countries.

1. *Affirms* the need to enlarge the role of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in promoting new forms of economic co-operation among developing countries within its mandate and in technical co-operation and assistance for interested developing countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a study of the experience of joint ventures among national corporations from different developing countries and their contribution to the development process in developing countries, including an analysis of the possibilities and potentialities offered in this field by regional economic integration and co-operation among developing countries;

3. *Invites* the Centre to explore the possibilities for further increasing the co-operation between the least developed countries and other developing countries in the field of foreign investment;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the study referred to in paragraph 2 above specific proposals on ways and means of promoting that form of co-operation and to report on the matter to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixteenth session.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/22. Recent trends concerning transnational corporations and international economic relations

The Economic and Social Council.

Reaffirming its resolutions 1908 (LVII) of 2 August 1974 and 1913 (LVII) of 5 December 1974 on the impact of transnational corporations on the development process and on international relations.

Reaffirming also its resolution 1988/58 of 27 July 1988 on strengthening the role of the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in support of developing countries.

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on recent developments related to transnational corporations and international economic relations⁴² and on the role of transnational corporations in the least developed countries,⁴³

Aware that structural imbalances in the economies of major actors in the world economy have an impact on investment flows, including those to developing countries,

⁴²E/C.10/1989/2.

⁴³E/C.10/1989/6.

Noting that developed market economy countries increasingly attract foreign direct investment in a situation in which developing countries increasingly face limitations on financial and technological resources that could contribute to their economic and social development.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixteenth session, in 1990, a report analysing those trends and to recommend ways and means of increasing the operations of transnational corporations in developing countries in order to contribute to their economic, social and technological development;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include in that report an assessment of the potential impact of the regional economic integration processes taking place among developed countries on the future operations of transnational corporations, particularly in developing countries, and, in turn, the impact on regional economic integration processes in developing countries.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/23. Role of transnational corporations in the least developed countries

The Economic and Social Council.

Mindful of the role that transnational corporations can play in the development of the least developed countries, and concerned that transnational corporations have largely bypassed those countries,

Stressing the need for appropriate policies and measures, including those instituted by Governments of home countries of transnational corporations, and for international action, including action by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, to enhance the contribution of transnational corporations in the least developed countries,

Mindful of the development objectives and priorities of the least developed countries,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the role of transnational corporations in the least developed countries,⁴³

1. *Emphasizes* the crucial need for the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to provide assistance to the Governments of the least developed countries, at their request, in various areas pertaining to foreign direct investment by transnational corporations, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,⁴³ with a view to strengthening their capabilities in dealing with transnational corporations, as well as to devise innovative and action-oriented approaches in that regard, aimed at substantially increasing the contribution of transnational corporations in the least developed countries;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conduct a study on home-country legislation on investment by transnational corporations in the least developed countries;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to study further the impact of levels of official development assistance, balance-of-payment support, technical assistance and other forms of assistance to the least developed countries on flows of foreign direct investment to those countries;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to participate actively in the

Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in 1990, and in the preparatory meetings for that Conference;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/24. Code of conduct on transnational corporations

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on a code of conduct on transnational corporations⁴⁴ and on international arrangements and agreements related to transnational corporations,⁴⁵

Reiterating that the Commission on Transnational Corporations, meeting in special session, continues to be the competent and authoritative body of the United Nations for negotiating the code of conduct on transnational corporations,

Reaffirming the need to finalize the code of conduct on transnational corporations as soon as possible.

Taking into account the comments on the subject made by delegations during the fifteenth session of the Commission,⁴⁶

Request the Chairman presiding at the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, in co-ordination with the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, to intensify consultations on the code of conduct on transnational corporations, with a view to resuming negotiations on the code in the context of the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations, if possible no later than the end of 1990.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/25. Transnational corporations and environmental protection in developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development and 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Aware that large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, are frequently the repositories of scarce technical skills for the preservation of the environment, and conduct activities in sectors that have an impact on the environment and, to that extent, have a specific responsibility,

Recognizing the role that the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations can play in analysing the activities and strategies of transnational corporations in the context of environmental protection and preservation,

⁴⁴E/C.10/1989/4.

⁴⁵E/C.10/1989/5.

⁴⁶See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 10 (E/1989/28/Rev.1), chap. IV.*

Expressing concern that pollution-intensive processes which disrupt the ecological balance and use technology that poses a high risk for the environment have been transferred to developing countries through the operations of transnational corporations,

Expressing concern about the illegal traffic in and dumping of toxic and other hazardous wastes and products in many countries, particularly developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction the recent adoption of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal,⁴⁷

Emphasizing the need for all transnational corporations to develop further technologies that are not pollution-intensive or environmentally hazardous and to apply them wherever they operate,

Aware of the co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the field of the environment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on transnational corporations and issues relating to the environment;⁴⁸

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with leading experts in this field, transnational corporations and appropriate international organizations, to conduct an analytical study of the main sectors of activity that have adverse effects on environmental preservation and the factors that determine the allocation of activities between developed and developing countries;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the specific responsibilities in this field of large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, to continue to develop ways and means of strengthening the participation of those enterprises in efforts to preserve and protect the environment, including, in particular, the elaboration of a set of criteria and operational principles;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to gather data on existing sources of information on technologies that are environmentally hazardous and on the availability of alternative technologies, and to make recommendations on ways and means of increasing and facilitating the effective transfer of alternative technologies to developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to identify ways in which developing countries in particular might benefit from the experience of other countries in their efforts to protect the environment in relation to the activities of industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Governments and other interested parties, to examine, within the context of overall efforts for the preservation of the environment, in particular for strengthening the role of transnational corporations, the feasibility of establishing a fund financed by voluntary contributions from transnational corporations and devoted to supporting the efforts of developing countries to protect the environment;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at

⁴⁷See UNEP/IG.80/3.

⁴⁸E/C.10/1989/12.

its sixteenth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989

1989/26. Contribution of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Recalling its resolution 1988/1 of 5 February 1988 and its decision 1988/161 of 27 July 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on investment of transnational corporations in Africa,⁴⁹ submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session in the context of the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Bearing in mind the fact that transnational corporations can contribute to Africa's economic recovery and development through increased direct investment in productive sectors of African economies,

Recognizing that investment by transnational corporations in Africa would constitute a significant source of non-debt-creating resource flows to Africa,

Noting with concern that the share of investments made by transnational corporations in developing countries has been substantially declining in general and in Africa in particular,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report containing, *inter alia*, recommendations on alternative strategies that would create a mutually beneficial framework and lead to concrete measures to encourage transnational corporations to respond positively to improvements in the investment climate in Africa and thereby promote economic growth and self-sustaining socio-economic development, in accordance with the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted in 1980,⁵⁰ especially in those sectors in which transnational corporations can make a major contribution through capital mobilization, technical expertise, transfer of technology and market access;

2. Invites the home countries of transnational corporations, as a complement to measures taken by developing countries themselves, to encourage investment by such corporations in all developing countries, particularly those in Africa, and, to that end, to consider providing, *inter alia*, financial and fiscal incentives, including tax-sparing;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize resources for increased support of technical assistance requirements of African countries, at the national, subregional and regional levels, to enable them to increase their capacities to deal with transnational corporations, so as to take advantage of investment opportunities through transnational corporations;

⁴⁹A/43/500/Add.2.

⁵⁰A/S-11/14, annex 1.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to upgrade the report prepared for the mid-term review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,⁴⁹ to provide detailed and comprehensive coverage of foreign direct investment in Africa on a sector-by-sector basis and to report thereon to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixteenth session.

15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989

1989/27. Activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, in particular resolution 1988/56 of 27 July 1988, in which it urged all transnational corporations to stop immediately all forms of collaboration with the racist minority régime in South Africa and called for specific actions by Member States and transnational corporations to end such collaboration,

Noting with grave concern the brutal perpetuation of the inhuman system of *apartheid* in South Africa and the continued denial of the civil and political rights of the majority of the population in that country,

Bearing in mind the fact that continued investments, trade, technological co-operation and other covert or overt activities by transnational corporations inside and outside South Africa provide sustenance to *apartheid*,

Noting the current efforts to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and attain the independence of Namibia,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and collaboration of such corporations with the racist minority régime in that area⁵¹ and on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to the transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,⁵²

1. Reiterates its abhorrence of *apartheid*, which is a crime against humanity, and condemns the South African régime for its perpetuation of *apartheid*, for its continued oppression of the majority of the people of South Africa and for its acts of military and economic destabilization against the neighbouring independent States;

2. Condemns those transnational corporations that continue to collaborate with the racist minority régime in South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions and international public opinion and, in many cases, in violation of measures adopted by their home countries;

3. Welcomes as an initial step the measures taken by some Governments to impose restrictions on investments, bank loans and other economic activities in South Africa, as well as the divestment by some transnational corporations of their equity investments in South Africa;

4. Deeply regrets that the measures taken so far fall short of the comprehensive and mandatory

⁵¹E/C.10/1989/8 and Corr.1.

⁵²E/C.10/1989/9.

sanctions against the racist régime in South Africa called for in relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Calls upon* the Governments of home countries of transnational corporations to implement fully the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/56, and to consider adopting further measures to prohibit all forms of collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist minority régime in South Africa, including not only direct investments, but also services, non-equity forms of business arrangements, technology licensing, distribution and franchising agreements and other such activities;

6. *Urges* all transnational corporations to stop immediately any operations in South Africa and all forms of trade and economic links with the racist minority régime;

7. *Calls upon* all multilateral financial and development institutions to cease immediately any kind of support or other form of collaboration with the racist régime in South Africa;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expedite the implementation of paragraph 9 of Council resolution 1988/56 and to report on the results thereof to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixteenth session;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue the useful work of collecting and disseminating information on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and in Namibia until the attainment of its independence, including the compiling of a list of transnational corporations still conducting operations there;

(b) To prepare studies on the level and forms of operations by transnational corporations in South Africa and in Namibia until the attainment of its independence, including their non-equity business arrangements and their involvement in particular sectors of the South African and Namibian economies, and an updated study on the responsibilities of home countries with respect to the transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations;

(c) To report annually to the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/28. Role of transnational banks in developing countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/198 of 20 December 1988 entitled "External debt crisis and development: towards a durable solution of the debt problems",

Recalling its resolution 1988/58 of 27 July 1988 on strengthening the role of the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in support of developing countries,

Reaffirming the importance of continuing the consideration by the Commission on Transnational

Corporations of issues related to the activities of transnational banks,

Taking into account the linkage existing between the activities of transnational banks on the one hand, and the financial flow of resources to, and the external indebtedness of, the developing countries on the other,

Taking into account also the role of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in the context of the interrelatedness of the activities and policies of all relevant actors in the field of external indebtedness,

Taking into account further the contribution transnational banks can make to a solution of the external debt problems of developing countries and certain other countries with serious debt-servicing problems,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its sixteenth session a report on the present and potential activities of transnational banks related to the external indebtedness of developing countries and certain other countries with serious debt-servicing problems, taking into account the recent proposals that emphasize, *inter alia*, reduction of the stock and service of commercial debt.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/29. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General to deploy on a full-time basis a senior-level officer, preferably a woman, within existing resources, in a position designated as the focal point within the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat to monitor and facilitate the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,

Noting the absence of the progress report requested by the General Assembly in resolution 43/224 C of 21 December 1988,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 43/101 of 8 December 1988 on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 43/103 of 8 December 1988 and 43/224 C of 21 December 1988 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, and 43/226 of 21 December 1988 on the United Nations common system, and all of their relevant provisions, as well as other related resolutions and decisions and their relevant provisions,

Recalling also the priorities identified by the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat in its fourth report,⁵³

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts and to consider additional measures to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-making and decision-making posts, with a view to achieving an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990;

2. *Also requests* that such additional measures meet the goal of ensuring equitable representation of women from developing countries;

⁵³A/C.5/43/14, annex 1

3. *Reiterates* the request to all Member States to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to increase the proportion of women in the Professional category and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates and encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and to participate in national competitive examinations;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take note of the view of the Commission on the Status of Women that budgetary constraints should not interfere with the important goal, in accordance with the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat,⁵⁴ of rectifying the underrepresentation of women in the Secretariat and, in particular, of recruiting and promoting women to senior policy-making and decision-making positions;

5. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue monitoring the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat and within the United Nations system;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved in the continued implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, as well as to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session.

15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989

1989/30. Programme planning and activities to advance the status of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the high priority that Member States attach to activities to advance the status of women and the important role played by the Commission on the Status of Women in achieving that objective,

Stressing the need to ensure that, in the allocation of budgetary resources, activities for the advancement of women do not suffer disproportionately from the impact of restructuring and retrenchment measures,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General concerning programme planning matters,⁵⁵

Recalling previous resolutions on programme planning and activities to advance the status of women, including resolution 32/3 of 23 March 1988 of the Commission on the Status of Women,⁵⁶ and, in particular, Council resolution 1988/18 of 26 May 1988,

Concerned that not all elements of the recommendations contained in Council resolution 1988/18 have been fully implemented, particularly those contained in section I, paragraph 1, and section II, paragraph 1,

Stressing that in subsuming the programme on the advancement of women under a major programme entitled "International co-operation for social development" of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, women's issues should not be limited to the rubric of social issues,

⁵⁴A/C.5/40/30, sect. III.B.

⁵⁵A/43/329, E/CN.6/1989/10 and E/CN.6/1989/CRP.2.

⁵⁶See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 5 (E/1988/15/Rev.1), chap. I.*

1. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to include a separate programme on the advancement of women in his draft proposal for the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,⁵⁷ as recommended by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/18 and by the Commission on the Status of Women in its resolution 32/3;

2. *Decides* that the inclusion of paragraph 65 in the draft introduction to the medium-term plan beginning 1992⁵⁸ is not an adequate response to the recommendation contained in Council resolution 1988/18, section I, paragraph 1;

3. *Reiterates* that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁵⁹ and the status of women in general should be identified as a global priority in the introduction to the medium-term plan;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that women's issues are not marginalized under the rubric of social issues and that they are reflected in particular in the economic programmes of the medium-term plan, as well as in other programmes;

5. *Endorses* the view expressed by the Secretary-General that the proposed subprogramme entitled "Monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies" should be given high priority, and urges that the highest priority be accorded to addressing the fundamental needs of women in developing countries, particularly in such areas as literacy, education, employment, health and population, with a view to ensuring their full integration in the development process and full participation in decision-making;

6. *Decides* that the proposed subprogramme entitled "Development" should be reoriented to focus on the fundamental needs of women in developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

7. *Reaffirms* the decision contained in its resolution 1988/18, section II, paragraph 1, that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and subsequent programme budgets should provide for full funding from the regular budget for the implementation of all aspects of legislative mandates for the advancement of women;

8. *Decides* that the Trust Fund for the Preparatory Activities for the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, established by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council decision 1983/132 of 26 May 1983, should be continued for the biennium 1990-1991 under the terms of reference set out in Council resolution 1988/18, section II, paragraph 2, as indicated in the proposed programme of work for the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat for the biennium 1990-1991;⁶⁰

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in carrying out this decision, to improve collaboration with the specialized agencies and the United Nations Development Fund for Women in consultation with their respective governing bodies, as required;

⁵⁷E/CN.6/1989/CRP.2.

⁵⁸A/43/329, annex.

⁵⁹*Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

⁶⁰See E/CN.6/1989/CRP.1.

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the future of the Trust Fund to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/31. Women and children in Namibia

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, concerning the independence of Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 1988/24 of 26 May 1988, in which it expressed deep concern at the suffering of Namibian women under South African occupation,

Recalling also the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁵⁹ in particular paragraph 259, which calls for the speedy and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Recognizing that the agreement recently reached on Namibian independence under Security Council resolution 435 (1978) provides a historic opportunity for the Namibian people to realize their right to self-determination following 104 years of colonial domination,

Noting that with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) from 1 April 1989, Namibia faces a crucial transitional period, with an election campaign commencing on 1 July 1989 and the election scheduled for early November 1989, and that it is incumbent upon the international community to take immediate action to ensure that the elections render the justice and freedom to which the Namibian people have the right,

Bearing in mind that the repatriation of Namibian refugees from neighbouring States, which is scheduled to take place from 15 May to 30 June 1989, poses special problems that require massive humanitarian assistance,

1. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to make resources available to assist in making the repatriation process as smooth as possible and to continue material and financial support to Namibian women and children during the transitional period;

2. *Urges* all parties to respect the process of implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in order to ensure independence for Namibia;

3. *Invites* the Commission on the Status of Women to help raise international consciousness of the special circumstances and concerns of Namibian women;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage and give special attention to the full and equal participation of Namibian women, in both registration and voting;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the implementation and monitoring of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women regarding women and children in Namibia.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/32. Preparations for the session of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1990 to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/19 of 26 May 1988, in which it decided to extend the duration of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to be held in 1990, in order that the Commission might review and appraise progress made in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁵⁹

Concerned about the urgent need to implement the above-mentioned resolution, taking into account the provisional agenda outlined in the annex to the resolution,

Emphasizing the importance of a successful review and appraisal in order to increase the pace of implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies,

1. *Decides* that a comprehensive report on the progress achieved and obstacles encountered in implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in the first five years should be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its extended session in 1990;

2. *Further decides* that draft conclusions and recommendations arising from the review and appraisal should also be submitted and that they should include measures to overcome the obstacles that should be addressed immediately if the pace of implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies is to be increased;

3. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in order to obtain guidance in the formulation of draft conclusions and recommendations, make available information on the preliminary results of the review and appraisal, which will ultimately be included in the comprehensive report, to an open-ended group of Member States meeting on an informal basis in New York during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the time of the debate on the advancement of women;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the comprehensive report and draft conclusions and recommendations, to use the documents listed in the annex to Council resolution 1988/22 of 26 May 1988, especially the first regular update of the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to contact national machineries for the advancement of women that have not yet responded to the questionnaire and exhort them to do so immediately, in order to obtain representative responses to the questionnaire and, if possible, to arrange for diagnostic missions to be sent on request to selected countries to provide assistance in the preparation of responses;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to consider the documentation prepared by the Secretary-General in plenary meeting and to convene a committee of the whole to provide the final text of the recommendations.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/33. Women and children under *apartheid*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/23 of 26 May 1988.

Noting the concern of women throughout the world about the continuing degradation and abuse to which African women and children are subjected daily by the white minority régime of South Africa.

Recalling that this concern was expressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁵⁹ which also contain proposals for various forms of assistance to be rendered to women and children inside South Africa and to those who have become refugees,

Recognizing that the inhuman exploitation and dispossession of the African people by the white minority régime is directly responsible for the appalling conditions in which African women and children live,

Also recognizing that the equality of women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle for national liberation and self-determination of the people of South Africa against the racist régime of Pretoria,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women under *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia,⁶¹

1. Commends the tenacity and bravery of those women both inside and outside South Africa who have resisted oppression, who have been detained, tortured or killed, and of those whose husbands, children and relatives have been detained, tortured or killed and who, despite this, have remained steadfast in their opposition to the racist régime;

2. Acknowledges the efforts of those Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have campaigned for and applied sanctions against the racist régime;

3. Condemns unequivocally the South African régime for the imposition of the state of emergency, the forcible separation of black families, the detention and imprisonment of women and children and the restrictions on non-violent anti-*apartheid* democratic organizations and individuals;

4. Urges the South African régime to accord prisoner-of-war status to captured freedom fighters, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁶² and the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I), adopted in 1977,⁶³ to accord all political prisoners sentenced to death, among whom are women, a fair trial based on international legal standards, and to stop the execution of political prisoners;

5. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, among whom are an increasing number of women and children;

6. Again calls upon Governments, in view of the deterioration of the situation in South Africa, to impose, as a matter of urgency, comprehensive sanctions in accordance with the resolutions of the

Security Council and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

7. Appeals to all countries to support educational, health and social welfare programmes for women and children under *apartheid*;

8. Also appeals to the international community for increased assistance for women and children refugees in southern Africa;

9. Urges the international community to look into the newly developing situation of refugees and displaced persons, with a view to providing material assistance for them;

10. Urges Member States and United Nations bodies, in consultation with liberation movements, to give effect forthwith, to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies that deal with women and children under *apartheid*, giving particular attention to education, health, vocational training and employment opportunities and to the strengthening of the women's sections of the liberation movements;

11. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to work closely with women in the liberation movements in order to disseminate information and to ensure a proper assessment of the needs and aspirations of the women and children living under *apartheid*;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the implementation and monitoring of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies in regard to women and children under *apartheid*.

15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989

1989/34. Situation of Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,⁶⁴

Mindful of the humanitarian principles and provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,⁶⁵

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁵⁹ in particular paragraph 260 thereof,

Recalling also its resolution 1988/25 of 26 May 1988,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories against the Israeli occupation and the oppressive practices of Israel against the Palestinian people, including women and children.

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the situation of Palestinian women, making use of all available information, including United Nations reports, information from Governments, non-governmental organizations and missions undertaken by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to the occupied territories, and reports of meetings and seminars, as appropriate, and to submit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session:

⁵⁹E/CN.6/1989/3.

⁶²United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁶³*Ibid.*, vol. 1125, No. 17512.

⁶⁴E/CN.6/1989/4 and Corr.1.

⁶⁵United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

2. *Requests* the specialized agencies, in sending missions to the occupied Palestinian territories, to include an expert on women's issues to assess the situation of the Palestinian women and to elaborate specific projects of assistance;

3. *Strongly condemns* the continuation of the "iron-fist" policy practiced by Israel, the occupying Power, against Palestinian women and their families in the occupied Palestinian territories;

4. *Reaffirms* that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949 is applicable to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to send a mission composed of experts on the status of women to investigate the condition of Palestinian women and children, in the light of the drastic deteriorating situation in the occupied Palestinian territories;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to monitor the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, in particular the provisions of paragraph 260 thereof concerning assistance to Palestinian women and children inside and outside the occupied Palestinian territories;

7. *Reaffirms* that Palestinian women, as an integral part of a nation whose people are prevented from exercising their basic human and political rights, cannot fully participate in the attainment of the objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies, namely, equality, development and peace, without the realization of their inalienable right to return to their homes, their right to self-determination and their right to establish an independent State in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/35. Women and peace in Central America

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that, in adopting the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace recognized that women should participate fully in all efforts to strengthen and maintain international peace and security and to promote international co-operation,⁶⁶

Recalling also that the World Conference also recognized that the violence and destabilization in Central America hindered the fulfilment of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, essential for the advancement of women,⁶⁷

Recalling further the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America",⁶⁸ signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting at Guatemala City, on 7 August 1987, by the Presidents of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and noting the

⁶⁶Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A, para. 240.

⁶⁷Ibid., para. 247.

⁶⁸Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085, annex.

subsequent meetings of the Presidents in 1988 and February 1989,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of the Contradora Group and its Support Group to the process of bringing peace to Central America,

Recognizing also the valuable efforts put forth by the Secretary-General and the international community to secure peace and development in Central America,

Convinced of the exceptional importance to the peoples of Central America, particularly the women, of the achievement of peace, reconciliation, development and social justice in the region, as well as the recognition of their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights.

Considering that the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/1 of 7 October 1987, requested the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America,

Desiring to encourage the active participation of women in the promotion of peace and development in Central America,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the will to achieve peace manifested by the Presidents of the Central American countries in their signing of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and at their efforts for the implementation thereof;

2. *Again calls upon* the Presidents of the Central American countries to continue their joint efforts to achieve peace in Central America, particularly the efforts to establish the Central American Parliament, in order to ensure conditions favourable for the attainment in the region of the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁶⁹ and requests the international community to support those efforts;

3. *Urges* all States to support the peace efforts, fully respecting the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-intervention;

4. *Also urges* the international community to ensure that programmes of technical, economic and financial co-operation for the region take account of the particular needs and interests of women in Central America;

5. *Recommends* to the Secretary-General that the special plan of co-operation for Central America include specific activities supporting the advancement of women in the region;

6. *Exhorts* the Governments of the Central American countries and of the countries of the Contradora Group and its Support Group to encourage and ensure the full participation of women at all levels in the search for peace, pluralism, democracy and overall development in the Central American region;

7. *Urges* national and international, governmental and non-governmental women's organizations to participate in and support actively the processes of democratization, peace and development in Central America.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/36. Equality in economic and social participation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which the Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁶⁹

Noting that progress in achieving *de jure* equality between women and men has been steady,

Welcoming the clear improvement in some indicators of equality in social participation in most regions, but concerned that progress in other regions is slowing,

Gravely concerned that the pace of achieving *de facto* equality, particularly equality in economic participation, has evidently been slowing in most countries over the past decade,

Bearing in mind the important economic contributions of women to their communities,

Recognizing that equality for women is closely linked to their economic independence,

Recalling the Plan of Action on equality of opportunity and treatment of men and women in employment of the International Labour Organisation,⁶⁹

Noting that various affirmative action policies can accelerate the elimination of discrimination against women,

1. Urges Governments to give high priority to measures and temporary affirmative action programmes that will more rapidly bring about equality in women's economic participation, in particular to programmes that will ensure the following:

(a) Women's access to the labour market and to education and training;

(b) Elimination of sex segregation in the labour market and in education;

(c) Women's participation in trade unions;

(d) Equal pay for equal work;

(e) Equal access to economic resources, including credit and membership in co-operatives;

(f) Improved conditions in the informal sector including, where desirable, the application of labour standards, and the development or improvement of sex-disaggregated statistics that accurately reflect women's work in the informal economic sector;

2. Also urges Governments that have not yet done so to ratify conventions of the International Labour Organisation on equal pay and working conditions;

3. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session, in carrying out its review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to consider measures to accelerate the pace of achieving equality in economic and social participation, including the definition and compilation of bench-mark statistical indicators that could be used for national, regional and international reporting, as well as affirmative action programmes;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session examples of affirmative action programmes that would be effective for the achievement of equality in economic and social participation;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its

thirty-fourth session proposals for the definition and compilation of bench-mark statistical indicators of equality in economic and social participation.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/37. Measures to facilitate the participation of women in development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that women must have education and training to enter the labour market, take part in it on an equal footing with men, and be able to exercise their rights and participate in political and social life,

Considering that women should be able to enter employment without having to sacrifice their right to equality or their reproductive function, and that they therefore require social support measures, especially child care,

Affirming the importance of women's access to health programmes, including nutrition and family planning, for promoting their advancement and equality,

Affirming also that only the advancement of women on an equal basis with men permits the strengthening and revitalization of the family,

Having considered the recommendations of the Expert Group on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women which met at Vienna, from 14 to 18 November 1988,⁷⁰

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁷¹

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Expert Group on Social Support Measures for the Advancement of Women,⁷⁰

2. Invites Governments to give high priority to programmes to promote the participation of women in education, assuring them equal access to and the availability of literacy programmes;

3. Urges Governments to endeavour to meet the relevant provisions of the conventions of the International Labour Organisation, especially those relating to equal pay and working conditions, thus ensuring women's awareness of their rights in all sectors of the economy, both formal and informal;

4. Invites Governments, in co-operation with the World Health Organization and other agencies, to strive to achieve the goal of the World Health Organization of health for all, by ensuring that all women are provided with primary health care services and related information, and that women are involved in the design of these services and in decision-making;

5. Recommends the establishment of programmes of social support for working women, especially comprehensive child-care systems;

6. Invites Governments to design adequate policies to reduce the need for caring for disabled persons by providing them with opportunities to develop their potential and contribute to society and the family, and to pay particular attention to the special needs of women;

7. Recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other organizations that have mandates in education

⁶⁹International Labour Office document GB.235/CD/2/1.

⁷⁰E/CN.6/1989/6, annex.

⁷¹E/CN.6/1989/6.

and training give, in their activities, especially those related to the International Literacy Year, proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/104 of 7 December 1987, higher priority to women in programmes and campaigns intended to eliminate illiteracy in all countries, especially in developing countries;

8. *Recommends also* that the International Labour Organisation undertake campaigns to disseminate the conventions approved by Governments, especially those in which women's rights as workers are referred to, and promote the role of labour unions and employers in providing social support to working women;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 43/98, paragraph 7, of 8 December 1988, to promote and support the establishment of strong national organizations of disabled persons and, on that basis, provide assistance in the formation of networks of disabled women and reinforce the movement for self-help by these women, making use of the appropriate non-governmental organizations;

10. *Urges* United Nations bodies, including the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the Statistical Office of the Secretariat, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to elaborate sufficient and adequate indicators on women in development, especially in terms of education, employment and health, and to improve data collection at all levels so as to enable realistic policy formulation;

11. *Calls on* Member States and organizations of the United Nations system, within the framework of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁵⁹ to increase the participation of women in professional and decision-making positions;

12. *Recommends* that all plans, programmes and activities relating to the family should be considered by the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on the Status of Women in order to ensure harmonious co-ordination and effectiveness in achieving results;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/38. Elderly women

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that women constitute the majority of the older population and that in the years to come the number of elderly women will increase more rapidly in the developing countries than in the developed ones,

Recognizing the important contribution that these women have made, paid or unpaid, throughout their lives, in particular during their older years, to social, economic and cultural activities,

Concerned that, as they age, women are increasingly exposed to marginalization or to poverty,

Bearing in mind the need for the Commission on the Status of Women to give particular attention to the specific problems faced by elderly women,⁷²

1. *Recommends* that concerted efforts be undertaken or strengthened at the national, regional and international levels in order to enable women to meet the challenges they face during their lives, in particular during their older years;

2. *Recommends* that, within existing budgetary resources or, where necessary, with the help of extrabudgetary or voluntary resources, the organizations of the United Nations system concerned provide to the bodies responsible for the advancement of women information that would enable them to undertake a precise and in-depth analysis of the situation of elderly women, developing, if necessary, specific new methods for data collection;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize a seminar, within available budgetary resources, to study questions arising from the above-mentioned analysis and to transmit the results of the study to the Commission on the Status of Women;

4. *Encourages* Governments to ensure that women increase their participation in social and economic progress throughout their lives;

5. *Urges* Governments, in co-operation with the non-governmental organizations concerned, to strengthen activities for the benefit of elderly women, taking better account of their specific needs;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women, in carrying out its review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁵⁹ to devote particular attention to the current and future situation of elderly women throughout the world.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/39. Women, human rights and development in Central America

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the economic, social and political crisis in the Central American region, which involves various forms of discrimination and violence affecting women in particular,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the full participation of women in the construction of their countries and in the creation of just social and political systems,⁷³

Considering that in recent years various women's organizations have been formed in the region and that they are fighting and calling for the defence of human rights in general and women's rights in particular,

Recognizing the efforts that the Governments and peoples of Central America are making to achieve a political solution to the conflicts,

Recognizing also the need to unite and strengthen further the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations aimed at achieving a new international economic and social order, so as to make real and effective the development to which the peoples of Central America aspire,

1. *Urges* Governments, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations to support:

⁷²See resolution 1989/50, para. 10.

⁷³E/CN.6/1989/7.

(a) Programmes to strengthen women's organizations that are demanding that women be granted their full rights as citizens;

(b) Activities or forums to broaden and deepen discussion of the problems of Central American women and solutions thereto, in which all social, political and cultural sectors of the countries of Central America may participate;

(c) Research to analyse the problems of Central American women in all their dimensions and to propose viable alternative solutions based on the opinions of all the women's sectors concerned;

(d) Publications and information and documentation systems relative to the results of the proposals for integration or practical action that will permit women's organizations in the Central American region to advance within the general context of society;

2. Urges the international community to publicize, and to support through international solidarity, the need for greater participation of women in the processes of change and in the bodies involved in negotiations and dialogue, which are designed to bring about a political solution to the problems and conflicts of the Central American region;

3. Urges national and international women's associations, both governmental and non-governmental, to develop education, training and self-help programmes aimed at improving the living conditions and the social and political participation of Central American women;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to pay particular attention to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁵⁹ and to the human rights of women in Central America, as a prerequisite for ensuring women's full participation in the building of their countries and in the creation of social and political systems that are just.

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24 May 1989

1989/40. Women living in absolute poverty

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/195 of 20 December 1988 on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 on extreme poverty,

Noting with great concern the information on the population living in poverty in developing countries and on women's participation in the labour force contained in the 1989 report on the world social situation,⁷⁴

Convinced that absolute poverty limits the advancement of women in the social, political and economic development of their countries,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account, in the report to be prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/195, the impact of absolute poverty on women;

2. Draws the attention of the Commission for Social Development to the need to discuss in depth, at its thirty-second and subsequent sessions, the

⁷⁴E/CN.5/1989/2. For the printed text, see 1989 Report on the World Social Situation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.1).

subject of absolute poverty and women, when considering reports of the Secretary-General concerning the world social situation;

3. Urges the Commission on the Status of Women to give due consideration to the subject of absolute poverty when considering its priority themes of equality, development and peace;

4. Appeals to all Member States to make efforts to overcome absolute poverty by increasing the level of integration of women in the economic and social development of their countries.

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24 May 1989

1989/41. Women and development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1987/24 of 26 May 1987, by which it endorsed the long-term programme of work of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognizing that developing countries are suffering the most severe economic and social crisis of recent decades and consequently a grave deterioration in their social situation, which has disproportionately affected women,

Considering, in particular, the severe effects of servicing external debt and the effects of ongoing structural adjustment programmes on the economies and economic development of the developing countries, which have led to a deterioration in the quality of life of large sections of the population, especially of women and children,

Emphasizing the vital importance of economic growth and development for the effective mobilization and integration of women in the economy,

Noting the link between education, employment and health, and also the negative impact that the lack of adequate social support measures has on the integration of women in development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Women and education, eradication of illiteracy, employment, health and social services, including population issues and child care: the need for social support measures",⁷¹

1. Urges Governments to accord higher priority to programmes to promote the participation of women in the labour force and their access to education, health and social services, and to allow women access to decision-making on the design and implementation of such programmes;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with regional commissions, to include in the report to be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session an evaluation of the effects of the debt crisis, including the effects of the structural adjustment programmes, on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;⁵⁹

3. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system concerned with development, when designing their relevant programmes, to pay special attention to the role of women, especially rural women and poor women, in the development process, particularly in the fields of education, health, employment, agriculture and social services;

4. Requests the organizations of the United Nations system to maintain and strengthen their institu-

tional support structures for women in developing countries;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/42. Economic situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking account of the fact that the debtor countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are undergoing an economic crisis manifested, *inter alia*, by the stagnation of their economies and the unprecedented drop in their per capita income,

Considering the negative effect of the economic crisis on social indicators, particularly those relating to the status of women,

Taking account of the analysis of the difficult situation of Latin American and Caribbean women prepared by the Fourth Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking account also of the need to face, at the national, regional and international levels, the problems in the debtor countries that are hampering the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁷⁵

Recommends that:

(a) The organizations of the United Nations system, in their programmes for the improvement of the status of women, take account of the problems facing women in the debtor countries of Latin America and the Caribbean;

(b) Documentation on priority themes of the Commission on the Status of Women prepared by the Secretary-General for submission to the Commission identify the differences between the various national and regional situations and highlight the specific problems affecting women in the context of the economic crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(c) In his report on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, to be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session, the Secretary-General pay special attention to the obstacles originating in the economic stagnation caused, *inter alia*, by the burden of the external debt;

(d) The recommendations put forward by the Commission on the Status of Women for future action at the national and international levels include an appeal to the appropriate parties in the debtor and creditor countries to create better conditions for the effective implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/43. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/31 of 26 May 1988,

Having considered the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its ninth session,⁷⁵

Convinced of the importance of research, training and information, the three main functions of the Institute, in questions relating to women and development, for bringing about mainstream developmental changes benefiting women and society,

Welcoming the fact that the Institute has intensified its training activities and is elaborating training methodologies, materials and programmes for defined target groups,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its ninth session⁷⁵ and the decisions contained therein;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the fact that networking, the mode of operation of the Institute, has been strengthened by such activities as the consultative meeting between the regional commissions and the Institute, which contributed to programme development;

3. *Recommends* that the Institute give priority to co-operation with the regional commissions, other United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies in future programming of joint activities;

4. *Notes with interest* the International Consultative Meeting on Communications for Women in Development organized by the Institute in co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system, and endorses the recommendation of the Board that the report of the meeting be circulated widely;

5. *Affirms* that the role of the Institute in the implementation of the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, which places emphasis on analysis of the interrelationship of factors affecting women and development, is important for the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;⁷⁵

6. *Notes* that in 1990 the Institute will observe the tenth anniversary of its establishment;

7. *Renews its appeal* to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other potential donors to contribute, to the extent possible, to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and organizations that have contributed to the Trust Fund, thus ensuring the continuity of research, training and information programmes crucial for improved methodological approaches relating to women and development.

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24 May 1989*

⁷⁵E/1989/46. For the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development, referred to in paragraph 143 of the report and in paragraph 5 of the present resolution, see E/1989/16.

1989/44. Elimination of discrimination against women in accordance with the aims of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/100 of 8 December 1988 and Council resolution 1988/26 of 26 May 1988,

Taking note of resolution 33/3 of 6 April 1989 of the Commission on the Status of Women,⁷⁶

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women⁵⁹ can make to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and to the achievement of legal and *de facto* equality of women and men,

Bearing in mind that 18 December 1989 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session,⁷⁷

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to make all possible efforts to submit their initial reports on its implementation, as well as their second and subsequent periodic reports, in accordance with article 18 of the Convention and the guidelines provided by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, and to co-operate fully with the Committee in the presentation of their reports;

4. *Strongly supports* the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority within existing resources to strengthening support for the Committee;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, to take due account of article 17, paragraph 9, of the Convention and provide the Commit-

*For the text of the Convention, see General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

⁵⁹See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 9 (E/1989/27/Rev.1)*.

⁷⁶*Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/44/38)*.

tee with the staff and facilities necessary for the effective performance of its functions, so that it may carry out its mandate as efficiently as other human rights treaty bodies;

6. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Committee to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second and subsequent periodic reports, and strongly encourages the Committee to continue those efforts;

7. *Supports* the proposal made by the Committee to convene a working group to meet for three to five days prior to the ninth session of the Committee to prepare issues and questions relating to the second and subsequent periodic reports of the States parties, to be considered at that session of the Committee,⁷⁸ and invites the General Assembly to take the necessary action;

8. *Recognizes* the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in those countries;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on 18 December 1989, to provide for, facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of information relating to the Committee and the Convention, taking into account all the relevant general recommendations made by the Committee at its eighth session, in particular general recommendation 10;⁷⁹

10. *Recommends* that sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women be scheduled, whenever possible, to allow for the timely transmission of the results of its work to the Commission on the Status of Women, for information, the same year.

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24 May 1989*

1989/45. Enlargement of the Commission on the Status of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1987/23 of 26 May 1987, in which it accepted, in principle, the need for an increase in the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women and decided that the Commission, at its thirty-second session, should discuss the matter and submit proposals to the Council at its first regular session of 1988,

Bearing in mind the increase in membership of the United Nations from 120 Member States in 1966 to 159 Member States in 1988, which provides the basis for a proportionate enlargement of the Commission, and taking into consideration the principle of equitable geographical distribution for the allocation of seats,

Recalling its decision 1988/125 of 27 May 1988, in which it invited the Commission to offer its views on the question of its enlargement,

Taking note of the discussions held on this matter by the Commission at its thirty-third session,⁷⁶

⁷⁸*Ibid.*, paras. 22-24 and annex V.

⁷⁹*Ibid.*, sect. V.

Considering that issues relating to women have grown more complex and numerous, particularly in the developing countries,

Recalling that the Commission is to hold in 1990 a session of extended duration to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,⁵⁹

1. *Decides* that the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women should be increased to forty-five and that the seats should be allocated on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution according to the following pattern:

- (a) Thirteen members from African States;
- (b) Eleven members from Asian States;
- (c) Four members from Eastern European States;
- (d) Nine members from Latin American and Caribbean States;
- (e) Eight members from Western European and other States;

2. *Also decides* that the enlargement of the Commission should take effect from the beginning of 1990 before the convening of the extended session of the Commission to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

3. *Further decides* that the additional seats resulting from the increase in the membership of the Commission should be filled at the organizational session for 1990 of the Council.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/46. Critical social situation in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which provides the framework for international co-operation in the field of social development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 39/29 of 3 December 1984 and 40/40 of 2 December 1985, which led to the convening of the thirteenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa, at which the Assembly adopted by consensus resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, to which is annexed the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

Alarmed at the acceleration in the deterioration of social conditions in most African countries,

Noting with concern the gravity of the situation in the southern part of Africa due to the continued policy of *apartheid* of the racist régime of South Africa,

Noting that in Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990,⁶⁰ the Governments of African States reaffirmed their primary responsibility for the economic and social development of their countries, identified areas for priority action, and undertook to mobilize and utilize domestic resources for the achievement of their priority objectives,

Emphasizing that the African social and economic crisis is a development crisis that concerns the

⁶⁰A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl. I (XXI), annex.

international community as a whole and that greater realization of the rich physical and human potential of the continent is an integral part of a common strategy to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

Recognizing the efforts being made by African Governments to redress some of the acute social problems confronting the African continent,

Noting that the prospects for concerted implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990 are being affected by an unfavourable external economic environment, debt-servicing obligations and the rate of flow of development finance, particularly that of a concessionary nature.

1. *Takes note* of the 1989 report on the world social situation,⁷⁴ including the annex thereto on the critical social situation in Africa;

2. *Appeals* to the international community, the States members of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to increase their co-operation and assistance to enhance the efforts made by the African countries to establish or improve their infrastructure, through the creation of a favourable economic environment;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, to prepare a report providing an in-depth evaluation of the critical social situation in Africa, paying particular attention to the obstacles to the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, including the impact of structural adjustment policies on the social situation in Africa, for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-second session;

4. *Decides* that the Commission should consider at its thirty-second session the report requested in paragraph 3 above, in the context of its review of the world social situation.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/47. Social welfare, development and science and technology

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is an important factor in the social and economic development of society,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, in which States are called upon to share equitably scientific and technological advances, to intensify international co-operation in this field and to use science and technology for the benefit of the social development of society,

Reaffirming also the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, in which all States are called upon to promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments are used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and inde-

pendence, and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Considering that implementation of the above-mentioned Declarations will contribute to the social and economic development of peoples and international co-operation in the interests of scientific and technological progress, as well as to the strengthening of peace,

Emphasizing that international co-operation among States for the promotion of scientific and technological progress is in the interest of the social and economic development of all peoples,

Convinced that, in a time of rapid scientific and technological progress, the resources of humankind and the work of scientists make an important contribution to the peaceful economic and social development of nations and to the improvement of the living standards of all peoples,

Aware that technical co-operation, including the possibility of transfer of technology, is one of the ways of achieving better social progress in developing countries,

1. *Calls upon* all States to encourage co-operation to ensure scientific and technological progress for the welfare and social and economic development of their peoples and of all human beings, and to contribute to promoting economic development and eliminating grave social problems in the world;

2. *Stresses* the necessity of using scientific and technological progress as a major aspect of the process of fully implementing fundamental political, economic, social and cultural rights, as laid down in the International Covenants on Human Rights;⁸¹

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to make every effort to use scientific and technological achievements for the promotion of peaceful social and economic development, and to prevent their misuse to the disadvantage of human beings;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when elaborating the next report on the world social situation, to take due account of the effects of science and technology on processes of social welfare and development, on the basis of information available from Governments and organizations of the United Nations system;

5. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development, in its discussion of the world social situation, to pay increasing attention to the effects of science and technology on the processes of social welfare and development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General or interested Governments to consider in the near future convening, within existing resources, an expert seminar on the effects of science and technology on social welfare and development.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/48. Twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

⁸¹General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 by which it solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and its resolutions 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 32/117 of 16 December 1977, 34/59 of 29 November 1979 and 41/142 of 4 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration,

"Reaffirming, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of its proclamation, the importance of the Declaration as a source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the promotion of social progress and development,

"Recalling its resolutions 40/98 of 13 December 1985 on the improvement of the role of the United Nations in the field of social development, 42/49 of 30 November 1987 on the achievement of social justice and 43/113 of 8 December 1988 on the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

"Recalling also that in its resolution 42/48 of 30 November 1987 it decided to observe in 1989 the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

"Desirous of achieving effective application of the provisions of the Declaration,

"Noting the continuing validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration,

"1. *Invites* all Governments to take into consideration the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in their developmental policies, plans and programmes, as well as in their bilateral and multilateral co-operation;

"2. *Recommends* that the Declaration be taken into account in the formulation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the decade;

"3. *Recommends also* that the international organizations concerned with development continue to use the provisions of the Declaration, which is an important United Nations document, in formulating strategies, programmes and international instruments aimed at social progress and development;

"4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to carry out the activities indicated in the annex to its resolution 42/48 in order to ensure the successful observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;

"5. *Reiterates its invitation* to all States that have not yet done so to transmit to the Secretary-General their views and comments, pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 of its resolution 42/48;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the next report on the world social situation a special section dealing with the activities carried out in pursuance of the present resolution;

"7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled 'Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development'."

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24 May 1989*

1989/49. Follow-up to the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolution 1987/48 of 28 May 1987 on the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,⁸² adopted by the Interregional Consultation,

Taking note of the recommendation made to the Interregional Consultation by the Conference of European Ministers Responsible for Social Affairs, held at Warsaw in April 1987, that the United Nations should look into ways in which the international community could in the future deal with pressing problems related to alcohol use,⁸³

Guided by the recommendations set out in the Guiding Principles for action at the national, regional and interregional levels to identify social measures that may appropriately be taken to meet the challenges posed to social structures, values, traditions and attitudes by, *inter alia*, the negative social consequences of alcohol use,

Mindful of the important contribution made by the World Health Organization in highlighting the negative health aspects of alcohol use,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to consider ways of following up the recommendations of the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes by, *inter alia*, carrying out a study on the negative social consequences of alcohol use, based on the report of an expert meeting to be convened in 1990 under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Norway to act as host to the expert meeting on the negative social consequences of alcohol use;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing on support from interested Governments and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to make the necessary preparations for the expert meeting;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to consult with Member States on the nomination of experts to attend the meeting and to invite Member States to participate in the preparatory work by, *inter alia*, contributing national reports on relevant aspects of the questions deemed of particular importance;

5. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-second session on the outcome of the expert meeting and to distribute the report of the meeting to Member States, inviting their comments on the recommendations contained therein.

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24 May 1989*

⁸²E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

⁸³See E/CONF.80/9.

1989/50. Second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging

The Economic and Social Council.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging, conducted by the Commission for Social Development in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/51 of 3 December 1982,⁸⁴

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his comprehensive report on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging;

2. Decides to adopt the set of priorities and recommendations to encourage further implementation of the Plan of Action, contained in annex I to the present resolution;

3. Endorses the draft programme of United Nations activities relating to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Plan of Action, in 1992, contained in annex II to the present resolution;

4. Reaffirms the recommendation made in the Plan of Action that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat should continue to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for activities related to aging and that, to that end, the Secretary-General, within the existing global resources of the United Nations, should give due consideration to the provision of appropriate increased resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action;⁸⁵

5. Recommends the establishment of an open-ended *ad hoc* working group of the Third Committee of the General Assembly at the forty-fourth session of the Assembly to focus on the conclusions of the second review and appraisal;

6. Decides to establish an open-ended *ad hoc* working group of the Economic and Social Council to monitor the preparatory activities for the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Plan of Action, in 1992;

7. Recommends the convening of an *ad hoc* working group of the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-second session to monitor the activities for the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Plan of Action;

8. Decides that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs should co-ordinate, within existing resources or with extrabudgetary resources, activities to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Plan of Action, as suggested in paragraph 103 of the report of the Secretary-General;⁸⁴

9. Urges the Aging Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to place special emphasis on developing expertise in, and providing technical assistance to, Member States on social and economic developmental issues related to aging;

10. Urges the Commission on the Status of Women to give particular attention to the specific problems faced by elderly women;

⁸⁴E/1989/13.

⁸⁵See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July to 6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, Sect. A.IV B.

11. *Urges* Governments and the United Nations to involve non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to a greater extent than previously in the implementation of the Plan of Action so that their expertise and well-known contributions in the field may be used more effectively;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the activities, plans and programmes of the International Institute on Aging recently established in Malta, particularly in the area of training;

13. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General take into consideration a feasibility study, conducted at the request of the Government of Yugoslavia, recommending the establishment of a United Nations-affiliated international institute on aging at Belgrade;

14. *Welcomes* the progress made at the preparatory meeting to establish an African society of gerontology held at Dakar from 17 to 22 December 1988, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/93 of 8 December 1988, at which a draft statute, draft rules of procedure and a draft work programme were elaborated;

15. *Also welcomes* the initiative of the Government of Argentina in establishing a subregional South American centre on aging;

16. *Calls upon* the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, as the focal point in the United Nations system for activities related to aging, to co-ordinate the activities of such institutes or centres, in particular to avoid duplication;

17. *Reiterates* that the existence of these and any other such institutes or centres would not preclude the establishment in other countries or regions of the world of other institutes or centres affiliated with the United Nations and financed by voluntary contributions;

18. *Decides* to include the question of aging in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the Commission for Social Development.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

ANNEX I

Second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging: priorities and recommendations

1. As their populations age, most countries are simultaneously confronted by economic constraints. In such a climate, aging is often low on the list of priorities. Yet, as noted in the report of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging,⁸³ policy interventions are necessary now. In these circumstances, the expanded awareness of aging issues must be tapped, specific priorities must be identified and resources must be marshalled. If specific measures based on existing structures and activities are instituted, and collaborative efforts encompassing Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are intensified, the synergy will achieve more, even with limited resources.

2. The Plan of Action contains broad recommendations dealing with different facets of aging. It would serve no useful purpose to repeat or reformulate them. Set forth below, to supplement the Plan of Action and encourage its implementation, are specific recommendations that emerge from the second review and appraisal.

3. In considering those recommendations, Member States might wish to bear in mind the following priorities:

(a) The provision of basic services for all—food, water, shelter, health protection and education—must form the corner-stone of any national or community-based group-specific programme;

(b) Specific policies and programmes focusing on the elderly must recognize both the humanitarian needs and the human resource potential of the aged;

(c) Policies to promote the developmental and humanitarian needs of the aged must focus on the family and community as indivisible social units;

(d) The use of the elderly as a societal resource must be predicated upon their involvement and participation in the development of policies and programmes affecting them;

(e) Expanding economic opportunities for the elderly must not be seen to imply contracting opportunities for the young; policies and programmes directed at either end of the age spectrum of the labour force can be mutually reinforcing;

(f) Policies and programmes for and by the elderly must grow upon quality baseline information that reflects the demographic, epidemiological, biological, social and economic aspects of aging.

4. The following recommendations are emphasized for the consideration of Member States:

(a) National machinery should be established or strengthened to ensure that the humanitarian needs and developmental potential of the aged are appropriately addressed within the context of each country and culture;

(b) The United Nations should continue to provide support, particularly to developing countries, in the development of the national, local and voluntary institutional capacities necessary to respond appropriately to population aging;

(c) International development agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, are strongly encouraged to assist Governments, particularly those of developing countries, in developing or expanding their institutional capacities for responding appropriately to population aging;

(d) The expansion of research focusing on the demographic, epidemiological, biological, social and economic aspects of aging, particularly in developing countries, should be supported;

(e) Bilateral and multilateral co-operative research arrangements, particularly between developing and developed countries, should be encouraged in order to understand and respond better to global-specific and country-specific aging issues;

(f) The establishment or expansion of community-based or institutional care systems that provide the necessary health and social services for the frail elderly who have limited or no family support should be encouraged;

(g) The ability of families to care for their frail elderly should be supported and strengthened by the development or expansion of community-based health and social services that foster home care;

(h) Family support for the aged should be promoted by policies and programmes that provide economic and psychosocial incentives for families that care for their older members;

(i) To ensure their dignity and support, elderly women should be given special attention in appropriate policies and programmes;

(j) In countries where institutions are used to shelter and provide services for the frail elderly, policies that ensure active quality control and community integration should be promoted;

(k) Self-help initiatives on the part of the elderly should be encouraged and supported;

(l) Organizations and associations of the elderly that ensure their active involvement in policy and programme development should be encouraged and promoted;

(m) Intergenerational service programmes and educational opportunities should be supported to maintain intergenerational cohesion;

(n) Training in gerontology and geriatrics should be offered by the expansion of international institutes, as well as by individual country institutes and training centres, to ensure that policy-makers, researchers and practitioners have an adequate knowledge of aging issues;

(o) Bilateral and multilateral co-operation between Governments and non-governmental organizations to provide training for specialists in aging, particularly specialists from developing countries, should be encouraged and supported;

(p) Laws and practices that support age discrimination should be discouraged;

(q) Income security programmes, including those related to pensions, employment opportunities and family assistance, should be supported to ensure dignity and opportunity in old age;

(r) Income security should be enhanced, where necessary, by the development and support of income-generating projects for and by the elderly.

ANNEX II

Draft programme of United Nations activities relating to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging

1. A draft programme of organizational and substantive activities to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging is given below, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/93 of 8 December 1988. The substantive focus reflects priority needs identified in the report of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan of Action.⁸⁴

2. The draft programme aims at stimulating interest, research and responsive policies and programmes, and at promoting the celebration of aging as a significant phenomenon and achievement of the twentieth century. When implemented, the draft programme's substantive focus and organizational arrangements would vary among the entities concerned and from country to country.

3. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, as the focal point within the United Nations system for activities on aging, will co-ordinate the programmes of the anniversary year. Working within existing resources, it will endeavour:

(a) To mobilize national machinery on aging to launch national consciousness-raising events;

(b) To use the expertise of the organizations of the United Nations system for action-oriented programmes on aging in their respective areas of concern;

(c) To co-operate with non-governmental organizations in the production and distribution of specialized and general information for wide distribution within their respective networks;

(d) To ensure that the general public is informed of the year and its follow-up activities by increasing channels of communication between the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and United Nations information centres around the world;

(e) To raise extrabudgetary resources for supplementing those activities.

4. Issues selected for special attention during the year and in the course of the follow-up activities will include, in accordance with the findings of the second review and appraisal, policies and programmes relating to the following:

- (a) Income security and income-generating activities;
- (b) Health-care delivery and its financing in aging societies;
- (c) Community-based activities for and with the elderly;
- (d) Organizations of the elderly;
- (e) Training.

5. In addition to Governments, groups to be targeted during the year and in the course of the follow-up activities will include middle-aged and elderly persons, trade unions and employers' organizations, women's and youth organizations, schools and universities, and research and training institutions.

6. If extrabudgetary resources become available, the following specific activities will be undertaken to prepare for and mark the tenth anniversary:

- 1989 International meeting of non-governmental organizations to assist in the development and organization of concrete programmes and activities for 1992 and beyond;
- 1990 Regional meetings of developing countries, in co-operation with regional commissions and national machinery on aging, to promote the development of country-specific profiles and the preparation of national agenda on aging for the decade 1992-2001;

1991 Publication of a graphic and succinct status report entitled "Aging: highlights from the twentieth century, forecasts for the twenty-first century";

1992 Activities marking the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging, including:

- (a) A public information campaign focusing on selected aging issues to stimulate the necessary preparation for or response to aging;
- (b) An international art and literature campaign (including a poster competition) to enlist the general public, artists and writers in celebrating aging;
- (c) The issue of United Nations stamps to commemorate the occasion;
- (d) Publication of an agenda for the decade, entitled "Selected priorities for action on aging: 1992-2001". This would complement the broad-based Plan of Action, and priorities would be selected on the basis of national profiles and experience in implementing the Plan of Action at various levels. It would be for use by decision makers, practitioners and non-governmental organizations;
- (e) An information packet containing technical reports, news features, human interest items and so forth for use by schools, universities, the media and non-governmental organizations

7. After 1992, substantive activities might focus on several specific issues within the general context of the aging of populations, with a view to ensuring that exchanges of knowledge and expertise can actually be operationalized. Four clusters of activities are suggested below, each one to begin with a draft paper prepared by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies; the draft papers will be refined at regional meetings, in co-operation with the regional commissions, and finally published as technical manuals or monographs. The clusters of activities suggested are:

- (a) Establishment of community-based organizations of the aged;
- (b) Income security and income generation for and by the aged;
- (c) Health-care delivery and financing in aging societies;
- (d) Intersectoral co-operation on aging.

8. Information on the activities undertaken on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Plan of Action and the follow-up activities proposed for the decade 1992-2001 will be made available to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session when, in accordance with its Assembly resolution 43/93, the occasion will be commemorated in the plenary Assembly.

1989/51. Youth in the contemporary world

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling its resolutions 1985/23 of 29 May 1985 and 1987/45 of 28 May 1987,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 40/14 of 18 November 1985 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", in which the Assembly requested the Commission for Social Development to examine, on a regular basis, specific youth issues, and resolution 43/94 of 8 December 1988, in which the Assembly called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, in accordance with their experience, conditions and priorities,

Recognizing the necessity of adopting effective measures, particularly in the fields of education, above all, teaching, culture and information, in order

to strengthen the efforts for the promotion of understanding, mutual respect and friendship among nations and, primarily, among young people, for the creation of an international climate free from mistrust and discord,

Convinced that it is necessary to ensure full enjoyment by youth of all the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the Assembly in resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth;⁸⁶

2. *Recognizes* that the guidelines provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth;

3. *Expresses its concern* that the lack of financial and human resources within the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat has hindered the effective implementation of the guidelines, especially in developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* all States, all governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, to continue to give appropriate attention to proper follow-up and implementation of the guidelines;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen the efforts aimed at proposing and monitoring action-oriented programmes to promote the process of implementation of the guidelines, *inter alia*, focusing on the promotion of regional and international co-operation;

6. *Invites* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously, according to their ability, to the United Nations Youth Fund, taking into account the specific recommendations included in the guidelines;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-second session a report on the implementation of the guidelines;

8. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-third session to prepare a draft programme of action to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, for implementation at the international level, and to identify future strategies in the field of youth, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/52. United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which the Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled

⁸⁶E/CN.5/1989/7.

Persons, and 37/53 of 3 December 1982, by which it proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and other relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 43/98 of 8 December 1988, by which the Assembly adopted a list of priorities for global activities and programmes for the second half of the Decade and requested the Secretary-General to undertake a feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways of marking the end of the Decade in 1992, and to submit the study to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat through the generous financial support of some Governments,

Noting with appreciation the installation at the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of a Thiel Braille Printer donated by a foundation,

Noting with deep concern that many developing countries are facing enormous difficulties in dealing with increasing numbers of disabled people, and recognizing the need for developed countries and appropriate United Nations bodies to take this into account when planning bilateral and multilateral development co-operation,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations in promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise and closer regional and interregional co-operation to advance the status and welfare of disabled persons,

Stressing that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs is the focal point within the United Nations system for the implementation and monitoring of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,

Mindful that the incidence of disability rapidly increases with age, that the problems facing the aging are very often similar to those facing the disabled and that the number of aged persons affected by disability is increasing,

Mindful also of the often extremely difficult position of disabled women,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,⁸⁷

1. *Calls upon* Member States, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to further the practical implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, based on the list of priorities for global activities and programmes set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 43/98;

2. *Urges* Member States, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all possible support to the awareness and fund-

⁸⁷E/CN.5/1989/6.

raising campaigns to give added momentum to the Decade;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the clearing-house function of the Secretariat by exploring possibilities, including the financial implications of implementing an international information system, and by encouraging Member States and organizations that have acquired experience in the disability field to inform the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat of their experience;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to disseminate relevant information, on a pilot basis, within existing resources and with voluntary contributions, on the activities of the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in forms accessible to blind persons, in order to facilitate the Secretary-General's examination of ways of making United Nations meetings, information materials and documents accessible to disabled persons, as well as his determination of the financial implications thereof, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/98, paragraph 7;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to determine the financial implications of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the three studies on accessibility to United Nations buildings, documents and information by persons with sensory disabilities, prepared in conjunction with the International Year of Disabled Persons 1981, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 35/133 of 11 December 1980;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to pay special attention during the second half of the Decade to the functioning and reactivation of national bodies for disabled persons and to the development and strengthening of powerful and influential organizations of disabled persons;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to give due consideration to the close interrelationship between aging and disability and to give attention to the application of measures aimed at avoiding or curing disabilities of aging persons, and invites Member States that have conducted research in this field to provide the Secretariat with information on the results;

8. *Also calls upon* Member States and appropriate United Nations organizations and bodies, when planning their development co-operation and similar projects, to give increased attention to the needs of disabled persons in developing countries;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation of the feasibility study of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, to convene an expert meeting in 1990, within the existing resources, *inter alia*, to advise on the best possible ways of marking the end of the Decade and of continuing the work in the disability field;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to give particular attention to improving the situation of vulnerable groups, as outlined in the World Programme of Action, emphasizing the need for social justice and the participation of those groups in each sector of society;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that contributions, in kind or cash, related to the Decade are channelled into the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, already established by the General Assembly, such contribu-

tions may be earmarked by the donors for special purposes;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/53. Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future and follow-up to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, contained in the annex to its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, as well as other relevant international instruments,

"Reaffirming the importance and value of strategies and plans of action concerning the situation of women, aging, youth, the disabled, crime prevention and drug abuse,

"Recalling its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure follow-up action to the Guiding Principles,

"Stressing the importance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/48 of 28 May 1987, by which the Secretary-General was requested to redeploy resources to ensure appropriate follow-up to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes,

"Mindful of the critical importance of practical social welfare questions and the need to provide adequate resources to deal with them,

"Concerned about the lack of follow-up in the regions of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Western Asia,

"1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future as an appropriate framework for future action in the field of social welfare and development;

"2. *Calls upon* Governments to make use of the Guiding Principles, to apply the recommendations therein, as appropriate, in accordance with their national structures, needs and objectives, to inform the Secretary-General of problems of implementation at the national level, and to accelerate the follow-up to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

"3. *Requests* the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions to give particular attention to the recommendations for action at the regional level contained in the Guiding Principles;

"4. *Urges* the Secretary-General and all organizations of the United Nations system concerned to include the implementation of the Guiding Principles in their respective programmes of work and to assist Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, in formulating appropriate social welfare policies and in setting up effective programmes according to their needs;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the follow-up to the Interregional Consultation, focusing on, *inter alia*, integrated, family- and community-oriented cost-effective innovations in the design of social welfare policies and programmes;

"6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen technical support and co-operation to Governments, especially those of developing countries, focusing on the policy, planning, administration and training aspects of developmental social welfare;

"7. *Reiterates the request* to the Secretary-General to redeploy resources with a view to taking measures to follow up the Interregional Consultation;

"8. *Recommends* the organization of further regional expert group meetings devoted to issues raised in the Guiding Principles, such as the first regional follow-up international expert meeting, held at Bonn in January 1989;

"9. *Also recommends* that the efforts to reinforce the functioning of the United Nations inter-governmental machinery in the social field should continue in line with the view expressed in paragraph 95 of the report of the Interregional Consultation;⁸²

"10. *Decides* that social issues as conceived in the Guiding Principles should become a major part of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

"11. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the results of and follow-up to the Interregional Consultation;⁸⁸

"12. *Takes note* of the progress made so far in developing the United Nations Office at Vienna as the nucleus for social policy and development;

"13. *Invites* funding agencies within the United Nations system to consider readjustment and appropriate increase of their input of resources in the field of social development to fully reflect the changing world situation and actual requirements;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

"(a) To enhance the monitoring functions of and within the United Nations Office at Vienna and to maintain effective co-ordination between its individual units;

"(b) To summarize, maintain and publicize an overview of social components and internationally accepted norms of the many international plans, covenants, declarations and strategies in the social field;

"(c) To ensure that all United Nations organizations consult the Centre for Social Development

and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat on the social components of their developmental programmes and projects;

"(d) To reflect appropriately the recommendations of the Guiding Principles in the draft medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

"(e) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles and the present resolution;

"15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled 'Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future'."

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/54. Need to enhance international co-operation in the field of protection and assistance to the family

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/135 of 8 December 1988,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Social situation of families: results of the survey of national policies for families"⁸⁹ prepared in accordance with its resolution 1987/46 of 28 May 1987;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, Member States, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to implement fully General Assembly resolution 43/135.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/55. The social dimension of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988 on the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Reaffirming the fundamental importance of social goals in the development process,

Recognizing that social and economic policy measures are complementary in the achievement of development objectives,

Recognizing also the importance for all countries of increasing and strengthening national and international, as well as public and private, co-operation in both the social and economic spheres,

Noting that the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/182, will submit a progress report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, with a view to finalizing the strategy in time for its adoption in 1990,

⁸⁸E/CN.5/1989/3.

⁸⁹E/CN.5/1989/4.

1. *Recommends* that the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole, in preparing the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, take into consideration the proposals of the Commission for Social Development contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should consider the implementation of social components of the strategy at its thirty-second session.

15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989

ANNEX

Proposals of the Commission for Social Development on the social dimension of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

The Commission for Social Development proposes that the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade should:

(a) Emphasize the interaction of social and economic policies, in particular the idea that social policies and programmes should be linked to both short-term and long-term economic development efforts;

(b) Emphasize the need to improve the social situation, in particular of developing countries, highlighting poverty in all its forms as an issue requiring urgent action by all;

(c) Be action-oriented and promote international action to create an appropriate global environment for social development;

(d) Take into account the roles of both the public and private sectors;

(e) Support the advancement of women as a global concern;

(f) Promote the social integration of all segments of society and specific population groups;

(g) Propose measures to strengthen the capacity of countries, particularly developing countries, for co-ordinating social policy.

1989/56. Statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1086 B (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, in which it requested the Secretary-General to proceed to the establishment of a funds-in-trust account to be administered by the United Nations for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the Organization to carry out its responsibilities in the social defence field,

Recalling also the establishment in 1968 at Rome of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute within the framework of its resolution 1086 B (XXXIX),

Recalling further resolution 20 of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁹⁰ in which the Congress noted with satisfaction the invaluable contribution made, *inter alia*, by the Institute to the growing international and national recognition of the central importance of action-oriented research as an effective instrument for the formulation and implementation of policies for crime prevention and control,

Noting with satisfaction that the activities of the Institute have been positively reviewed by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on a periodic basis and that the Institute's work pro-

⁹⁰See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

gramme has evolved and expanded in response to the needs of the international community, particularly in the developing regions of the world,

Noting especially the diversification of the Institute's activities in terms of extension of research results through training and field activities aimed at assisting developing countries and in terms of an enhanced contribution to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme,

Bearing in mind that the Milan Plan of Action,⁹¹ adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, called for the strengthening of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Mindful of the importance of updating the terms of reference and the *modus operandi* of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute to bring them into line with current thinking in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, in particular in respect of the needs of developing countries,

Mindful also of the importance of making more permanent arrangements for the governance of the Institute,

1. *Adopts* the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, to implement the statute and to report thereon to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session.

15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989

ANNEX

Statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Article I

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE

The United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) is hereby established as the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI).

Article II

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

1. The objective of the Institute shall be to contribute, through research, training, field activities and the collection, exchange and dissemination of information, to the formulation and implementation of improved policies in the field of crime prevention and control, due regard being paid to the integration of such policies within broader policies for socio-economic change and development, and to the protection of human rights. The Institute shall assist intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in their efforts in this regard. Accordingly, the principal functions of the Institute shall be the following:

(a) To promote, conduct, co-ordinate and support research and, in collaboration with the countries concerned, to organize and support field activities with a view to:

- (i) Establishing a reliable base of knowledge and information on social problems involving juvenile delinquency and adult criminality, special attention being given to the new, frequently transnational forms of the phenomena;
- (ii) Identifying appropriate strategies, policies and instruments for the prevention and control of the phenomena so as to contribute to socio-economic development and to promote the protection of human rights;

⁹¹*Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. A.

- (iii) Designing practical models and systems aimed at providing support for policy formulation, implementation and evaluation;
 - (b) To provide action-oriented research and training relating to the United Nations programme on crime prevention and criminal justice;
 - (c) To design and carry out training activities at the inter-regional level and, at the request of interested countries, at the national level;
 - (d) To promote the exchange of information by, *inter alia*, maintaining an international documentation centre on criminology and related disciplines to enable the Institute to respond to the need of the international community for the dissemination of information world-wide and to serve the needs of the United Nations and of scholars and other experts requiring such facilities.
2. In the pursuit of its objectives, the Institute shall carry out its activities in close collaboration and co-ordination with institutes and other bodies within and outside the United Nations system, especially with the United Nations regional institutes on the prevention of crime.

Article III

STATUS, ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION OF THE INSTITUTE

1. The Institute shall be a United Nations entity and thus form part of the United Nations system.
2. The Institute shall have its own Board of Trustees and a Director and supporting staff. It shall be subject to the Financial Regulations and Staff Regulations of the United Nations, except as may be provided otherwise by the General Assembly. It shall also be subject to the Financial Rules, the Staff Rules and all other administrative issuances of the Secretary-General, except as may be otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.
3. The Headquarters of the Institute shall be located at Rome. The Institute may, with the approval of the Board of Trustees and of the Secretary-General, establish such other offices as it deems necessary.

Article IV

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1. The Institute and its work shall be governed by a Board of Trustees (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") under the overall guidance of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.
2. The Board shall be composed of the following:
 - (a) Seven members selected by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control upon nomination by the Secretary-General and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council, with due regard to the fact that the Institute and its work are funded from voluntary contributions and to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The members shall be chosen from among eminent persons who possess the necessary qualifications and expertise. They shall serve in their individual capacity for a term of five years from the date of the first Board meeting in which they are invited to participate. They shall be eligible for reappointment by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with the endorsement of the Economic and Social Council for not more than one additional term. Members shall retire by rotation; for this purpose, when the members are first appointed, three shall serve for five years, two for four years and two for three years. The members to serve these initial terms shall be determined by the Board at its first session by the drawing of lots;
 - (b) A representative of the Secretary-General, who shall normally be the Head of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, a representative of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, a representative of the host country and the Director of the Institute shall serve as *ex officio* members of the Board.
3. The Board, under the guidance of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, shall:
 - (a) Formulate principles, policies and guidelines for the activities of the Institute;

- (b) Consider and approve the work programme and budget proposals of the Institute on the basis of recommendations submitted to it by the Director of the Institute;
- (c) Evaluate the Institute's completed and ongoing activities on the basis of periodic reports submitted to it by the Director of the Institute;

(d) Make the recommendations necessary or desirable for the operation of the Institute.

(e) Report periodically to the Economic and Social Council through the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

4. The Board shall meet at least once every two years. It shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its own officers, including its President, in accordance with the adopted rules of procedure. It shall take its decisions in the manner provided in its rules of procedure.

5. The Board shall consider methods for enhancing the financial resources of the Institute with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its operations and their continuity within the overall framework of the United Nations programme on crime prevention and criminal justice.

6. Members of the Board, in furtherance of the principles and policies of the Institute, may be invited to help in achieving the goals of the Institute by attending meetings on behalf of the Institute, raising funds for the Institute's operations and helping to establish national support teams, if possible, in their respective countries for the attainment of the objectives of the Institute.

7. Organizations of the United Nations system and other institutions may be represented as appropriate at meetings of the Board in respect of activities of interest to them under the conditions outlined in the rules of procedure of the Board.

Article V

DIRECTOR AND STAFF

1. The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the Board.
2. The Director shall have overall responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute in accordance with general directives issued by the Board and within the terms of the authority delegated to the Director by the Secretary-General. The Director shall, *inter alia*:
 - (a) Submit the work programmes and the budget estimates of the Institute to the Board for its consideration and adoption;
 - (b) Oversee the execution of the work programmes and make the expenditures envisaged in the budget of the Institute as adopted by the Board;
 - (c) Submit to the Board annual and *ad hoc* reports on the activities of the Institute and the execution of its work programmes;
 - (d) Submit to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control the reports approved by the Board;
 - (e) Appoint and direct the staff of the Institute on behalf of the Secretary-General;
 - (f) Co-ordinate the work of the Institute with that of other organs and bodies of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and international, national and regional institutions engaged in similar fields;
 - (g) Negotiate arrangements with Governments and intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and academic and philanthropic institutions, with a view to offering and receiving services related to the activities of the Institute;
 - (h) Actively seek appropriate funding for the implementation of the work programme of the Institute;
 - (i) Accept, subject to the provisions of article VII, voluntary contributions to the Institute;
 - (j) Make the necessary arrangements for securing established and continuous contact with, and support from, United Nations Headquarters;
 - (k) Undertake other assignments or activities as may be determined by the Board or requested by the Secretary-General, provided that any such requests are consistent with the programme budget approved by the Board.

3. The staff of the Institute shall be appointed by the Director under letters of appointment signed by him or her in the name of the Secretary-General and limited to service with the Institute. The staff shall be responsible to the Director in the exercise of their functions.

4. The terms and conditions of service of the Director and the staff shall be those provided in the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the United Nations, subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be proposed by the Director and approved by the Secretary-General.

5. The Director and the staff of the Institute shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the United Nations. They shall refrain from any action that might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

6. The Director and the staff of the Institute shall be officials of the United Nations and therefore shall be covered by Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, and by other international agreements and United Nations resolutions defining the status of such officials.

Article VI

FELLOWS AND CONSULTANTS

1. The Director may designate a limited number of well-qualified persons to serve as senior fellows of the Institute. Senior fellows shall be permitted to pursue their research at the Institute and shall be expected to provide advice and assistance in matters related to the work programme of the Institute.

2. The Director may also designate junior fellows as part of the training programme of the Institute. Junior fellows shall be expected to provide assistance in matters concerning the work programme of the Institute.

3. The Institute shall establish a restricted network of national fellows specialized in the field of criminological research to assist the activities of the Institute by advising on studies, research and training.

4. Fellows shall be designated in accordance with criteria established by the Board and procedures formulated by the Secretary-General and shall not be considered to be members of the staff of the Institute.

5. The Director may arrange for the services of consultants for special assignments in connection with the work programme of the Institute. Such consultants shall be engaged in accordance with policies established by the Secretary-General.

Article VII

FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND RULES GOVERNING THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE INSTITUTE

The activities of the Institute shall be funded by voluntary contributions from States. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations, its specialized agencies, other intergovernmental and governmental organizations and institutions, and non-governmental organizations. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the President of the Board, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The President of the Board shall report on the matter to the Board at its following session.

Article VIII

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER SUPPORT

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the Institute with appropriate administrative and other support in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The Institute shall reimburse the United Nations the cost of such support, as determined by the Controller of the United Nations after consultation with the Director.

Article IX

RELATIONS WITH THE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS OF THE SECRETARIAT, AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. The Institute shall establish and maintain a close consultative, co-operative and working relationship with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat including in particular the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

2. The Institute may also establish and maintain such relations as it considers appropriate with other United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and international organizations.

1989/57. Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, set forth in the annex to the resolution, which had been approved by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁹²

Recalling the request made to Member States to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration so as to secure for victims of crime and abuse of power the rights due to them,

Taking into account section III of its resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, in which it recommended that continued attention be given to the implementation of the Declaration with a view to developing the co-operation of Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the public in securing justice for victims and in promoting integrated action on behalf of victims at the national, regional and international levels,

Noting that the first report of the Secretary-General concerning measures taken to implement the Declaration indicates a number of areas which require further attention,⁹³

Noting with satisfaction the adoption of the European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes by the Council of Europe on 24 November 1983 and of the recommendation on assistance to victims and the prevention of victimization by the Council of Europe on 17 September 1987, as well as the creation by some Member States of national funds for the compensation of victims of intentional and non-intentional offences,

Recognizing that effective implementation of the provisions of the Declaration in respect of victims of abuse of power is sometimes hampered by problems of jurisdiction and by difficulties in identifying and halting such abuses, owing, *inter alia*, to the transnational nature of the victimization,

Noting with appreciation the significant efforts made since the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to follow up and give effect to the Declaration, including the report prepared by an *ad hoc* committee of experts at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences at Syracuse, Italy in May 1986, as revised at a colloquium of leading non-governmental organizations active in

⁹²*Ibid.*, chap. I, Sect. C

⁹³E/AC.57/1988/3

crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders and victims, held at Milan, Italy, in November and December 1987,

1. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General consider, subject to the provision of extrabudgetary funds and consideration by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the preparation, publication and dissemination of a guide for criminal justice practitioners and others engaged in similar activities, taking into account the work already done on the subject;

2. *Also recommends* that Member States take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions contained in the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, through:

(a) The adoption and implementation of the provisions contained in the Declaration in their national justice systems in accordance with their constitutional process and domestic practice;

(b) The introduction of legislation to simplify access by victims to the justice system in order to obtain compensation and restitution;

(c) The examination of methods of assisting victims, including adequate redress for the actual harm or damage inflicted, identifying limitations and exploring ways by which these may be overcome, to ensure that they meet effectively the needs of victims;

(d) The establishment of measures to protect victims from abuse, calumny or intimidation in the course or as a result of any criminal or other proceedings related to the crime, including effective remedies, should such abuses occur;

3. *Further recommends* that Member States, in collaboration with relevant services, agencies and organizations, endeavour:

(a) To encourage the provision of assistance and support services to victims of crime, with due regard to different social, cultural and legal systems, taking into account the experience of different models and methods of service delivery and the current state of knowledge concerning victimization, including its emotional impact, and the consequent need for service organizations to extend offers of assistance to victims;

(b) To develop suitable training for all who provide services to victims to enable them to develop the skills and understanding needed to help victims cope with the emotional impact of crime and overcome bias, where it may exist, and to provide factual information;

(c) To establish effective channels of communication between all those who are involved with victims, organize courses and meetings and disseminate information to enable them to prevent further victimization as a result of the workings of the system;

(d) To ensure that victims are kept informed of their rights and opportunities with respect to redress from the offender, from third parties or from the State, as well as of the progress of the relevant criminal proceedings and of any opportunities that may be involved;

(e) Where informal mechanisms for the resolution of disputes exist, or have been newly introduced, to ensure, if possible and with due consideration to established legal principles, that the wishes and sensibilities of victims are fully taken into consideration and that the outcome is at least as beneficial for

the victims as would have been the case if the formal system had been used;

(f) To establish a monitoring and research programme to keep the needs of victims and the effectiveness of services provided to them under constant review; such a programme might include the organization of regular meetings and conferences of representatives of relevant sectors of the criminal justice system and other bodies concerned with the needs of victims, in order to examine the extent to which existing law, practice and victim services are responsive to the needs of victims;

(g) To undertake studies to identify the needs of victims in cases of unreported crime and make the appropriate services available to them;

4. *Recommends* that, at the national, regional and international levels, all appropriate steps be taken to develop international co-operation in criminal matters, *inter alia*, to ensure that those who suffer victimization in another State receive effective help, both immediately following the crime and on their return to their own country of residence or nationality, in protecting their interests and obtaining adequate restitution or compensation and support services, as necessary;

5. *Recognizes* the need to work out in greater detail part B of the Declaration and to develop international means for preventing the abuse of power and for providing redress for victims of such abuse where national channels may be insufficient, and recommends that appropriate steps be taken to this effect;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to organize, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, a meeting of experts to formulate specific proposals for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/34 and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and the Abuse of Power, in so far as those documents apply to the abuse of power, in time for the proposals to be submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session and for consideration by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/58. United Nations network of government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and control

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, by which the Assembly established a system of national correspondents appointed by Governments to co-operate with the Secretariat in all matters concerning crime prevention and control,

Reaffirming also its resolution 357 (XII) of 13 March 1951, in which it emphasized that the appointment of national correspondents should be made on the basis of their expert qualifications or experience, professional or scientific, in the field of crime prevention and control,

Recognizing the important role of national correspondents, the valuable contributions they have made and the work they have accomplished in the promotion and implementation of the United Nations programme of work in the field of crime prevention and control, including that of the United

Nations institutes, the United Nations quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control.

Recognizing also the role the network has played in achieving a consensus and promoting co-operation, at the regional, interregional and international levels, on questions of criminal policy.

Bearing in mind the various legislative directives which have, over the years, called upon the national correspondent network to undertake an increasing number of activities of a technical and scientific nature, such as the conducting of research, participation in the implementation of major regional and global surveys, preparation of analytical reports on developments in crime and juvenile delinquency and criminal justice operations,

Also bearing in mind the fact that the role, functions and contributions of the network have substantially increased over the years, both in level and scope,

Taking into account the recommendations of the first general meeting of national correspondents, held on the occasion of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

1. *Expresses satisfaction* with the work and efforts of the Secretariat in bringing about an expansion of the national correspondents network to cover nearly all countries of the world;

2. *Invites* those Member States that have not yet done so to appoint one or more national correspondents and to inform the Secretary-General accordingly;

3. *Also invites* Member States:

(a) To appoint national correspondents from among experts, practitioners and policy makers in the field of crime prevention and control, and when appointing more than one national correspondent, to designate a chief national correspondent as national co-ordinator, as is already the case in numerous countries;

(b) To facilitate and support the work of national correspondents, recognizing their role and functions and according appropriate official status at the national level, thus promoting more effective collaboration with the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and control;

(c) To enhance the representation and involvement of national correspondents in technical meetings of the United Nations by, *inter alia*, including them in governmental delegations to United Nations quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and relevant preparatory meetings;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to strengthen the functional capacity of the network and to co-ordinate and mobilize it by, *inter alia*:

(a) Fostering more systematic involvement in the United Nations programme of work;

(b) Ensuring a more effective flow of information and closer collaboration;

(c) Taking more fully into account the views of national correspondents on key questions of criminal policy to ensure their reflection in the work of the United Nations, facilitating consensus building, and

ensuring that the programme of work responds to the technical needs and problems of various regions;

(d) Convening general meetings of national correspondents attending United Nations quinquennial congresses;

(e) Exploring ways and means of establishing strong, permanent, ongoing links between the network and the United Nations Secretariat, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the United Nations Development Programme and United Nations institutes, as well as justice agencies, scientific institutions and other organizations world wide;

(f) Continuing to publish, at regular intervals, information circulars to keep national correspondents abreast of developments in the work programme of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and control;

(g) Encouraging the organization of international advisory groups and meetings of national correspondents, to review, in particular, the implementation of relevant resolutions;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme to provide liaison services between national correspondents and the Secretariat;

6. *Requests* the United Nations institutes to involve national correspondents more fully in their activities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its eleventh session;

8. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General transmit the present resolution to the Governments of Member States.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/59. African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1984/51 of 25 May 1984, by which it urged the Secretary-General and all the organizations and agencies involved in the establishment of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to take steps to ensure its prompt creation and appealed to Governments in the African region to co-operate fully and act expeditiously in this respect,

Affirming the usefulness of regional co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice as fostered by the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, which have played pivotal roles in assisting the Member States of their respective regions,

Bearing in mind that the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, by its resolution 642 (XXIII) of 15 April 1988,⁹⁴ adopted the statute of the Institute and decided that its headquarters should be located at Kampala,

Acknowledging with satisfaction the activities so far undertaken during the initial phase of the operation of the Institute and the efforts made by the Economic Commission for Africa, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre

⁹⁴See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 13 (E/1988/37), chap. IV.*

for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, towards the full realization of the project,

Noting with appreciation the responsiveness of the United Nations Development Programme in earmarking the necessary funds for the initial phase of the operation of the Institute,

Firmly convinced that the Institute should undertake its activities on a continuous basis, so as to respond promptly and efficiently to the needs and concerns of the African States, meet their training and research requirements in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and contribute to existing regional and international efforts directed towards the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps taken to establish the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue making every effort to ensure adequate support for the Institute, through the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, and to explore other means of ensuring the effective operation of the Institute;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General and all the organizations and agencies involved in the establishment of the Institute to make every effort to assist the host country in arrangements necessary for the effective operation of the Institute;

4. *Invites* Member States in the African region and other interested States to contribute generously to the activities of the Institute to enable it to formulate and implement technical co-operation projects;

5. *Invites* the international community, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, to respond positively to the need for assistance and support, which would enable the Institute to fulfil its mandates effectively;

6. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme to continue providing the necessary financial support to the Institute, and appeals to other funding agencies to do likewise;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue special postage stamps on the occasion of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1990, and to place the revenue earned at the disposal of the Institute for the formulation and implementation of specific technical assistance projects in the African region;

8. *Invites* the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to strengthen existing collaboration with the Institute, promote a regular exchange of information and experience and implement joint activities of mutual interest;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Council at its first regular session of 1990.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/60. Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary

The Economic and Social Council.

Recalling the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders⁹⁵ and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 40/32 of 29 November 1985 and 40/146 of 13 December 1985.

Recalling also that the Congress, in its resolution on the Basic Principles, recommended them for national, regional and interregional action and called upon the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider, as a matter of priority, the effective implementation of that resolution.

Bearing in mind its resolution 1986/10, section V, of 21 May 1986, by which Member States were invited to inform the Secretary-General every five years, beginning in 1988, of the progress achieved in the implementation of the Basic Principles, including their dissemination, their incorporation into national legislation, the problems faced in their implementation at the national level and assistance that might be needed from the international community,

Also bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/149 of 4 December 1986, in which the recommendations made by the Council were welcomed,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its tenth session,⁹⁶

Guided by the desire to promote the independence and impartiality of the judiciary,

1. *Adopts* the Procedures for the Effective Implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, recommended by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and its preparatory body to accord priority to ways and means of stimulating adherence to the Procedures.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

ANNEX

Procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary

Procedure 1

All States shall adopt and implement in their justice systems the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary in accordance with their constitutional process and domestic practice.

Procedure 2

No judge shall be appointed or elected for purposes, or be required to perform services, that are inconsistent with the Basic Principles. No judge shall accept judicial office on the basis of an appointment or election, or perform services, that are inconsistent with the Basic Principles.

Procedure 3

The Basic Principles shall apply to all judges, including, as appropriate, lay judges, where they exist.

⁹⁵See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.

⁹⁶*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 10 (E/1988/20).*

Procedure 4

States shall ensure that the Basic Principles are widely publicized in at least the main or official language or languages of the respective State. Judges, lawyers, members of the executive, the legislature, and the public in general, shall be informed in the most appropriate manner of the content and the importance of the Basic Principles so that they may promote their application within the framework of the justice system. In particular, States shall make the text of the Basic Principles available to all members of the judiciary.

Procedure 5

In implementing principles 8 and 12 of the Basic Principles, States shall pay particular attention to the need for adequate resources for the functioning of the judicial system, including appointing a sufficient number of judges in relation to case-loads, providing the courts with necessary support staff and equipment, and offering judges appropriate personal security, remuneration and emoluments.

Procedure 6

States shall promote or encourage seminars and courses at the national and regional levels on the role of the judiciary in society and the necessity for its independence.

Procedure 7

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10, section V, Member States shall inform the Secretary-General every five years, beginning in 1988, of the progress achieved in the implementation of the Basic Principles, including their dissemination, their incorporation into national legislation, the problems faced and difficulties or obstacles encountered in their implementation at the national level and the assistance that might be needed from the international community.

Procedure 8

The Secretary-General shall prepare independent quinquennial reports to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on progress made with respect to the implementation of the Basic Principles, on the basis of the information received from Governments under procedure 7, as well as other information available within the United Nations system, including information on the technical co-operation and training provided by institutes, experts and regional and interregional advisers. In the preparation of those reports the Secretary-General shall also enlist the co-operation of specialized agencies and the relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, in particular professional associations of judges and lawyers, in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and take into account the information provided by such agencies and organizations.

Procedure 9

The Secretary-General shall disseminate the Basic Principles, the present implementing procedures and the periodic reports on their implementation referred to in procedures 7 and 8, in as many languages as possible, and make them available to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in order to ensure the widest circulation of those documents.

Procedure 10

The Secretary-General shall ensure the widest possible reference to and use of the text of the Basic Principles and the present implementing procedures by the United Nations in all its relevant programmes and the inclusion of the Basic Principles as soon as possible in the United Nations publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/10, section V.

Procedure 11

As part of its technical co-operation programme, the United Nations, in particular the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme, shall:

(a) Assist Governments, at their request, in setting up and strengthening independent and effective judicial systems;

(b) Make available to Governments requesting them, the services of experts and regional and interregional advisers on judicial matters to assist in implementing the Basic Principles.

(c) Enhance research concerning effective measures for implementing the Basic Principles, with emphasis on new developments in that area;

(d) Promote national and regional seminars, as well as other meetings at the professional and non-professional levels, on the role of the judiciary in society, the necessity for its independence, and the importance of implementing the Basic Principles to further those goals;

(e) Strengthen substantive support for the United Nations regional and interregional research and training institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as other entities within the United Nations system concerned with implementing the Basic Principles.

Procedure 12

The United Nations regional and interregional research and training institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice as well as other concerned entities within the United Nations system shall assist in the implementation process. They shall pay special attention to ways and means of enhancing the application of the Basic Principles in their research and training programmes, and to providing technical assistance upon the request of Member States. For this purpose, the United Nations institutes, in co-operation with national institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, shall develop curricula and training materials based on the Basic Principles and the present implementing procedures, which are suitable for use in legal education programmes at all levels as well as in specialized courses on human rights and related subjects.

Procedure 13

The regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system as well as other concerned intergovernmental organizations shall become actively involved in the implementation process. They shall inform the Secretary-General of the efforts made to disseminate the Basic Principles, the measures taken to give effect to them and any obstacles and shortcomings encountered. The Secretary-General shall also take steps to ensure that non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council become actively involved in the implementation process and the related reporting procedures.

Procedure 14

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control shall assist the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in following up the present implementing procedures, including periodic reporting under procedures 7 and 8 above. To this end, the Committee shall identify existing obstacles to, or shortcomings in, the implementation of the Basic Principles and the reasons for them. The Committee shall make specific recommendations, as appropriate, to the Assembly and the Council and any other relevant United Nations human rights bodies on further action required for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles.

Procedure 15

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control shall assist the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and any other relevant United Nations human rights bodies, as appropriate, with recommendations relating to reports of *ad hoc* inquiry commissions or bodies, with respect to matters pertaining to the application and implementation of the Basic Principles.

1989/61. Guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979, by which the Assembly adopted the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials set forth in the annex to the resolution,

Recalling also resolution 14 of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁹⁰ in which the Congress, *inter alia*, called attention to the guidelines for the more effective implementation of the Code formulated at the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the

Seventh Congress on the topic "Formulation and application of United Nations standards and norms in criminal justice", held at Varenna, Italy, in 1984,

Bearing in mind its resolution 1986/10, section IX, of 21 May 1986, in which it requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its tenth session, to consider measures for the more effective implementation of the Code, in the light of the guidance provided by the Seventh Congress,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its tenth session,⁹⁶

Guided by the desire to promote the implementation of the Code,

1. *Adopts* the Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, recommended by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Invites* the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and its preparatory meetings to explore ways and means of stimulating adherence to the Guidelines.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

ANNEX

Guidelines for the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

I. APPLICATION OF THE CODE

A. General principles

1. The principles embodied in the Code shall be reflected in national legislation and practice.

2. In order to achieve the aims and objectives set out in article 1 of the Code and its Commentary, the definition of "law enforcement officials" shall be given the widest possible interpretation.

3. The Code shall be made applicable to all law enforcement officials, regardless of their jurisdiction.

4. Governments shall adopt the necessary measures to instruct in basic training and all subsequent training and refresher courses, law enforcement officials in the provisions of national legislation connected with the Code as well as other basic texts on the issue of human rights.

B. Specific issues

1. *Selection, education and training.* The selection, education and training of law enforcement officials shall be given prime importance. Governments shall also promote education and training through a fruitful exchange of ideas at the regional and interregional levels.

2. *Salary and working conditions.* All law enforcement officials shall be adequately remunerated and shall be provided with appropriate working conditions.

3. *Discipline and supervision.* Effective mechanisms shall be established to ensure the internal discipline and external control as well as the supervision of law enforcement officials.

4. *Complaints by members of the public.* Particular provisions shall be made, within the mechanisms mentioned under paragraph 3 above, for the receipt and processing of complaints against law enforcement officials made by members of the public, and the existence of these provisions shall be made known to the public.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CODE

A. At the national level

1. The Code shall be made available to all law enforcement officials and competent authorities in their own language.

2. Governments shall disseminate the Code and all domestic laws giving effect to it so as to ensure that the principles and rights contained therein become known to the public in general.

3. In considering measures to promote the application of the Code, Governments shall organize symposia on the role and functions of law enforcement officials in the protection of human rights and the prevention of crime.

B. At the international level

1. Governments shall inform the Secretary-General at appropriate intervals of at least five years on the extent of the implementation of the Code.

2. The Secretary-General shall prepare periodic reports on progress made with respect to the implementation of the Code, drawing also on observations and on the co-operation of specialized agencies and relevant intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

3. As part of the reports mentioned above, Governments shall provide to the Secretary-General copies of abstracts of laws, regulations and administrative measures concerning the application of the Code, any other relevant information on its implementation, as well as information on possible difficulties in its application.

4. The Secretary-General shall submit the above-mentioned reports to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control for consideration and further action, as appropriate.

5. The Secretary-General shall make available the Code and the present guidelines to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in all official languages of the United Nations.

6. The United Nations, as part of its advisory services and technical co-operation and development programmes, shall:

(a) Make available to Governments requesting them the services of experts and regional and interregional advisers to assist in implementing the provisions of the Code;

(b) Promote national and regional training seminars and other meetings on the Code and on the role and functions of law enforcement officials in the protection of human rights and the prevention of crime.

7. The United Nations regional institutes shall be encouraged to organize seminars and training courses on the Code and to carry out research on the extent to which the Code is implemented in the countries of the region as well as the difficulties encountered.

1989/62. Concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Milan Plan of Action, unanimously adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁹¹ and resolutions 1 on organized crime, 2 on the struggle against illicit drug trafficking, 22 on crime prevention in the context of development, and 23 on criminal acts of a terrorist character, also unanimously adopted by the Seventh Congress,⁹⁰

Recalling also its resolution 1986/10, section I, of 21 May 1986, in which the Secretary-General was urged to accord priority to the development of specific proposals for concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 41/107 of 4 December 1986 and 42/59 of 30 November 1987, in which the Assembly called for priority attention to be accorded to the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action,

Alarmed by the marked increase in the transnational dimensions of grave forms of crime and by the comparative impunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of such forms of crime,

Noting with dismay the shortcomings of existing international co-operation arrangements and instru-

ments for the prevention of transnational forms of crime,

Gravely concerned at the growing tendency of some Governments and transnational corporations to facilitate the dumping of toxic nuclear and industrial waste in developing countries,

Deeply preoccupied with the devastating damage to the environment which is the direct outcome of harmful and illicit practices, such as the dumping of toxic waste, the thoughtless depletion of non-renewable resources, the extermination of animal species, the massive use of herbicides and defoliants and the release into the atmosphere of harmful gases and radioactive substances,

Concerned about the sustained pillage of archeological sites and the illicit international trade in objects belonging to the cultural heritage of nations, and the ensuing damage to the national identity of peoples,

Aware of the necessity of revising existing international instruments so as to make them more responsive to the new realities of transnational forms of crime,

Conscious of the indispensability of international co-operation and concerted action for the effective control of transnational forms of crime,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action;⁹⁷

2. *Invites* Governments, international organizations, concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other decision-making bodies to examine favourably the recommendations contained in that report, with a view to implementing them, taking into account the social, political and economic characteristics of each country;

3. *Urges* Governments to examine existing domestic legislation with a view to enacting provisions, including penal provisions, to protect the natural environment, in cases where such legislation is non-existent or insufficiently developed, and to establish adequate compensation for the victims of such practices;

4. *Reiterates* the need for the international community to make a concerted effort to prevent, combat and monitor all actions leading to the dumping of toxic nuclear and industrial waste in developing countries, in close co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

5. *Invites* Governments to exercise stricter and more effective control over the industrial sector or other sectors that could be involved in such conduct;

6. *Decides* that the topics of transnational crimes against the environment and against the cultural patrimony of countries should be considered under item 3 of the provisional agenda for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁹⁸ in order to explore the possibilities of formulating comprehensive policies of international co-operation for the prevention of such offences, including the imposition of sanctions;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the light of the present resolution, to expand his report on

⁹⁷E/AC.57/1988/16.

⁹⁸See resolution 1987/49.

proposals for concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action, for submission to the Eighth Congress.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/63. Implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Calling attention to the Milan Plan of Action and the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order, adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁹⁹

Recalling the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,¹⁰⁰ the Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,¹⁰¹ the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,¹⁰² the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary,⁹⁵ the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,¹⁰³ the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)¹⁰⁴ and the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners,¹⁰⁵

Recognizing the important role the United Nations has played in the development of those standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice through its quinquennial congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Acknowledging the valuable contribution the United Nations has made to those endeavours through its activities in the field of human rights, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁰⁶ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁰⁷ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁰⁷ and other instruments,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/146 of 13 December 1985, 41/149 of 4 December 1986 and 42/143 of 7 December 1987 on human rights in the administration of justice,

Recalling also its resolution 1987/53 of 28 May 1987 on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Commending the steps initiated by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to ensure even closer co-operation, in-

⁹⁹Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sects. A and B.

¹⁰⁰General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex.

¹⁰¹Resolution 1984/50, annex.

¹⁰²General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex.

¹⁰³See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1).

¹⁰⁴General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

¹⁰⁵Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.1, annex I.

¹⁰⁶General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁰⁷See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

cluding preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which were noted with appreciation by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/143,

Welcoming in particular the fact that focal points have been created within the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre for Human Rights to monitor the human rights aspects of the administration of justice within various programmes and to provide, as appropriate, advice on co-ordination and other relevant issues,

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre for Human Rights, as called for, *inter alia*, in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1988/33 of 8 March 1988 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1988/40 of 8 March 1988 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 1988/45 of 8 March 1988 on administrative detention without charge or trial, and 1988/68 of 10 March 1988 on summary or arbitrary executions,¹⁰⁸

Noting with appreciation the report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on the topic "United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice: implementation and priorities for further standard setting",¹⁰⁹

1. *Invites* Governments:

(a) To adopt in national legislation and practice and to implement fully United Nations standards and guidelines on crime prevention and criminal justice, making them available to all persons concerned;

(b) To design realistic and effective mechanisms for implementing the standards and guidelines;

(c) To increase, as far as possible, the level of support provided to technical co-operation and advisory services at all levels for the more effective implementation of standards and norms, either directly or through such international funding agencies as the United Nations Development Programme, particularly when developing countries include specific projects in their country programmes;

(d) To devise measures to promote the observance of the principles embodied in United Nations instruments, including educational and promotional activities, the support of the mass media and increased community involvement;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a compilation of all existing United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and publish them in a form similar to that of the United Nations publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

(b) To formulate practical proposals for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on procedures and actions at national, regional and interna-

tional levels to implement United Nations norms and standards in crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Encourages* the continuing development of strategies for the practical implementation of United Nations standards and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice and of measures to assist Member States, at their request, in their implementation, as well as in evaluating their impact and effectiveness, in particular through the advisory services of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat;

4. *Also encourages* intensified co-operation between the United Nations and its regional and interregional institutes in crime prevention and criminal justice, and requests that special attention be paid, *inter alia*, to:

(a) The strengthening, as far as possible, of substantive support to the institutes;

(b) The application of United Nations instruments by the institutes in their research and training programmes, including the development of appropriate curricula and training materials based on those instruments;

(c) The provision of technical assistance to Member States upon request;

5. *Emphasizes* the need to strengthen the role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in overseeing, evaluating and following up the implementation process, including:

(a) Keeping under review the application of existing standards;

(b) Assisting the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies and related entities, as appropriate, with reports and recommendations relating to their work;

(c) Fostering more active inter-sessional involvement of Committee members, *inter alia*, by designating them as resource persons on priority topics;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to establish pre-sessional working groups of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control which would:

(a) Prepare certain items for discussion by the Committee;

(b) Oversee the elaboration of questionnaires to be used for the reporting system;

(c) Examine in-depth replies, data and reports received from Governments and other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations;

(d) Identify general problems that may impinge on the effective implementation of standards and norms and recommend viable solutions with action-oriented proposals based on the principles of international co-operation and solidarity;

7. *Notes with appreciation* that the United Nations continues to give special attention to standard-setting work in priority areas, in pursuance of the mandates of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of developing diversified funding strategies, including recourse to voluntary and mixed multilateral and bilateral contributions for specific projects, and of strengthening

¹⁰⁸See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2 (E/1988/12 and Corr.1)*, chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰⁹A/CONF.144/IPM/5

the involvement of United Nations development agencies, including the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme;

9. *Acknowledges* the significant role of the United Nations regional and interregional institutes and the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

10. *Decides* to draw the attention of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress and of the Congress itself to the issues raised in the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the provisions of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Eighth Congress.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/64. Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, in which it approved the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,

Recalling also resolution 15 of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,⁹⁰

Recalling further section X of its resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, in which it requested a study on the question of the death penalty and new contributions of the criminal sciences to the matter,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,¹¹⁰

Noting with satisfaction that a large number of Member States have provided the Secretary-General with information on the implementation of the safeguards and have made contributions,

Noting with appreciation the study on the question of the death penalty and the new contributions of the criminal sciences to the matter,¹¹¹

Alarmed at the continued occurrence of practices incompatible with the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,

Aware that effective implementation of those safeguards requires a review of relevant national legislation and the improved dissemination of the text to all persons and entities concerned with them, as specified in resolution 15 of the Seventh Congress,

Convinced that further progress should be achieved towards more effective implementation of the safeguards at the national level on the understanding that they shall not be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment,

Acknowledging the need for comprehensive and accurate information and additional research about the implementation of the safeguards and the death penalty in general in every region of the world,

1. *Recommends* that Member States take steps to implement the safeguards and strengthen further the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, where applicable, by:

(a) Affording special protection to persons facing charges for which the death penalty is provided by allowing time and facilities for the preparation of their defence, including the adequate assistance of counsel at every stage of the proceedings, above and beyond the protection afforded in non-capital cases;

(b) Providing for mandatory appeals or review with provisions for clemency or pardon in all cases of capital offence;

(c) Establishing a maximum age beyond which a person may not be sentenced to death or executed;

(d) Eliminating the death penalty for persons suffering from mental retardation or extremely limited mental competence, whether at the stage of sentence or execution;

2. *Invites* Member States to co-operate with specialized bodies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and specialists in the field in efforts to conduct research on the use of the death penalty in every region of the world;

3. *Also invites* Member States to facilitate the efforts of the Secretary-General to gather comprehensive, timely and accurate information about the implementation of the safeguards and the death penalty in general;

4. *Further invites* Member States that have not yet done so to review the extent to which their legislation provides for the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty as set out in the annex to Council resolution 1984/50;

5. *Urges* Member States to publish, for each category of offence for which the death penalty is authorized, and if possible on an annual basis, information on the use of the death penalty, including the number of persons sentenced to death, the number of executions actually carried out, the number of persons under sentence of death, the number of death sentences reversed or commuted on appeal and the number of instances in which clemency has been granted, and to include information on the extent to which the safeguards referred to above are incorporated in national law;

6. *Recommends* that the report of the Secretary-General on the question of capital punishment, to be submitted to the Council in 1990, in pursuance of its resolution 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, should henceforth cover the implementation of the safeguards as well as the use of capital punishment;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to publish the study on the question of the death penalty and the new contributions of the criminal sciences to the matter, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 1986/10, section X, and to make it available, with other relevant documentation, to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

¹¹⁰E/AC.57/1988/9 and Corr. 1 and 2

¹¹¹E/AC.57/1988/CRP.7.

1989/65. Effective prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁰⁶ proclaims that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Bearing in mind that paragraph 1 of article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁰⁷ states that every human being has the inherent right to life, that that right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life,

Also bearing in mind the general comments of the Human Rights Committee on the right to life as enunciated in article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Stressing that the extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions contravene the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Mindful that the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in its resolution 11 on extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions,⁹⁰ called upon all Governments to take urgent and incisive action to investigate such acts, wherever they may occur, to punish those found guilty and to take all other measures necessary to prevent those practices,

Mindful also that in its resolution 1986/10, section VI, of 21 May 1986, it requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider at its tenth session the question of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions with a view to elaborating principles on the effective prevention and investigation of such practices,

Recalling that the General Assembly in its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 expressed its deep concern about reports from various parts of the world relating to enforced or involuntary disappearances and called upon Governments, in the event of such reports, to take appropriate measures to search for such persons and to undertake speedy and impartial investigations,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of non-governmental organizations to develop standards for investigations,¹¹²

Emphasizing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 42/141 of 7 December 1987, strongly condemned once again the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, that continued to take place in various parts of the world,

Noting that in the same resolution the General Assembly recognized the need for closer co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in efforts to bring to an end summary or arbitrary executions,

Aware that effective prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions requires the provision of adequate financial and technical resources,

¹¹²See E/AC.57/1988/NGO/4.

1. *Recommends* that the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions annexed to the present resolution should be taken into account and respected by Governments within the framework of their national legislation and practices, and should be brought to the attention of law enforcement and criminal justice officials, military personnel, lawyers, members of the executive and legislative bodies of the Governments and the public in general;

2. *Requests* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to keep the above recommendations under constant review, taking into account the various socio-economic, political and cultural circumstances in which extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions occur;

3. *Invites* Member States that have not yet ratified or acceded to international instruments that prohibit extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁰⁷ the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁰⁷ and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,¹¹³ to become parties to these instruments;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the Principles in the United Nations publication entitled *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*;

5. *Requests* the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to give special attention in their research and training programmes to the Principles, and to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials,¹⁰² the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power¹⁰⁰ and other international instruments relevant to the question of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

ANNEX

Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions

PREVENTION

1. Governments shall prohibit by law all extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions and shall ensure that any such executions are recognized as offences under their criminal laws, and are punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the seriousness of such offences. Exceptional circumstances including a state of war or threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency may not be invoked as a justification of such executions. Such executions shall not be carried out under any circumstances including, but not limited to, situations of internal armed conflict, excessive or illegal use of force by a public official or other person acting in an official capacity or by a person acting at the instigation, or with the consent or acquiescence of such person, and situations in which deaths occur in custody. This prohibition shall prevail over decrees issued by governmental authority.

2. In order to prevent extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions, Governments shall ensure strict control, including a clear chain of command over all officials responsible for apprehen-

¹¹³General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

sion, arrest, detention, custody and imprisonment, as well as those officials authorized by law to use force and firearms.

3. Governments shall prohibit orders from superior officers or public authorities authorizing or inciting other persons to carry out any such extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions. All persons shall have the right and the duty to defy such orders. Training of law enforcement officials shall emphasize the above provisions.

4. Effective protection through judicial or other means shall be guaranteed to individuals and groups who are in danger of extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions, including those who receive death threats.

5. No one shall be involuntarily returned or extradited to a country where there are substantial grounds for believing that he or she may become a victim of extra-legal, arbitrary or summary execution in that country.

6. Governments shall ensure that persons deprived of their liberty are held in officially recognized places of custody, and that accurate information on their custody and whereabouts, including transfers, is made promptly available to their relatives and lawyers or other persons of confidence.

7. Qualified inspectors, including medical personnel, or an equivalent independent authority, shall conduct inspections in places of custody on a regular basis, and be empowered to undertake unannounced inspections on their own initiative, with full guarantees of independence in the exercise of this function. The inspectors shall have unrestricted access to all persons in such places of custody, as well as to all their records.

8. Governments shall make every effort to prevent extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions through measures such as diplomatic intercession, improved access of complainants to intergovernmental and judicial bodies, and public denunciation. Intergovernmental mechanisms shall be used to investigate reports of any such executions and to take effective action against such practices. Governments, including those of countries where extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions are reasonably suspected to occur, shall co-operate fully in international investigations on the subject.

INVESTIGATION

9. There shall be a thorough, prompt and impartial investigation of all suspected cases of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions, including cases where complaints by relatives or other reliable reports suggest unnatural death in the above circumstances. Governments shall maintain investigative offices and procedures to undertake such inquiries. The purpose of the investigation shall be to determine the cause, manner and time of death, the person responsible, and any pattern or practice which may have brought about that death. It shall include an adequate autopsy, collection and analysis of all physical and documentary evidence, and statements from witnesses. The investigation shall distinguish between natural death, accidental death, suicide and homicide.

10. The investigative authority shall have the power to obtain all the information necessary to the inquiry. Those persons conducting the investigation shall have at their disposal all the necessary budgetary and technical resources for effective investigation. They shall also have the authority to oblige officials allegedly involved in any such executions to appear and testify. The same shall apply to any witness. To this end, they shall be entitled to issue summonses to witnesses, including the officials allegedly involved, and to demand the production of evidence.

11. In cases in which the established investigative procedures are inadequate because of lack of expertise or impartiality, because of the importance of the matter or because of the apparent existence of a pattern of abuse, and in cases where there are complaints from the family of the victim about these inadequacies or other substantial reasons, Governments shall pursue investigations through an independent commission of inquiry or similar procedure. Members of such a commission shall be chosen for their recognized impartiality, competence and independence as individuals. In particular, they shall be independent of any institution, agency or person that may be the subject of the inquiry. The commission shall have the authority to obtain all information necessary to the inquiry and shall conduct the inquiry as provided for under these Principles.

12. The body of the deceased person shall not be disposed of until an adequate autopsy is conducted by a physician, who shall, if possible, be an expert in forensic pathology. Those conducting the autopsy shall have the right of access to all investigative data, to the place where the body was discovered, and to the place where the death is thought to have occurred. If the body has been buried and it later appears that an investigation is required, the body shall be promptly and competently exhumed for an autopsy. If skeletal remains are discovered, they should be carefully exhumed and studied according to systematic anthropological techniques.

13. The body of the deceased shall be available to those conducting the autopsy for a sufficient amount of time to enable a thorough investigation to be carried out. The autopsy shall, at a minimum, attempt to establish the identity of the deceased and the cause and manner of death. The time and place of death shall also be determined to the extent possible. Detailed colour photographs of the deceased shall be included in the autopsy report in order to document and support the findings of the investigation. The autopsy report must describe any and all injuries to the deceased including any evidence of torture.

14. In order to ensure objective results, those conducting the autopsy must be able to function impartially and independently of any potentially implicated persons or organizations or entities.

15. Complainants, witnesses, those conducting the investigation and their families shall be protected from violence, threats of violence or any other form of intimidation. Those potentially implicated in extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions shall be removed from any position of control or power, whether direct or indirect, over complainants, witnesses and their families, as well as over those conducting investigations.

16. Families of the deceased and their legal representatives shall be informed of, and have access to, any hearing as well as to all information relevant to the investigation, and shall be entitled to present other evidence. The family of the deceased shall have the right to insist that a medical or other qualified representative be present at the autopsy. When the identity of a deceased person has been determined, a notification of death shall be posted, and the family or relatives of the deceased shall be informed immediately. The body of the deceased shall be returned to them upon completion of the investigation.

17. A written report shall be made within a reasonable period of time on the methods and findings of such investigations. The report shall be made public immediately and shall include the scope of the inquiry, procedures and methods used to evaluate evidence as well as conclusions and recommendations based on findings of fact and on applicable law. The report shall also describe in detail specific events that were found to have occurred and the evidence upon which such findings were based, and list the names of witnesses who testified, with the exception of those whose identities have been withheld for their own protection. The Government shall, within a reasonable period of time, either reply to the report of the investigation, or indicate the steps to be taken in response to it.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

18. Governments shall ensure that persons identified by the investigation as having participated in extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions in any territory under their jurisdiction are brought to justice. Governments shall either bring such persons to justice or co-operate to extradite any such persons to other countries wishing to exercise jurisdiction. This principle shall apply irrespective of who and where the perpetrators or the victims are, their nationalities or where the offence was committed.

19. Without prejudice to principle 3 above, an order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification for extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions. Superiors, officers or other public officials may be held responsible for acts committed by officials under their authority if they had a reasonable opportunity to prevent such acts. In no circumstances, including a state of war, siege or other public emergency, shall blanket immunity from prosecution be granted to any person allegedly involved in extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions.

20. The families and dependents of victims of extra-legal, arbitrary or summary executions shall be entitled to fair and adequate compensation within a reasonable period of time.

1989/66. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/33 of 29 November 1985, to which is annexed the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules),

Recalling also Section II of its resolution 1986/10 of 21 May 1986, entitled "Juvenile justice and the prevention of juvenile delinquency",

Aware of the exemplary role of the The Beijing Rules in promoting the development, improvement and reform of juvenile justice systems world wide,

Emphasizing the need to promote continued progress and reform in the administration of juvenile justice and to ensure universal and effective recognition of, and respect for, the legitimate rights and interests of juveniles in conflict with the law,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/33 and other resolutions on juvenile justice;¹¹⁴

2. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of Member States, specialized agencies, United Nations regional commissions and institutes, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, experts, policy makers and practitioners, as well as the Secretariat, to promote the principles of the Beijing Rules;

3. Calls upon Member States that have not yet done so to apply the Beijing Rules and to submit information thereon to the Secretary-General;

4. Invites Member States to exchange views and information on their experiences and progress in implementing the Beijing Rules and to undertake multifaceted co-operation;

5. Urges Member States to provide funds for model projects which promote the principles of the Beijing Rules at the national, regional and inter-regional levels;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to promote concerted regional and international action and co-operation in connection with the Beijing Rules;

(b) To continue to disseminate the Beijing Rules widely in all official languages of the United Nations and to assist those countries that have not yet done so in translating the text of the Rules into their national languages and in disseminating them for the benefit of those working in the field of juvenile justice;

(c) To promote the letter and spirit of the Beijing Rules wherever possible, especially in all United Nations programmes relating to young persons;

(d) To ensure effective programme interlinkages within the United Nations system between juvenile justice, within the framework of the Beijing Rules, and situations of "social risk", especially youthful drug abuse, child abuse, child sale and trafficking, child prostitution and street children;

(e) To conduct collaborative research on various aspects of the administration of juvenile justice, with emphasis on innovative and effective programming.

and to develop training programmes, material and curricula for juvenile justice personnel;

(f) To provide the necessary technical assistance to Member States, particularly the developing countries, in implementing the Beijing Rules, developing projects and evaluating achievements;

(g) To allocate the necessary funds for activities relating to the Beijing Rules, especially pilot projects;

7. Invites the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to promote and apply the principles of the Beijing Rules in all activities and programmes of relevance to young persons;

8. Calls upon the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme to support projects of technical assistance, to co-operate in promoting activities in the field of juvenile justice, and to invite other funding agencies within and outside the United Nations system to provide financial support for programmes relating to the administration of juvenile justice;

9. Requests the United Nations regional commissions and institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders to intensify efforts to promote the Beijing Rules, both in their work programmes and their project and advisory activities;

10. Decides that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders should consider the progress achieved in the implementation of the Beijing Rules, and that the Secretary-General should submit an updated report thereon for consideration under item 6 of the provisional agenda for the Congress.⁹⁸

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24 May 1989

1989/67. Domestic violence

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/36 of 29 November 1985,

Recalling also its resolution 1986/10, Section IV, of 21 May 1986,

Bearing in mind the significance for victims of domestic violence of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,¹⁰⁰

Aware of the need for measures to be taken on behalf of victims of crime and abuse of power,

Taking into account its resolution 1988/27 of 26 May 1988 on efforts to eradicate violence against women within the family and society, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session the relevant recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family with Special Emphasis on its Effects on Women, held at Vienna from 8 to 12 December 1986, in order for the Committee to review them and provide guidance on their implementation, and to submit appropriate documentation thereon to the Eighth United Nations Congress

¹¹⁴E/AC.57/1988/11.

on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Concerned about the fact that domestic violence against spouses, children and the elderly cuts across all cultures and socio-economic classes,

Mindful of the need for different legal and social systems, at all levels, to provide a more effective and concerted response to domestic violence and to ensure the fair treatment of victims by justice and social assistance systems,

Bearing in mind that the question of domestic violence should be considered under item 6 of the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress, entitled "Prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young: policy approaches and directions",⁹⁸

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the note by the Secretary-General on progress achieved with respect to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/36 on domestic violence;¹¹⁵

2. *Takes note* of the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Violence in the Family with Special Emphasis on its Effects on Women;¹¹⁶

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to pursue actively the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/36;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to undertake further comparative research, studies and reports on developments in the phenomenon of domestic violence against spouses, children and the elderly, from the perspective of criminal justice, criminal law and procedure, taking into account the recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting, especially the role of crisis intervention and protection and of social and other service delivery systems;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on domestic violence for consideration under item 6 of the provisional agenda for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/68. Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

Recalling also its resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986, 1987/53 of 28 May 1987 and 1988/44 of 27 May 1988, and General Assembly resolutions 40/32 of 29 November 1985, 41/107 of 4 December 1986 and 42/59 of 30 November 1987,

Alarmed at the increase both in the incidence and seriousness of crime, both conventional and non-conventional, in many parts of the world, which undermines the development process, impairs the quality of life and threatens human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind the fact that crime has assumed a transnational character, which calls for a concerted international response,

Convinced of the urgent need to strengthen international co-operation in order to face the challenge posed by contemporary forms of crime,

Determined to improve regional, interregional and international co-operation to achieve further progress in combating crime, particularly in its new forms and dimensions,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in providing guidance in this field through the elaboration of draft instruments, model agreements and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice, the preparation of United Nations congresses and the co-ordination of United Nations activities,

Recalling that 1988 is the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the programme of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Determined to make further progress in the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and the relevant Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolutions on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Aware of the constraints the Secretary-General faces in allocating to particular programmes the resources available to the United Nations,

Noting with alarm that the present capacity and the status of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat are not commensurate with its enlarged responsibilities and expanded programme mandates,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General concerning the progress made in the implementation of the conclusions of the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice;¹¹⁷

2. *Reaffirms* its conviction of the importance of the programme of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and the necessity of strengthening it in order to make it more fully responsive to the needs and expectations of Member States;

3. *Reaffirms also* the value of the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in fostering the exchange of information and experiences and recommends that the congresses focus on priority issues for in-depth examination and expand the number of workshops on specific topics involving the regional and interregional institutes, the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre at Riyadh, non-governmental organizations and relevant professional associations;

4. *Notes* that, while serious efforts have been made to implement recommendations related to the substantive aspects of the programme, more attention should be paid to the existing structure and level of management of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in

¹¹⁵E/AC.57/1988/12.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid.*, annex.

¹¹⁷E/AC.57/1988/13.

pursuance of Council resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/53 and General Assembly resolution 42/59;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to implement paragraph 3 (a) of its resolution 1987/53, in which he was requested to develop the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch as a specialized body in the field of crime and justice;

6. *Notes with concern* the shortage of staff of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch needed to carry out the multiple tasks mandated by the policy-making bodies, including action-oriented research, collection and dissemination of information, preparation of reports and technical co-operation, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to increase the number of regular posts assigned to the Branch, at least to the former level;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing his proposals for the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1995, to incorporate a separate programme on crime and justice and to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 sufficient resources for the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch to enable it to implement fully its programme activities;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General and the organizations concerned to take appropriate measures for the full implementation of the conclusions and recommendations adopted as a result of the programme review, as contained in Council resolutions 1986/11, 1987/53 and 1988/44 and General Assembly resolution 42/59;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute more generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence so as to enable the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and the regional and interregional institutes to intensify technical co-operation activities and organize training courses and regional seminars on more effective crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies in the context of development;

10. *Takes note* of the efforts made towards the establishment of a global crime prevention and criminal justice information network and requests the Secretary-General to secure adequate resources for its full realization, including:

(a) Designing the specifications for the system;

(b) Recruiting a specialist to implement it, ensuring access to all potential users and taking advantage of existing information networks;

11. *Urges* Governments in the process of improving the management of criminal justice to consider the use of suitable information technology, including electronic data processing, and requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to develop guidelines and training materials on the use of information technology in the management of criminal justice for interested Member States, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources to expand that work;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to improve the efficiency of the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue making the necessary provisions for the optimal functioning of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, pursuant to Council resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/53.

14. *Determines* that, in view of the crucial role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control as the preparatory body for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and in view of the various draft instruments and widely ranging recommendations stemming from the preparatory meetings, the eleventh session of the Committee, to be held in 1990 before the Congress, should be extended by two days;

15. *Decides* to authorize the Chairman of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to convene, whenever necessary, intersessional working groups in co-operation with the Secretariat and to designate special rapporteurs, in pursuance of Council resolution 1986/11, to consider priority issues of concern to Member States and prepare recommendations thereon, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the regional and interregional institutes, the regional commissions and relevant agencies, to intensify the operational aspects of the United Nations programme in crime prevention and criminal justice, *inter alia*, through the formulation and implementation of technical assistance projects on specific crime prevention and criminal justice issues;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the professional capacity of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch in order to support interregional advisory services and follow-up the recommendations made at the country level;

18. *Urges* the Secretary-General to seek increased support for the critically needed interregional advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, to expand such services and to provide additional interregional and regional advisers as soon as budgetary and extrabudgetary resources permit;

19. *Invites* the United Nations funding agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, to continue to provide financial support to the United Nations regional and interregional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice so as to assist them in carrying out their technical co-operation programmes, and invites other United Nations entities, such as the World Bank, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the United Nations Children's Fund, to support projects in this field relating to their areas of concern;

20. *Invites* the regional commissions to increase their involvement in activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice by establishing closer collaborative ties with the regional institutes, and to designate focal points to co-ordinate technical co-operation activities undertaken at the regional and national levels, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre for organizing annual meetings on the co-ordination of activities of the regional and interregional institutes, which helped strengthen existing collaborative arrangements between the Secretariat and the institutes, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure appropriate follow-up of agreed programmes;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full co-ordination of activities relating to crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations system, paying particular attention to the strengthening of collaboration with the United Nations drug control bodies and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat;

23. *Urges* the Secretary-General to promote joint initiatives involving the Secretariat, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the professional community, to support the full realization of the project on the establishment of an advisory council of scholars and scientific organizations, and to inform the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control of progress made in that regard;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, at its first regular session of 1990, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to Council resolution 1986/11, paragraph 4, Council resolution 1987/53, paragraphs 3 (a) and 4, and General Assembly resolution 42/59, paragraph 5.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/69. Continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, 32/60 of 8 December 1977, 41/107 of 4 December 1986 and 42/59 of 30 November 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986, 1987/49 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987 and 1988/44 of 27 May 1988,

Recalling also its decision 1988/146 of 27 May 1988, by which it took note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Cuba to act as host to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Noting that many members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its tenth session, expressed support for the invitation and gratitude to the Government of Cuba for its generous offer,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly and the Council have reaffirmed in numerous resolutions the importance of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses, as global events, have influenced national policies and practices by facilitating the exchange of views and experiences, by mobilizing public opinion and by recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels, thus making a significant contribution to the promotion of international and technical co-operation in this field,

Emphasizing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

Conscious of the need to increase the relevance and impact of the results of the Eighth Congress through heightened public awareness of those results,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 42/59, in which the Secretary-General was requested

to take immediate steps to ensure the successful and cost-effective preparation of the Eighth Congress, including the appropriate scheduling of interregional and regional preparatory meetings and the timely finalization and circulation of the required documentation through the provision of the necessary resources, including temporary assistance,

Aware that the resources so far allocated for the preparation of the Eighth Congress are considerably less than the funds usually provided for the consultants, temporary staff, travel and public information activities for major conferences,

Also aware of the important work to be accomplished by the regional preparatory meetings and by the Secretariat in preparing the relevant documentation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General relating to preparations for the Eighth Congress,¹¹⁸

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the work so far accomplished by the United Nations Secretariat in the preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in pursuance of Council resolution 1987/49 and following the directives of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the interest shown and the support given to the Secretariat in the preparations for the Eighth Congress by many Governments and non-governmental organizations and the professional and scientific community;

3. *Takes note* of the Discussion guide for the interregional and regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders¹¹⁹ which provides general guidelines for the discussion at interregional meetings of the substantive topics of the Congress, and of the reports of the interregional preparatory meetings;¹²⁰

4. *Takes note also* of the various documents prepared by the Secretariat on the substantive items considered by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and requests the Secretary-General to update them for submission to the Eighth Congress under the relevant agenda items;

5. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the reports of the interregional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress and requests the Secretary-General to transmit those reports to the regional preparatory meetings, to be organized in 1989, with the observations, amendments and specific comments made on the occasion of the tenth session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as contained in annex IV to the report of the Committee on its tenth session;⁹⁶

6. *Recommends* that the regional preparatory meetings consider in depth the recommendations of the interregional preparatory meetings and make specific comments on the draft instruments contained in the reports;

7. *Approves* the documentation for the Eighth Congress as contained in annex III to the report of the Committee on its tenth session, pending further review by the Committee at its eleventh session;

¹¹⁸E/AC.57/1988/14.

¹¹⁹A/CONF.144/PM/1.

¹²⁰A/CONF.144/IPM/1-5.

8. *Decides* that item 3 of the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress⁹⁸ should serve as an umbrella topic, under which Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations could exchange experiences and examine problems encountered and successes achieved in international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

9. *Recommends* that a research workshop on alternatives to imprisonment, consisting of at least two sessions with full conference support services, be held within the framework of item 4 of the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress and that the report adopted be submitted to the committee dealing with that item;

10. *Also recommends* that work should continue on the development of guidelines for the computerization of the administration of criminal justice and that a workshop for the discussion of national experiences be held within the framework of item 4 of the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress, the report of which should be submitted to the committee dealing with that item;

11. *Further recommends* that the Eighth Congress finalize the United Nations draft Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), the draft Bilateral Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, the United Nations draft Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Guidelines of Riyadh), the United Nations draft Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, the draft Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, the draft Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, the draft Model Agreement on Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters and the draft Model Agreement on Transfer of Supervision of Foreign Offenders Who Have Been Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released, and make every effort to secure their adoption for the strengthening of regional and international co-operation in the fight against crime;

12. *Decides* that the Eighth Congress should be held from 27 August to 7 September 1990, with the necessary pre-Congress consultations;

13. *Also decides* that the theme for the Eighth Congress should be "International co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice for the twenty-first century";

14. *Approves* the rules of procedure for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders adopted by the Seventh Congress, on the understanding that the Eighth Congress should make every effort to reach a consensus on all substantive matters;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, to allocate the necessary resources for the organization of the Eighth Congress, in accordance with past practice and the existing guidelines for the organization of major United Nations conferences;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue the practice of inviting twenty-five consultants to participate in the congresses at the expense of the Organization so as to ensure that adequate expertise is provided to the Eighth Congress by each region for each substantive item of the provisional agenda;

17. *Calls on* Governments to make preparations for the Eighth Congress by all appropriate means, with a view to formulating national position papers;

18. *Urges* the regional commissions, regional and interregional institutes in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations concerned, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council to become actively involved in the preparations for the Eighth Congress;

19. *Invites* representatives of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control attending the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress to assist Government representatives in their substantive deliberations on the topics to be considered by the Congress and provide adequate follow-up of the recommendations made by the interregional preparatory meetings;

20. *Also invites* the Committee, at its eleventh session, to accord priority attention to the preparations for the Eighth Congress and to ensure that all necessary organizational and substantive arrangements are made in good time;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his report to the General Assembly, to stress the urgency of providing the necessary additional resources, including temporary assistance and travel for the Secretary-General of the Eighth Congress and additional staff members of the Secretariat, to service the regional preparatory meetings in 1989 and to engage in relevant consultations with Member States so as to enable the Secretariat to undertake, in an effective and timely manner, all the preparatory activities for the Congress;

22. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the information programme related to the Eighth Congress in order to create awareness among experts and the general public of the significance of the work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/70. International co-operation in combating organized crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Concerned that organized crime has increased in many parts of the world and has become more transnational in character, leading, in particular, to the spread of such negative phenomena as violence, terrorism, corruption, illegal trade in narcotic drugs and, in general, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the decisions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders¹²¹ relating to organized crime, as well as views expressed on the matter by members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

¹²¹See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

Convinced of the need to strengthen international co-operation in combating organized crime,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the Committee in providing guidance and the co-ordinating role to be played by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, especially by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Invites* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to give special attention in its work to promoting international co-operation in combating organized crime;

2. *Calls upon* Governments, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to co-operate to that end with the Committee and to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General, their proposals on strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime;

3. *Requests* the Committee to consider ways of strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, and to submit its views to the Council at its first regular session of 1992.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/71. Achievement of social justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and Council resolution 1988/46 of 27 May 1988,

Considering the pledge made by States Members of the United Nations in the Charter to take joint and separate action to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,¹²²

Convinced that more extensive international and regional co-operation is important for promoting social progress at the national level,

Mindful of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,⁸²

Persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to develop a comprehensive approach to developmental social welfare, including integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies, focused on the achievement of social justice,

1. *Recognizes* that social justice is one of the most important goals of social progress;

2. *Calls upon* States to take concepts of social justice as a basis for the preparation of their national development plans and programmes, giving priority to endeavouring to solve problems relating to em-

ployment, education, health care, nutrition, housing, social welfare and the raising of standards of living;

3. *Recommends* that the appropriate United Nations bodies and specialized agencies take into account the need to achieve social justice for all when considering social development issues and the observance of human rights;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his studies and reports concerning international social development issues, including the reports on the world social situation, to devote attention to social justice issues and, in particular, to ways of achieving the objective in question;

5. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-second session, when monitoring the implementation of international plans and programmes of action, specifically the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, to consider ways and means of developing approaches to the achievement of social justice.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/72. World social situation

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 40/100 of 13 December 1985 and Council resolutions 1987/40 and 1987/52 of 28 May 1987,

Bearing in mind the importance of the report on the world social situation for increasing awareness of the advances made towards the goals of social progress and better standards of living, established in the Charter of the United Nations, and of the obstacles to further progress,

Deeply concerned at the low levels of per capita income and overall reductions in the standards of living and the main indicators of social well-being in a great number of the developing countries during the 1980s,

Reaffirming the common goal of realizing, through national and international efforts, the well-being of the world's population, especially with regard to the basic indicators of social development—food, employment, housing, education and health care,

Considering that there is a need for greater efforts to study and disseminate data on the existing world social situation, particularly the situation in developing countries,

Bearing in mind the importance of the report on the world social situation for the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Stressing the need for a comprehensive and integrated view of the interrelationships between economic and social problems,

1. *Reaffirms* that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/100 and Council resolutions 1987/40 and 1987/52, the 1989 report on the world social situation⁷⁴ will be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Council at its first regular session of 1990, an expanded version of the 1989 report on the world social situation, which should include:

¹²²General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV), article 2.

(a) A special chapter devoted to a comprehensive overview of the general trends in the main indicators of the social situation and standards of living worldwide, particularly in developing countries, giving special attention to those cases, at the national and regional levels, in which there have been negative trends and low levels of per capita income during the 1980s;

(b) A special chapter on an analysis of the relationship between trends in the world economy and trends in the social situation, including projections to the year 2000, with special attention to the developing countries;

(c) A chapter which, in full implementation of Council resolution 1987/40, studies the impact of structural adjustments and the external indebtedness of developing countries on the social situation;

(d) A chapter in which the individual conclusions of chapters dealing with specific social problems are integrated and placed in the overall context of the world economic and social situations;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Council, on the work being done within the United Nations system to improve and further develop quantitative and qualitative indicators that measure accurately the social condition and the standards of living of the world's population, particularly in developing countries;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, in preparing the next report on the world social situation, to give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living, and to make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators; chapters devoted to the study of specific social problems must be related to the global economic and social situations, taking into account both national and international conditions.

*15th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/73. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 39/15 of 23 November 1984 and 41/95 of 4 December 1986,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Ahmad Khalifa, for his updated report;¹²³

2. *Expresses its thanks* to all Governments and all organizations that have provided information to the Special Rapporteur;

3. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur:

(a) To continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist régime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the Commission on Human Rights, through the Sub-

¹²³E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/6 and Add.1.

Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

(b) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, specialized agencies and other relevant sources in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) To intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, with a view to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report;

4. *Calls upon Governments:*

(a) To co-operate with the Special Rapporteur in making the report even more accurate and informative;

(b) To disseminate the updated report and give its contents the widest possible publicity;

5. *Invites* the Sub-Commission to consider the updated report at its forty-first session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/95, to make available to the Special Rapporteur two economists to help him to develop his work of analysis and documentation of certain specific cases of particular importance;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view to intensifying direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Centre against *Apartheid*;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to bring the updated report of the Special Rapporteur to the attention of Governments whose national financial institutions continue to deal with the régime of South Africa and to call upon them to provide the Special Rapporteur with any information or comments they may wish to present on the matter;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to give the updated report of the Special Rapporteur the widest distribution and publicity as a United Nations publication;

10. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to provide the Sub-Commission at its forty-first session with a concise note on the feasibility of consolidating the lists maintained by United Nations organs of enterprises doing business in South Africa;

11. *Also requests* the Special Rapporteur to provide the Sub-Commission at its forty-first session with a brief analysis of the partial disinvestment of foreign enterprises in South Africa, enumerating the various techniques employed to avoid total withdrawal from participation in the South African economy;

12. *Decides* that the Commission on Human Rights shall consider the updated report at its forty-sixth session under the agenda item entitled "The adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa".

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/74. Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1982/20 of 10 March 1982 on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism,¹²⁴

Recalling also its resolutions 1982/20 of 4 May 1982 and 1983/30 of 26 May 1983 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others,

Considering that the report of its Special Rapporteur on the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others¹²⁵ still constitutes a useful basis for further action,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 38/107 of 16 December 1983 and 40/103 of 13 December 1985 on the prevention of prostitution,

Gravely concerned that slavery, the slave trade and slavery-like practices still exist, that there are modern manifestations of those phenomena and that such practices represent some of the gravest violations of human rights,

Aware of the complexity of the issue of the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, and the need for further co-ordination and co-operation to implement the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and by various United Nations bodies,

1. Reminds States parties to the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949 of their obligation to submit to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities regular reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the relevant conventions and under Council decision 16 (LVI);

2. Endorses the request made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1989/35 of 6 March 1989¹²⁶ that the Secretary-General should assign a full-time professional staff member to serve the Working Group and undertake other activities relating to contemporary forms of slavery under the post which has been included in the budget of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat for questions relating to slavery and slavery-like practices;

3. Also endorses the request made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1988/42 of 8 March 1988,¹⁰⁸ that the Secretary-General should report to the Council on the steps taken by Member States, United Nations organizations and other intergovernmental organizations to implement the recommendations made in Council resolution

1983/30, and the request made by the Commission in its resolution 1989/35 that the Secretary-General should report to the Council at its first regular session of 1990 on the comments received;

4. Further endorses the request made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1989/35 that the Secretary-General should designate the Centre for Human Rights as the focal point for the co-ordination of United Nations activities for the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery;

5. Decides to consider the question of the suppression of traffic in persons at its first regular session of 1990 under the agenda item entitled "Human rights".

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/75. Status of special rapporteurs

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered resolution 1988/37 of 1 September 1988 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities¹²⁷ and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/37 of 6 March 1989,¹²⁶

1. Concludes that a difference has arisen between the United Nations and the Government of Romania as to the applicability of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946¹²⁸ to Mr. Dumitru Mazilu as Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

2. Requests, on a priority basis, pursuant to Article 96, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 89 (I) of 11 December 1946, an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal question of the applicability of article VI, section 22, of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations in the case of Mr. Dumitru Mazilu as Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission.

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/76. Principles and guarantees for the protection of persons detained on grounds of mental ill-health or suffering from mental disorder

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/40 of 6 March 1989,¹²⁶

1. Authorizes an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of two weeks prior to the forty-sixth session of the Commission to examine, revise and simplify as necessary the draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care submitted to the Commission by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,¹²⁹ with a view to submitting it to the Commission at its forty-sixth session;

¹²⁷See E/CN.4/1989/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/45, chap. II, sect. A.

¹²⁸General Assembly resolution 22 A (I).

¹²⁹See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/23, sect. IV.

¹²⁴See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹²⁵E/1983/7 and Corr.1 and 2.

¹²⁶See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meeting to be held prior to the forty-sixth session of the Commission;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the comments received from Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in response to paragraph 6 of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/40, to prepare a working paper showing the modifications that would be made to the existing draft body of principles and guarantees as a result of those comments.

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/77. Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1988/134 of 27 May 1988,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1988/56 of 9 March 1988¹⁰⁸ and 1989/41 of 6 March 1989¹²⁶ and resolutions 1987/17 of 2 September 1987¹³⁰ and 1988/20 of 1 September 1988¹²⁷ of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking into account the outline of the study prepared by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez,¹³¹ and of the substantive debate on the topic in the Sub-Commission's Working Group on Indigenous Populations at its sixth session,¹³²

1. *Confirms* the appointment of Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez as Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and authorizes him to carry out the study on the potential utility of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between indigenous populations and Governments referred to in Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/56;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur in order for him to carry out the study;

3. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit a progress report to the Sub-Commission at its forty-first session.

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/78. Guidelines on the use of computerized personal files

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of resolution 1988/29 of 1 September 1988 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,¹²⁷ and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/43 of 6 March 1989¹²⁶ on guidelines on the use of computerized personal files,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr.

¹⁰⁸See E/CN.4/1988/37-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/42 and Corr.1, chap. II, sect. A.

¹³¹E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/24/Add.1.

¹³²See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/24.

Louis Joinet, for his study on guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files;

2. *Decides* to transmit to the General Assembly the final report of the Special Rapporteur;¹³³

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to draw the attention of all Governments to the final report of the Special Rapporteur and to invite them to communicate their comments to him before 1 September 1989;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the final report of the Special Rapporteur and a report containing the views expressed thereon by Governments;

5. *Recommends* that the General Assembly consider, as a matter of priority, the adoption and publication of the guidelines on the use of computerized personal files.

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/79. Question of a convention on the rights of the child

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions on the question of a convention on the rights of the child, in particular resolution 43/112 of 8 December 1988, in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to submit a draft convention on the rights of the child, through the Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Expressing its appreciation to the Commission for having concluded the elaboration of a draft convention on the rights of the child,

Decides to submit the draft convention on the rights of the child¹³⁴ and the report of the working group of the Commission on Human Rights¹³⁵ to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, with a view to the adoption of the draft convention.

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/80. Question of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/60 of 8 March 1989,¹²⁶

1. *Authorizes* an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights to meet for a period of eight working days prior to the forty-sixth session of the Commission, in order to continue the elaboration of a draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend all facilities to the working group for its meetings prior to and during the forty-sixth session of the Commission and in order to enable it to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft declaration, to transmit

¹³³E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/22.

¹³⁴E/CN.4/1989/29/Rev.1.

¹³⁵E/CN.4/1989/48.

the report of the working group that met prior to and during the forty-fifth session of the Commission,¹³⁶ together with the annexes thereto, to all Member States in advance of the next meeting of the working group.

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/81. International Covenants on Human Rights

The Economic and Social Council.

Bearing in mind its important responsibilities in relation to the co-ordination of activities to promote the International Covenants on Human Rights.⁸¹

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁰⁶ form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights.

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁰⁷ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁰⁷ and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting and implementing the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third session,¹³⁷ as well as the general comments of the Human Rights Committee on article 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the Committee at its thirty-fifth session,¹³⁸

Emphasizing the importance of General Assembly resolution 43/128 of 8 December 1988, by which the Assembly decided to launch a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights,

Convinced of the continuing need to promote the universal observance and enjoyment of human rights, which contributes to peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the central importance of the International Covenants on Human Rights in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recognizes these instruments as a basis for any standard setting and codification in the field of human rights, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986;

2. *Appeals strongly* to all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights, so that those instruments may acquire genuine universality;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties to the Covenants with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

4. *Invites* the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

5. *Stresses* the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and the necessity for strict observance of all the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation, under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

6. *Reaffirms* the important role of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with respect to the implementation by States parties of the International Covenants on Human Rights, and expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which those Committees are carrying out their functions;

7. *Welcomes* the general comments of the Human Rights Committee on article 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;¹³⁸

8. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to consider articles 22 and 23 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as to continue to focus on article 11, with a view to developing general comments at its fourth session, so as to encourage States parties to the Covenant to take appropriate steps to ensure the implementation of that article;

9. *Further welcomes* the relevant activities of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of effective implementation of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, and the promotion of universal adherence to the International Covenants on Human Rights;

10. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, to publicize the work of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure sufficient administrative and related support of their meetings and activities to enable them to carry out their respective functions effectively;

11. *Encourages* all Governments to publicize the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

12. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its first regular session of 1990 an item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights" and to consider under that item the general comments of the Human Rights Committee and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session;

¹³⁶E/CN.4/1989/45.

¹³⁷Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 4 (E/1989/22).

¹³⁸E/1989/57, annex.

13. *Also decides* to transmit the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third session to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for consideration under the agenda item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/82. Infringements of trade union rights in South Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/41 of 27 May 1988.

Having examined the relevant section of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights¹³⁹ and having considered the complaint made by the Congress of South African Trade Unions against the South African régime concerning the infringement of the right of freedom of association, referred to the Council in accordance with its resolution 277 (X) of 17 February 1950 and contained in annex II to the note by the Secretary-General on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.¹⁴⁰

Noting that the reply from the Government of South Africa addressed to the Secretary-General and contained in annex III to the note by the Secretary-General pre-dates the enactment of the legislation which constitutes the subject of the complaint,

Gravely concerned at the further deterioration of the situation as a result of the enactment of new legislation placing drastic restrictions on the exercise of trade union rights.

Noting with indignation that dehumanizing conditions imposed on black workers by the Government of South Africa and police intervention in industrial disputes, including mass arrests, banning and harassment of trade unionists, continue.

Aware of the ever-growing importance of the role of the independent black trade union movement in the struggle against *apartheid*.

1. *Takes note* of the relevant section of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa of the Commission on Human Rights;¹³⁹

2. *Condemns* the increased repression of the independent black trade union movement by the Government of South Africa;

3. *Demands once again* that the persecution of trade unionists and the repression of the independent black trade union movement cease;

4. *Requests once again* immediate recognition of the right of the entire population of South Africa to exercise freedom of association and to form and join trade unions without impediment or discrimination of any kind;

5. *Demands* the immediate unconditional release of all trade unionists imprisoned for exercising their legitimate trade union rights;

6. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts to continue to study the situation and to report thereon to the Commission on Human Rights and the Council;

7. *Also requests* the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts, in the discharge of its mandate, to consult

with the International Labour Organisation and the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, as well as with international and African trade union confederations;

8. *Decides* to consider at its first regular session of 1990 the question of allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in South Africa as a sub-item of the item entitled "Human rights";

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to persist in his efforts to ensure referral of the complaint made by the Congress of South African Trade Unions to the Fact-finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association of the International Labour Organisation.

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

1989/83. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the purpose set forth in the Charter of the United Nations of achieving international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/14 to which it is annexed, to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Reaffirming the plan of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993, to be implemented by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984 and 42/47 of 30 November 1987,

Conscious of the responsibility conferred upon it by the General Assembly for co-ordinating and, in particular, evaluating the activities undertaken in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Bearing in mind, in particular, its mandate under General Assembly resolution 41/94 of 4 December 1986 to submit to the Assembly, during the period of the Second Decade, annual reports on the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,¹⁴¹

Noting that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first years of the Second Decade have not been attained, and that millions of human beings continue to be victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Stressing the need to continue the co-ordination of activities undertaken by various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies for the purpose of

¹³⁹E/1989/53, annex
¹⁴⁰E/1989/49.

¹⁴¹E/1989/42 and Add.1-4.

implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of achieving the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,¹⁴¹ in particular the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Welcomes* the results of the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination organized by the Secretary-General and held at Geneva from 3 to 6 October 1988;¹⁴²

4. *Reaffirms* the need for continued co-ordination of the full range of programmes being implemented by the United Nations system as they relate to the objectives of the Second Decade;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of those activities proposed for the first half of the Second Decade that have not yet been undertaken, in particular the 1989 seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993 listed in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47, and requests him, in this context, to accord the highest priority to measures to combat *apartheid*;

7. *Also invites* all Governments to take or continue to take all necessary measures to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to support the work of the Second Decade by making contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in order to ensure further implementation of activities for the Second Decade;

8. *Decides*, as a matter of priority, to give particular attention to the specific activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that are directed towards the elimination of *apartheid*, in view of the explosive situation in southern Africa;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his reports, to continue to pay special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families;

10. *Emphasizes* the importance of public information activities in combating racism and racial discrimination and in mobilizing public support for the objectives of the Second Decade, and, in this context, commends the efforts of the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

11. *Decides* to continue to accord the highest priority each year to the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

¹⁴²Sec E/1989/48.

1989/84. Guidelines for international decades in economic and social fields

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980, in which it adopted guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 42/171 of 11 December 1987, in which the Assembly requested the Council to submit recommendations on guidelines for the designation of future international decades,

Recalling further its resolution 1988/63 of 27 July 1988, in which it recommended guidelines for international decades for adoption by the General Assembly,

Taking note of General Assembly decision 43/434 of 20 December 1988, in which the Assembly decided to refer the issue to the Council in 1989 for further consideration as appropriate, with a view to enabling the Assembly at its forty-fourth session to consider and take appropriate action on guidelines for international decades,

Recommends that the General Assembly consider further and take appropriate action on the revised guidelines for international decades contained in the annex to the present resolution, on the understanding that these guidelines are not intended to apply to United Nations development decades.

*16th plenary meeting
24 May 1989*

ANNEX

Guidelines for international decades in economic and social fields

A. SELECTION OF SUBJECTS FOR AND TIMING OF INTERNATIONAL DECADES

1. The subject proposed for a decade should be consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as stated in the Charter. It should be of priority concern in the economic, social, cultural, humanitarian or human rights field and should require long-term action at the international or regional level and at the national level. Action on the subject should contribute to the strengthening of international peace and to the development of international co-operation towards the proclaimed objectives of the decade.

2. In areas where effective programmes already exist, international decades may be proclaimed provided that the decade can be expected to advance the implementation of the objectives of those programmes.

3. While taking exceptions into account, in general decades should not overlap. A new international decade may be initiated provided it is clear that the United Nations system has the substantive, administrative and financial capacity to play an effective role in the implementation of a programme for the decade.

4. Before a new decade is proposed, consideration should be given to the possibility of an observance for a shorter period of time.

B. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROCLAMATION OF INTERNATIONAL DECADES

5. Proposals for international decades should include a draft programme of action with well-defined objectives and activities to be carried out at the international, regional and national levels. The activities should be directed towards clearly defined objectives. The draft programme of action should indicate the proposed organizational arrangements and modalities for financing, from both budgetary and extrabudgetary sources, as well as procedures for monitoring implementation. Provision should also be made for

public information activities and, where appropriate, for advisory services upon request from Governments.

6. The draft programme of action should indicate a lead agency or agencies for the decade and the mechanisms to be used for co-ordinating the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as those of the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

7. At the national level, the programme of action should provide for the establishment of national committees or other mechanisms to mobilize public support and carry out activities connected with the decade.

C. PROCEDURES FOR THE PROCLAMATION OF INTERNATIONAL DECADES

8. Proposals for international decades should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council so that it may review the purpose and timing, drawing on the views of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and other intergovernmental bodies concerned.

9. The General Assembly should proclaim an international decade after the proposal has been thoroughly reviewed by the intergovernmental bodies concerned and the views of all Member States and of the non-governmental organizations concerned have been taken into consideration. For this purpose, while taking exceptions into account, in general there should be an interval of two years between the introduction of the proposal in the Economic and Social Council and the proclamation of the decade by the General Assembly.

10. There should be sufficient time between the proclamation of the decade by the General Assembly and the start of the decade to allow for preparatory work at the international, regional and national levels.

11. When a subsequent decade on a particular subject is proposed, the following should be taken into consideration, on the understanding that exceptions may be possible:

(a) There should be a two-year preparatory period between the end of a decade and the start of the subsequent decade for drafting the programme of action for the subsequent decade;

(b) Steps should be taken to ensure that the expertise and experience acquired during a decade are retained in order to ensure the prompt implementation of activities once a subsequent decade is launched;

(c) The mid-term and end-term reviews of a decade should be used as a baseline for the programme of action for the subsequent decade;

(d) A subsequent decade should be proclaimed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present guidelines, provided that the objectives of the first decade have not been fully attained, particularly in cases where projects of programmes of the first decade have reached an advanced stage of implementation.

D. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE DECADE

12. The implementation of the programme of action for the decade should normally be reviewed by an appropriate intergovernmental body at the mid-point and end of the decade. When a world conference on the subject of an international decade is convened within the period of the decade, such a conference should serve, *inter alia*, as an instrument for the review and appraisal of the implementation of the programme of action for the decade.

DECISIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 1989

1989/101. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 1989 and 1990

I

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At its 4th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1989, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed basic programme of work for 1989 and 1990 submitted by the Secretary-General,¹⁴³ agreed to the arrangements set out in sections I and II below:

¹⁴³E/1989/I and Add.1.

Basic programme of work of the Council for 1989

A. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1989

(New York, 2-26 May 1989)

1. The Council approved the following list of items for consideration at its first regular session of 1989 (see also para. 5 below):

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters¹⁴⁴
2. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
3. Non-governmental organizations
4. United Nations University
5. Public administration and finance
6. Statistical and cartographic questions:
 - (a) Statistics
 - (b) Cartography
7. Natural resources
8. Transnational corporations
9. Human rights questions:
 - (a) International Covenants on Human Rights
 - (b) Human rights
10. Women:
 - (a) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
 - (b) Advancement of women
11. Social development:
 - (a) World social situation
 - (b) Social policy and social development
12. Narcotic drugs
13. Elections and nominations
14. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1989

B. ALLOCATION OF ITEMS FOR THE FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1989

2. The Council decided to allocate the items for consideration at its first regular session of 1989 as follows: items 1 to 3, 13 and 14 would be considered in plenary meeting; items 4 to 8, by the First (Economic) Committee; and items 9 to 12, by the Second (Social) Committee.

¹⁴⁴The question of guidelines for international decades will be considered under this item. The Council will also hear oral reports on the special programme of assistance to the Sudan (General Assembly resolution 43/52) and on emergency assistance to Somalia (General Assembly resolution 43/206).

C. ITEMS FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE SECOND
REGULAR SESSION OF 1989

(Geneva, 5-28 July 1989)

3. The Council also approved, subject to rule 9, paragraph 4, of its rules of procedure, the following list of items for consideration at its second regular session of 1989:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
2. General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments
3. Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council
4. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories
5. Regional co-operation
6. Development and international economic co-operation:¹⁴⁵
 - (a) Trade and development
 - (b) Food and agriculture
 - (c) Preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade
 - (d) Population
 - (e) Human settlements
 - (f) Environment
 - (g) Desertification and drought
 - (h) Transport of dangerous goods
 - (i) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development
7. Operational activities for development of the United Nations system and system-wide co-ordination of those activities:
 - (a) Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities
 - (b) Reports of governing bodies
 - (c) Human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field
8. Co-ordination questions:
 - (a) Reports of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
 - (b) World Decade for Cultural Development
 - (c) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
 - (d) World Tourism Organization
 - (e) Economic and technical aspects of marine affairs
9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
10. Programme and related questions:
 - (a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991
 - (b) Calendar of conferences and meetings for 1990 and 1991
11. Co-operation for natural disaster reduction:
 - (a) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
 - (b) International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa
12. Special economic and humanitarian assistance:
 - (a) Special programmes of economic assistance
 - (b) Humanitarian assistance

¹⁴⁵For its consideration of the item, the Council agreed on the following clustering of sub-items:

First part: sub-item (a);

Second part: sub-item (b);

Third part: sub-item (c);

Fourth part: sub-items (d) and (e);

Fifth part: sub-items (f), (g) and (h);

Sixth part: sub-item (i).

13. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees¹⁴⁶

D. ALLOCATION OF ITEMS FOR THE SECOND
REGULAR SESSION OF 1989

4. The Council decided to allocate the items for consideration at its second regular session of 1989 as follows: items 1 to 4 and 13 would be considered in plenary meeting; items 5 and 6, by the First (Economic) Committee; and items 7 to 12, by the Third (Programme and Co-ordination) Committee.

E. OUTSTANDING MATTERS RELATING TO THE
AGENDA OF THE FIRST AND SECOND REGULAR
SESSIONS OF 1989

5. In connection with the consideration of the agenda of its first and second regular sessions of 1989, the Council decided:

(a) Subject to the decision to be taken by the General Assembly at its resumed forty-third session, to consider at its first regular session the inclusion in the agenda of its first and second regular sessions of an item relating to the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries, to be held in 1990;

(b) To take note of the request received from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization¹⁴⁷ for the inclusion in the agenda of a question on co-operation in the field of informatics, and to consider at its first regular session of 1989 the inclusion of that question in the agenda of its second regular session;

(c) To hold informal consultations, under the chairmanship of Mr. Felipe Héctor Paolillo (Uruguay), Vice-President of the Council, prior to the first regular session, on other outstanding matters relating to the work of the second regular session¹⁴⁸ and to revert to those matters at its first regular session.

F. INTERREGIONAL CO-OPERATION

6. The Council decided to consider at its second regular session, under the item entitled "Regional co-operation", in pursuance of paragraph 1 (h) of Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 and taking into account the joint recommendations made by the executive secretaries of the regional commissions pursuant to Council decision 1982/174 of 30 July 1982, the question of interregional co-operation in international trade facilitation.

G. REPORT OF THE TRADE AND
DEVELOPMENT BOARD

7. The Council decided to consider at its second regular session the report of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the second part of its

¹⁴⁶In accordance with Council resolution 1623 (LI) of 30 July 1971, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is transmitted to the General Assembly without debate, unless the Council decides otherwise, at the specific request of one of more of its members or of the High Commissioner, at the time of the adoption of its agenda.

¹⁴⁷See E/1989/39.

¹⁴⁸E/1989/L.8, draft decision I, paras. 6 (a) to (d) and (m).

thirty-fifth session and to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the report of the Board on the first part of its thirty-sixth session.

H. REPORT OF THE WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

8. The Council decided to undertake at its second regular session an in-depth review of the report of the World Food Council on the work of its fifteenth session, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly for consideration and action.

I. REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE *Ad Hoc* COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

9. The Council decided to invite the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade to make an oral report to the Council on the work of the Committee under item 6 (c) of the agenda of the second regular session.

J. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

10. The Council decided that when reviewing, at its second regular session, the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its twelfth session, it would not consider draft proposals except for specific recommendations contained in that report that require action by the Council and proposals on matters relating to the co-ordination aspect of the work of the Commission.

K. CONVENING OF A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

11. The Council decided to devote one plenary meeting at its second regular session to a discussion of the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development.

L. REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

12. The Council decided to authorize the Secretary-General to transmit directly to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on its tenth session.

M. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

13. The Council decided to carry out at its second regular session the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and paragraph 2 (d) (iii) of Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, and

associated itself with the request by the Assembly, in resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, that the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation report fully on the implementation thus far of Assembly resolutions 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 42/196 of 11 December 1987 in his report for the policy review and that he prepare that report in a comprehensive manner, setting out the interrelationship among problems and factors where appropriate, identifying options available and putting forward his specific recommendations, including possible scenarios for their implementation; after the report is considered by the Council, it should be updated for submission to the Assembly, so that the Assembly may continue and complete the policy review of operational activities.

4. The Council decided that when considering, at its second regular session, the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its thirty-sixth session, it would not consider the parts of the report dealing with technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Secretary-General, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Volunteers programme, except for any recommendations contained in those parts that require action by the Council.

15. The Council decided to request the Secretary-General to prepare a short summary of the decisions and recommendations contained in the reports of the governing bodies, in particular the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, to be submitted under item 7 (b) of the agenda of its second regular session.

N. PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

16. The Council decided to request the Secretary-General to make available the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (extended to 1991) in the economic, social and human rights fields as background documentation for the Council's consideration, pursuant to paragraph 2 (c) of Council resolution 1988/77, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

O. REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

17. The Council invited the specialized agencies to make available the reports referred to in paragraph 2 (a) (iv) and 2 (b) (ii) of Council resolution 1988/77.

P. CLUSTERING OF ITEMS

18. The Council decided that the clustering of sub-items did not, at that stage, necessarily imply an interrelationship between the sub-items clustered together, such clustering being experimental during the transitional period of the implementation of Council resolution 1988/77.

Q. IMPLEMENTATION BY THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COUNCIL OF THE RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-THIRD SESSION

19. The Council directed all its subsidiary bodies to take into consideration and, as required, to act

upon the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

II

Questions for inclusion in the programme of work of the Council for 1990

20. The Council took note of the following list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work for 1990.¹⁴⁹

A. FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

(New York, 1-25 May 1990)

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolutions 38/14, 39/16, 40/22 and 41/94 and Council resolutions 1984/43, 1985/19 and 1986/2)

Report of the Secretary-General containing an analysis of the replies received from Governments on action taken under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

International Covenants on Human Rights

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (I.X) and 1985/17)

Reports submitted by States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and by the specialized agencies

Review of the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolution 1985/17)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)

International co-operation in tax matters

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on International Co-operation in Tax Matters (Council resolution 1980/13)

Human rights

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-sixth session (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (General Assembly resolution 43/92)

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror (General Assembly resolution 43/150)

Report of the Secretary-General on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region (General Assembly resolution 43/140)

Advancement of women

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-fourth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (LXI))

Integration of women in all aspects of development (General Assembly resolution 39/128)

Priorities and strategies for the advancement of women of the organizations of the United Nations system (Council resolution 1985/46)

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Social development

Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eleventh session (General Assembly resolution 415 (V) and Council resolutions 1584 (L) and 1979/19 and decisions 1981/192 and 1981/194)

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment (Council resolution 1745 (LIV))

B. SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF 1990

(Geneva, 4-27 July 1990)

General discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments (General Assembly resolution 118 (II) and Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

World Economic Survey

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-sixth session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1625 (LI))

Summary by the Secretary-General of the main research findings of the system on major global economic and social trends, policies and emerging issues (Council resolution 1986/51, section VI)

Report of the Secretary-General on national entrepreneurship in economic development (Council resolution 1988/74)

*Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*¹⁴⁹ (General Assembly resolution 428 (V))

United Nations University

Report of the Council of the United Nations University for 1989

Regional co-operation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional co-operation (Council decision 1979/1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific, 1985-1994 (General Assembly resolution 39/227 and Council resolution 1984/78)

Report of the Secretary-General on the preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 43/179)

Transnational corporations

Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its sixteenth session (Council resolution 1913 (LVII))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia (Council resolution 1986/1)

Food problems

Report of the World Food Council on the work of its sixteenth session (General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX))

Development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy

Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy on its sixth session (General Assembly resolution 37/250)

Development of the energy resources of developing countries

Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/193)

Trade and development

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX))

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Oral report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (Council resolution 1983/46)

¹⁴⁹E/1989/1/Add.1

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator¹⁴⁴ (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) and Council resolution 1988/51)

Operational activities for development

Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 and 41/171)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on its thirty-seventh session (General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX))

Technical co-operation activities of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX))

United Nations Population Fund (General Assembly resolution 3019 (XXVII))

Report of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX))

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolution 802 (VIII))

International co-operation and co-ordination within the United Nations system

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirtieth session (Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1989 (Council resolution 13 (III))

Report of the Chairmen of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the Joint Meetings of the two Committees (Council resolutions 1171 (XLI), 1472 (XLVIII), 2008 (LX) and 1988/64)

Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on expenditures of the United Nations system in relation to programmes (Council decision 1980/103)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1988/61 on consumer protection

Programme questions

Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997

Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirtieth session (Council resolution 2008 (LX))

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))

Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement provided by the specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system (General Assembly resolution 33/183 K)

* * *

Reports brought to the attention of the Council

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

1989/102. Discontinuation of the practice of constituting a Committee on Candidatures for elections to the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided to discontinue the practice established in its resolution 1106 (XL) of 4 March 1966 of constituting a Committee on Candidatures to select candidates for election to the International Narcotics Control Board.

1989/103. Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 10 February 1989, the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to its resolution 1988/64 of 27 July 1988, decided:

(a) That the twenty-fourth series of Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be held at United Nations Headquarters on 17 and 18 October 1989;

(b) To agree to the arrangements outlined in the report of the Secretary-General which was presented orally to the Council on 9 February 1989 by the representative of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation;¹⁵⁰

(c) To request the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to agree on a topic for the Joint Meetings.

1989/104. Elections to subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and confirmation of representatives on the functional commissions

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 10 February 1989, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies on its subsidiary bodies:

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Council elected UGANDA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council elected GABON for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of (a) four members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; (b) five members from Asian States, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; and (c) seven members from Western European and other States, three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and four for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council postponed until a future session the election of one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

¹⁵⁰See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, 2nd meeting.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The Council postponed until a future session the election of (a) two members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; and (b) one member from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council postponed until a future session the election of (a) three members from African States, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; (b) three members from Asian States, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; (c) one member from Eastern European States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; and (d) five members from Latin American and Caribbean States, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991.

2. At the same meeting, the Council confirmed the nominations, by their Governments, of the following representatives on functional commissions of the Council:¹⁵¹

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Charles Curt Mueller (Brazil)
Ivan P. Fellegi (Canada)
Claude Milleron (France)
Emmanuel Oti Boateng (Ghana)
Vera Nyitrai (Hungary)
Majid Jamshidi (Iran (Islamic Republic of))
Hiroyasu Kudo (Japan)
Carlos Jarque Uribe (Mexico)
Fariss Tadili (Morocco)
Gisle Skancke (Norway)
S. M. Ishaque (Pakistan)
Amilcar Villarreal (Panama)
Nouridine Bouraima (Togo)
M. A. Korolev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
Jack Hibbert (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Hermann Habermann (United States of America)

¹⁵¹See E/1989/3/Rev.1 and Add.1.

POPULATION COMMISSION

Robert André (Belgium)
Maher Mahran (Egypt)
Hermann Shubnell (Germany, Federal Republic of)
Gaudence Habimana Nyirasafari (Rwanda)
Ulla-Britt Lithell (Sweden)
Nouridine Bouraima (Togo)
Fikret Uccan (Turkey)
Nikolai I. Borisenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Paul Babela Engo (Cameroon)
María Teresa Infante (Chile)
Qing Huasun (China)
Vappu Taipale (Finland)
Raymondo Amaro-Victoria (Guatemala)
Peter Serracino Inglott (Malta)
Salman Faruqi (Pakistan)
Mita Pardo de Tavera (Philippines)
Michał Dobroczyński (Poland)
Iqbal Abu Gusseisa (Sudan)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Marcos Castrioto de Azambuja (Brazil)
A. Raynell Andreychuck (Canada)
Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus)
Shri B. R. Bhagat (India)
El Ghali Benhima (Morocco)
Oscar F. Ceville (Panama)
Mpumetelo J. N. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Aregba Polo (Togo)
Vladimir A. Vasilenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Johanna Dohnal (Austria)
Rashim Ahluwalia (Canada)
Ana Cecilia Escalante Herrera (Costa Rica)
Pierrette Biraud (France)
Raquel Blandón de Cerezo (Guatemala)
Makiko Saka (Japan)
Aïcha Kabbaj (Morocco)
Akhtar Razuddin (Pakistan)
Sakina Mohamed Hassan Abdalla (Sudan)
Gerd Engman (Sweden)
Saisuree Chutikul (Thailand)
Maria E. Kisanga (United Republic of Tanzania)

FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF 1989

1989/105. Matters relating to the work of the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989

At its 6th plenary meeting, on 5 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, further to paragraph 5 (c) of its decision 1989/101 of 10 February 1989, and in connection with items for consideration at its second regular session of 1989,¹⁴⁸ decided:

(a) To focus, in its general discussion of international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments (item 2), on the question of structural changes and imbalances in the world economy and their impact on international economic co-operation, particularly with the developing countries;

(b) To select, pursuant to paragraph 2 (a) (ii) of Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, and for discussion with a view to the adoption of action-oriented recommendations pending the approval of a multi-year work programme, the following as major policy themes: comprehensive policy review of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system; environment and development; revitalization of the Economic and Social Council; natural disaster reduction; and the interrelated issues of money, finance, trade, external debt and development;

(c) To agree, also pursuant to paragraph 2 (a) (ii) of Council resolution 1988/77, on a multi-year work programme, on the basis of which major policy themes may be selected;

(d) To review within the context of its consideration of item 3 (Revitalization of the Economic and Social Council), in accordance with paragraph 1 (i) of Council resolution 1982/50 of 28 July 1982 and paragraph 2 (f) (vii) of Council resolution 1988/77 and in accordance also with its basic programme of work, all recurrent and other documentation requested under an existing legislative authority in order to determine whether any document has become redundant, has lost its usefulness or could be issued at less frequent intervals, on the basis of a report to be prepared for that purpose by an open-ended task force to be convened by the President.

1989/106. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

CATEGORY II

Académie internationale d'architecture
American Association of Jurists
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Asociación Latinoamericana de Diseño Industrial (ALADI)
Association internationale de la fonction publique
Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
Coalition on Trafficking in Women
Confederación Internacional de Movimientos Familiares Cristianos
Conseil des associations d'immigrés en Europe (CAIE)

Council of International Programs
Federación Internacional de Deportes para Minusválidos
Fédération des juristes africains
Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción
Global Education Associates
Institut francophone de lutte contre les drogues (IFLD)
Institute of Internal Auditors, Inc., The
International Agency for Rural Industrialization (INARI)
International Association for Impact Assessment
International Council for Education of the Visually Handicapped
International Federation of Non-Government Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse
International Human Rights Law Group
International Organization of Indigenous Resource Development
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
National Association of Realtors, The
Organisation internationale pour le développement de la liberté d'enseignement (OIDEI)
Pathways to Peace (PTP)
Richmond Fellowship International (RFI), The
Susila Dharma International Association
Unión de Ciudades, Capitales Iberoamericanas—Centro de Asesoramiento y Cooperación Económico-Financiero Intermunicipal
Unión Interamericana para la Vivienda
World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation (WAPR)
World LPG Forum
World Resources Institute (WRI)

ROSTER

Africa Genetics Association
Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace
Association Lucis Trust
Centre for International Co-operation
Fédération internationale de l'ACAT (Action des chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture)
FIAN—Foodfirst Information and Action Network
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)
Institute for African Alternatives
Instituto Mundo Libre
International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH)
International Federation of Robotics (IFR)
International Immigrants Foundation, Inc.
National Association of Women Lawyers (NAWL)
Pearl S. Buck Foundation, Inc., The
Refugees International (RI)
War Amputations of Canada (WAC)
We for Them

(b) To reclassify one organization from category II to category I and five organizations from the Roster to category II, as follows:

CATEGORY I

International Union of Family Organisations

CATEGORY II

International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences
International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples
World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)
World Council of Management (CIOS)
World Psychiatric Association

(c) To refer the application of the International Centre of Legal Science (Law World Organization) back to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for further consideration at its session to be held in 1991.

1989/107. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1991

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to be held in 1991 set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE HELD IN 1991

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
 - (a) Applications for consultative status deferred from the 1989 session of the Committee
 - (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification

Documentation

Deferred applications for consultative status and deferred requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General

New applications for consultative status: memorandum by the Secretary-General

New requests for reclassification: memorandum by the Secretary-General

4. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II

Documentation

Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II: report prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV)

5. Review of future activities
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee to be held in 1993
7. Adoption of the report of the Committee

1989/108. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, categories I and II

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) That the following non-governmental organizations would be reclassified from category II consultative status to the Roster for failure to provide the additional information requested by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its session in 1987:¹⁵²

Association for Childhood Education International
International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC)

Studies and Expansion Society—International Scientific Association (SEC)

(b) To request the above-mentioned organizations to submit to the Committee at its session in 1991 a detailed report on their activities for the period 1986-1989, on the understanding that failure to do so would cause withdrawal of consultative status;

¹⁵²E/1987/32, para. 24.

(c) That the Union of International Fairs be reclassified from category II consultative status to the Roster, since the additional information it had provided in response to the request made by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its session in 1987¹⁵² was not satisfactory.

1989/109. Charter of housing rights

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided to consider a question entitled "Charter of housing rights", as proposed by the International Union of Local Authorities, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council, category I,¹⁵³ at its second regular session of 1989 under agenda item 7 (e) (Development and international economic co-operation: human settlements).

1989/110. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 10 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its session held in 1989¹⁵⁴ and in particular of the comments made on its methods of work.¹⁵⁵

1989/111. Emergency assistance to Somalia

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of General Assembly resolution 43/206 of 20 December 1988 and the message addressed to the Secretary-General by the Head of State of Somalia, in which he drew attention to the grave humanitarian situation that has developed in the northern provinces of Somalia as a result of attacks by armed bandits on towns and villages and on public installations and appealed for emergency assistance to help the Government cope with the large numbers of displaced persons and the repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of vital public facilities and installations; extremely concerned at the displacement of the population in the affected provinces of northern Somalia as a result of the attacks, at the extensive damage and destruction caused to dwellings and at the widespread damage to or disruption of the country's infrastructure, in particular bridges, water supplies, electricity supplies, communication systems, health centres, schools and other public services; and taking note of the statements made before the Council by the representative of the Secretary-General and the representative of Somalia concerning emergency assistance to Somalia,¹⁵⁶ decided:

(a) To express its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts he is making to mobilize international resources to assist the Government and people of Somalia in coping with the emergency situation in the affected provinces of northern Somalia;

(b) To call upon all States and the competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to meet the urgent

¹⁵³See E/C.2/1989/5.

¹⁵⁴E/1989/40 and Corr.1.

¹⁵⁵*Ibid.*, para. 46.

¹⁵⁶See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989 Plenary Meetings*, vol. I, 6th meeting.

needs identified by the United Nations inter-agency mission to Somalia;¹⁵⁷

(c) To request the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to help Somalia in its emergency and rehabilitation programme;

(d) To request the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present decision.

1989/112. Emergency assistance to the Sudan

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the statement made by the representative of the Secretary-General at the 6th meeting, on 5 May 1989.¹⁵⁶

1989/113. Report of the Council of the United Nations University

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1988.¹⁵⁸

1989/114. Tenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Ninth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance,¹⁵⁹ held at New York from 14 to 23 March 1989, and the report of the Secretary-General thereon,¹⁶⁰ decided:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to convene the Tenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance in 1991; the Meeting should review the programme of work in public administration and finance, especially in the context of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, the progress made in the Special Action Programme in Public Administration and Management for Africa and the technical co-operation activities of the United Nations in public administration and finance, in particular the development of specific programmes and proposals for technical co-operation among developing countries;

(b) That the Meeting should also focus on current issues in public administration and finance with a view to providing timely technical advice to developing countries and should accord special attention, *inter alia*:

(i) To assisting Governments, as requested, in strengthening policy formulation processes by improving, in particular, government budgeting and accounting systems;

(ii) To developing ways of identifying specific needs for training programmes for promoting human resources development in the public sector.

¹⁵⁷See A/44/261.

¹⁵⁸E/1989/37; the final report will be issued, together with the report of the Council of the United Nations University on the work of the University in 1989, in *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-Fifth Session*.

¹⁵⁹E/1989/43/Add.1.

¹⁶⁰E/1989/43.

1989/115. Report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fifth session;¹⁶¹

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the twenty-sixth session of the Commission set out below, together with the documentation listed:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Special issues:
 - (a) Increasing user awareness of the value of statistical outputs and services
 - (b) Implications of structural adjustment and the debt crisis for national statistical services and international statistical work, and statistical needs related to the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade
4. National accounts and balances:
 - (a) System of National Accounts (SNA)
Documentation (E/1989/21), para. 53 (m)
Report on progress made in the review of the System of National Accounts
Report of the Working Party of the Conference of European Statisticians on the System of National Accounts
Report of the Economic Commission for Africa Expert Group Meeting on the System of National Accounts
Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Expert Group Meeting on the System of National Accounts
Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Expert Group Meeting on the System of National Accounts
Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Expert Group Meeting on the System of National Accounts
Report of the expert group meeting on links between the System of National Accounts and the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS)
Draft of the revised System of National Accounts
 - (b) System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS)
Documentation (E/1989/21), para. 58 (b)
Report on any elaboration of the System of Balances of the National Economy considered by the expert group meeting convened by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1989
 - (c) Links between the System of National Accounts (SNA) and the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS)
Documentation (E/1989/21), para. 68 (c)
Report on the progress made in the harmonization of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS)
5. International economic classifications
Documentation (E/1989/21), para. 105 (d)
Report on the progress of work on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE)
6. Service statistics
Documentation (E/1989/21), para. 77 (c)
Report on the work done by national and international agencies in the field of service statistics

¹⁶¹*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 3* (E/1989/21).

- Report on a substantive topic prepared by the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics
7. Price statistics
Documentation (E/1989/21, para. 117 (d))
Report on developments in phase VI of the International Comparison Programme (ICP) and on other related international comparison issues
 8. Industrial statistics
Documentation
Report on the effectiveness of the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics
 9. Demographic, social and environment statistics:
 - (a) Population and housing censuses
Documentation (E/1989/21, para. 127 (g))
Report on progress in the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme
 - (b) Social statistics and indicators
Documentation
Report on co-ordination of statistical programmes for social indicators
Report on progress made in the development of a co-ordinated United Nations system data base for selected social statistics and indicators of common interest at the national and international levels (E/1989/21, para. 141 (b))
 - (c) Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development
Documentation
Final report on the case-studies carried out by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, on qualitative aspects of development and on the results of the planned international statistical meeting on the subject (Council resolution 1989/4)
 - (d) Environment statistics
Documentation (E/1989/21, paras. 153 (h) and (i))
Report on methods of environment statistics developed under the work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians
Report on progress made in the development of environment statistics and future plans
 10. Development and integration of methodological work
Documentation (E/1989/21, para. 163 (b))
Report on the general development and integration of methodological work, including experience and progress made in international classifications
 11. Technical co-operation:
 - (a) Technical co-operation in statistics
Documentation (E/1989/21, para. 174 (h))
Report on technical co-operation in statistics
 - (b) National Household Survey Capability Programme
Documentation (E/1989/21, para. 192 (e))
Report on the progress of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) and its co-ordination with other household survey programmes, including results of available evaluations of the Programme
 - (c) World Bank household survey initiatives
Documentation (E/1989/21, para. 203 (g))
Report on the progress of the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) and the Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) programmes, including fuller details of the survey methodology proposed for the SDA programme and the results of available evaluations of these initiatives
 12. Co-ordination and integration of international statistical programmes
Documentation
Report of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination on its thirteenth session
Report on the statistical work of international organizations (E/1989/21, para. 209 (b))
Report on the plans of international organizations in the field of statistics (E/1989/21, para. 225 (d))
 13. Programme questions:
 - (a) Programme performance and implementation
Documentation
Report on the statistical work of international organizations (E/1989/21, para. 209 (b))
Report containing updated information on the work of the Statistical Office of the Secretariat
 - (b) Programme objectives and planning
Documentation
Draft work programme of the Statistical Office for 1992-1993, including relevant information on the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997
Report on the plans of international organizations in the field of statistics (E/1989/21, para. 225 (d))
 14. Draft provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session of the Commission
 15. Report of the Commission on its twenty-sixth session
- 1989/116. Fourth and Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for the Americas**
- At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council:
- (a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas;¹⁶²
 - (b) Endorsed the recommendation made by the Conference to convene the Fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas in 1993;
 - (c) Decided to request the Secretary-General to take measures, where appropriate, to implement the other recommendations made by the Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas.
- 1989/117. Report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its eleventh session and provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Committee**
- At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council:
- (a) Took note of the report of the Committee on Natural Resources on its eleventh session;¹⁶³
 - (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Committee set out below;
 - (c) Decided that the Committee should give priority to the question of energy resources at its twelfth session;
 - (d) Decided to request the Secretary-General, in preparing the documentation for the twelfth session of the Committee, to pay special attention to the priority subject of energy resources, bearing in mind Council resolutions 1957 B (LIX), 2116 (LXIII), 1983/60, 1985/54, 1987/10 and 1987/13.
- PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
1. Election of officers
 2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
 3. Energy resources

¹⁶²E/1989/44 and Add.1.

¹⁶³Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 8 (E/1989/26).

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of technical co-operation programmes aimed at the exploration, development and promotion of efficient utilization of the energy resources of the developing countries (Council resolution 1989/6)

Report of the Secretary-General on trends and salient issues in energy resources (Council resolution 1989/6)

Report of the Secretary-General on energy-saving strategies and measures to improve the efficient utilization of the electricity system on power-loss reduction and on the upgrading of electricity generation plants, including the level of investment required, as well as other possible options, such as small hydropower stations, to overcome the lack of electrical power in the developing countries (Council resolution 1989/6)

4. Water resources

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on strategies and measures necessary for the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in the 1990s (Council resolution 1989/7)

5. Mineral resources

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on trends and salient issues in the development of mineral resources, especially small-scale mining (Council resolution 1989/5)

6. Permanent sovereignty over natural resources

Documentation

Concise, updated report of the Secretary-General on permanent sovereignty over natural resources (Council resolution 1989/10)

7. New techniques, including remote sensing, for identifying, exploring for and assessing natural resources

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General on information referral systems on satellite remote-sensing data (Council resolution 1989/8)

8. Co-ordination of programmes within the United Nations system in the field of natural resources

Documentation

Updated report of the Secretary-General containing an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in water, mineral and energy resources (Council resolutions 1989/11 and 1989/12)

9. Disaster prevention and mitigation in developing and utilizing natural resources

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities undertaken by the United Nations system concerning disaster prevention and mitigation in developing and utilizing natural resources (Committee on Natural Resources decision 11/1¹⁶⁴)

10. United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

Documentation

Report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (Council resolution 1989/9)

11. Programme questions

12. Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Committee

13. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its twelfth session

1989/118. Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Implementation of international drug control treaties

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

4. Situation and trends in drug abuse and illicit traffic

Documentation

Report(s) of the Secretary-General

5. Further action required in connection with the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

6. Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

7. Action related to international drug control taken at the international level:

(a) International drug control activities in the United Nations system

Documentation

Various reports

(b) International Narcotics Control Board

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990

(c) United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(d) Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Documentation

Various reports

8. Implementation of the recommendations of the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

9. Programme of future work and priorities

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General

10. Other matters

11. Report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session

1989/119. Provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh special session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs set out below:

¹⁶⁴*Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. C.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Urgent matters concerning the implementation of international drug control treaties
Documentation
Note by the Secretary-General
4. Review of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989
Documentation
Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989
5. Entry into force and provisional application of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
6. Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 concerning the drug control programme
Documentation
Note by the Secretary-General
7. Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional co-operation in drug law enforcement
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
8. Interim report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
9. Other urgent matters
10. Report of the Commission on its eleventh special session

1989/120. Membership of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-fourth session¹⁶⁵ and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-third session,¹⁶⁶ decided to approve the application for membership in the Sub-Commission of Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen.

1989/121. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1988.¹⁶⁷

1989/122. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-third session.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁵E/CN.7/1989/20.

¹⁶⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council. 1989, Supplement No. 5 (E/1989/23), chap. V.*

¹⁶⁷E/INCB/1988/1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XI.4).

¹⁶⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council. 1989, Supplement No. 5 (E/1989/23).*

1989/123. Drug addiction among children

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 22 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, strongly condemned drug trafficking in all its forms, particularly those criminal activities which involve children in the use, production and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and appealed to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to financial support for prevention campaigns and programmes to rehabilitate drug-addicted minors conducted by government bodies, decided to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, a report on the implementation of this resolution.

1989/124. Provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the sixteenth session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Recent developments related to transnational corporations and international economic relations
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
Report of the Secretary-General on the role of transnational corporations in the least developed countries
4. Work related to the code of conduct on transnational corporations and other international arrangements and agreements:
 - (a) Code of conduct on transnational corporations
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the work on the code of conduct on transnational corporations
 - (b) Other international, regional and bilateral arrangements and agreements related to transnational corporations
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
5. International standards of accounting and reporting
Documentation
Report of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting on its eighth session
6. Transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia.
 - (a) Report and recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct the 1989 public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia
Documentation
Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons
 - (b) Responsibilities of home countries with respect to the transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General

7. Transnational corporations and issues relating to the environment
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
8. Role of transnational corporations in services, including transborder data flows:
(a) Role of transnational banks
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
(b) Role of transnational corporations in other services
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
9. Ongoing and future research
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General on research results and current and future programmes
10. Strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries in their dealings with transnational corporations
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General on experience gained in technical co-operation activities
11. Comprehensive information system
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
12. Activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the activities of the joint units established with the regional commissions
13. Question of expert advisers
Documentation
Note by the Secretariat on the question of expert advisers
14. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Commission
15. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session

1989/125. Report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its fifteenth session

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its fifteenth session.¹⁶⁹

1989/126. System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women into development

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer action on the draft resolution entitled "System-wide co-ordination of activities to advance the status of women and to integrate women into development", contained in the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-third session,¹⁷⁰ until its second regular session of 1989.

1989/127. Activities to assist women in the fight against the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome pandemic

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided:

¹⁶⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 10 (E/1989/28/Rev. 1).*

(a) To take note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the effects of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) on the advancement of women;¹⁷⁰

(b) To request the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the World Health Organization, to convene, using extrabudgetary or voluntary resources if available, an expert group meeting to prepare for an international meeting of representatives of units of national machinery for the advancement of women and of national AIDS committees to identify issues relating to women raised by the AIDS pandemic and appropriate strategies and programmes for possible adoption at the national level and to promote co-operation between such national units on this matter.

1989/128. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its thirty-third session¹⁷¹ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Election of officers
[Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council]
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
[Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1894 (LVII); rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council]
3. Programming and co-ordination matters related to the United Nations and the United Nations system
[Legislative authority: Programme planning regulations; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/46, 1986/65, 1986/71, 1987/86 and 1988/18]
Documentation
Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997
For information
Report of the Secretary-General on the cross-organizational programme analysis on the advancement of women
Relevant excerpts from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirtieth session
4. Priority themes:
[Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/24]
 - (a) Equality: Equality in political participation and decision-making
 - (b) Development: Negative effects of the international economic situation on the improvement of the status of women
 - (c) Peace: Women in areas affected by armed conflicts, foreign intervention, alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation and threats to peace

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on equality in political participation and decision-making

¹⁷⁰ E/CN.6/1989/6/Add.1.

¹⁷¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 9 (E/1989/27/Rev.1).*

Report of the Secretary-General on negative effects of the international economic situation on the improvement of the status of women

Report of the Secretary-General on women in areas affected by armed conflicts, foreign intervention, alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation and threats to peace

5. Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women: [Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 40/108, 41/111, 42/62, 43/100 and 43/101; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/27, 1987/18, 1987/19, 1987/20, 1988/19 and 1988/22]
 - (a) Progress at the national level
 - (b) Progress at the regional level
 - (c) Progress at the international level
 - (d) Conclusions and recommendations

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress at the national, regional and international levels in the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Secretary-General on draft recommendations and conclusions arising from the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Secretary-General on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women regarding women and children living under *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of Palestinian women and children living inside and outside the occupied territories

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a list of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women

For information

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session

1989/129. Interregional consultation on women in public life

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, made in its resolution 33/2 of 6 April 1989,¹⁷² that the Council should convene in 1991 a high-level interregional consultation on women in public life, to be financed from voluntary and other contributions.

1989/130. National experience relating to the situation of women in rural areas

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on national experience

¹⁷² *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. C

relating to the situation of women in rural areas¹⁷³ and authorized the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the improvement of the situation of rural women directly to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session in 1989.

1989/131. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-first session;¹⁷⁴
- (b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
3. Review of the world social situation

Under this item the Commission will review emerging trends and issues of global concern, giving particular attention to social policy and programme implications. Emphasis will be placed on the review of new approaches and methods for the solution of problems based, *inter alia*, on recent national experience. The Commission will also consider the implementation of social components of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on global trends and newly emerging social issues (Council resolution 1985/21)

Report of the Secretary-General on the critical social situation in Africa (Council resolution 1989/46)

4. Monitoring of international plans and programmes of action.

Under this item, the Commission will monitor the implementation of international plans and programmes of action, specifically, the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, the International Plan of Action on Aging, the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (1983-1992).

The Commission will review concurrently the relevant activities of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat in the field of social development, including technical co-operation activities, in particular those relating to developmental social welfare, co-operative, community and local-level action and family issues, as well as activities relating to youth, aging and disabled persons. The Commission will receive reports from the regional commissions on their social welfare and social development activities, as well as reports of relevant expert group meetings.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the major issues and programme activities of the Secretariat and the regional commissions relating to social development and welfare and specific social groups (Council resolution 1981/20; see also Council resolutions 1989/50, 1989/51, 1989/52 and 1989/53, and Commission resolution 31/3¹⁷⁵)

5. Priority subjects

¹⁷³ E/1989/70.

¹⁷⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 7 (E/1989/25).*

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. D.

Under this item, the Commission will consider in depth: (a) the problem of the integration of young people into society; and (b) the social impact of the critical economic environment on developing countries: strategies for social development co-operation. The Commission will consider the conclusions and recommendations of relevant expert group meetings, focusing on policy measures and taking into account the special concerns of the developing countries.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the integration of young people into society (Commission resolution 31/3¹⁷⁵)

Report of the Secretary-General on the social impact of the critical economic environment on developing countries: strategies for social development co-operation (Commission resolution 31/3¹⁷⁵)

6. Other matters before the Commission

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the draft proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

Report of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

7. Provisional agenda for the thirty-third session of the Commission.

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-second session.

1989/132. Enlargement of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To endorse Commission for Social Development decision 31/102 of 22 March 1989, in which the Commission decided to increase the number of nominated members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development from seven to ten;¹⁷⁶

(b) To revert to the question of the nomination and confirmation of the three additional members of the Board at its second regular session of 1989.

1989/133. Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its tenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Committee

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To take note of the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its tenth session;¹⁷⁷

(b) To approve the provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Committee set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters [Legislative authority: Council resolution 1894 (LVII)]
3. Progress report on United Nations activities in crime prevention and control

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. C

¹⁷⁷ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988 Supplement, No. 1* (E/1988/20)

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations activities in crime prevention and control, including matters of priority for the attention of the Committee

4. Implementation of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (Council resolution 1989/57)

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations network of government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and control (Council resolution 1989/58)

5. Continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

Report of the Secretary-General on all new draft instruments in crime prevention and criminal justice to be considered by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, with special reference to the five substantive items on the agenda of the Congress

Reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

6. Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the results of the review to be undertaken by a sub-committee of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice (Committee resolution 10/1¹⁷⁸)

7. Provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Committee.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the draft provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Committee

8. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its eleventh session.

1989/134. Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 1988/146 of 27 May 1988, in which it took note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Cuba to act as host, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Havana in 1990, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice,¹⁷⁹ which indicated that a first planning mission visited Havana and concluded that the conference facilities were satisfactory, and that, in view of time constraints and the need to make preparations, a decision by the Council on the venue of the Congress was urgently required, accepted with gratitude the kind offer of the Government of Cuba to act as host to the Eighth Congress.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. 3

1989/135. Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of social development

At its 15th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement;¹⁸⁰

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.¹⁸¹

1989/136. Situation of human rights in South Africa

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/5 of 23 February 1989,¹²⁶ approved the Commission's decision to renew the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide every assistance within available resources to enable the *Ad Hoc* Working Group to discharge its responsibilities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the resolution.

1989/137. Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/8 of 23 February 1989,¹²⁶ approved the Commission's decision that the Group of Three of the Commission, established in accordance with article IX of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,¹⁸² should meet for a period of not more than five days before the forty-sixth session of the Commission to consider the reports submitted by States parties in accordance with article VII of the Convention.¹⁸² The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Group of Three.

1989/138. Realization of economic, social and cultural rights

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/12 and 1989/13 of 2 March 1989,¹²⁶ endorsed the Commission's request that the Secretary-General provide the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Danilo Türk, with all the assistance he may require for the successful completion of the study of problems, policies and progressive measures relating to the more effective realization of economic, social and cultural rights, in accordance with the guidelines contained in Sub-Commission resolutions 1987/29 of 3 September 1987¹³⁰ and 1988/33 of 1 September 1988.¹²⁷

¹⁸⁰A/44/79-E/1989/8.

¹⁸¹A/44/86-E/1989/14.

¹⁸²General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex

1989/139. Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/25 of 6 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the Commission's decision to transmit to the General Assembly for suitable action the comparative analysis concerning the proposal to elaborate a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹⁰⁷ and the draft second optional protocol prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,¹⁸³ as well as the comments expressed at the thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions of the Sub-Commission¹⁸⁴ and the forty-fifth session of the Commission.¹⁸⁵

1989/140. Report of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/34 of 6 March 1989,¹²⁶ endorsed the Commission's decision to welcome the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to continue to entrust to the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes, the further development of a draft declaration on indigenous rights within the framework contained in her working paper, and approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give her the resources and assistance needed to carry out her task.

1989/141. The right to development

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/45 of 6 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the Commission's invitation to the Secretary-General to organize, in 1989, within existing resources, a global consultation on the realization of the right to development, involving experts with relevant experience gained at the national level and representatives of the United Nations system, including its specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations, including those active in development and human rights.

1989/142. Reporting obligations of States parties to international instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments; ways and means of improving the reporting system under the United Nations human rights instruments

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Com-

¹⁸³E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/20.

¹⁸⁴See E/CN.4/1988/37-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/42 and Corr.1 and E/CN.4/1989/3-E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/45.

¹⁸⁵See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20)*, chap. X.

mission on Human Rights resolution 1989/46 of 6 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to consider appointing, within existing resources, a task force composed of a limited number of experts to prepare a study on computerizing, as far as possible, the work of the treaty monitoring bodies in relation to reporting. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to extend all possible assistance to the task force to enable it to fulfil its mandate as soon as possible.

1989/143. Effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to United Nations human rights instruments

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/47 of 6 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to entrust an independent expert with the task of preparing a study, within existing resources, on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations human rights instruments.

1989/144. General decision concerning the establishment of a working group of the Commission on Human Rights to examine situations referred to the Commission under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and those situations of which the Commission is seized

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council approved Commission on Human Rights decision 1989/109 of 7 March 1989,¹⁸⁶ by which it decided to set up a working group (Working Group on Situations) composed of five of its members to meet for one week prior to its forty-sixth session to examine such particular situations as might be referred to the Commission by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-first session under Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970 and those situations of which the Commission is seized.

1989/145. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989¹²⁶ and recommended that the General Assembly adopt the framework for future efforts contained in the annex to that resolution.

1989/146. Rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/61 of 8 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved: (a) the Commission's decision to establish at its forty-sixth session an open-ended working group to continue consideration of the revised draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and

linguistic minorities proposed by Yugoslavia,¹⁸⁷ taking into account all relevant documents; (b) the Commission's decision that the working group should have no fewer than four full meetings; and (c) the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the working group with all the assistance it might require in the continuation of its drafting work.

1989/147. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/62 of 8 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the decision of the Commission to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Chile. The Council also approved the Commission's recommendation to the Council that it should make appropriate arrangements to ensure that the necessary financial resources and sufficient staff were provided to implement the resolution.

1989/148. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/66 of 8 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the decision of the Commission to extend the mandate of the Special Representative on the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984,¹⁸⁸ for a further year. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative.

1989/149. Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/67 of 8 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the decision of the Commission to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur.

1989/150. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/68 of 8 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the decision of the Commission to extend for another year the mandate of the Special Representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador.

1989/151. Situation in Equatorial Guinea

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Com-

¹⁸⁷E/CN.4/1989/38.

¹⁸⁸ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1984, Supplement No. 4 (E/1984/4 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.*

¹⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. II, sect. B.

mission on Human Rights resolution 1989/70 of 8 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the decision of the Commission to consider at its forty-sixth session the report of the Expert appointed by the Secretary-General pursuant to Commission resolution 33 (XXXVI) of 11 March 1980¹⁸⁹ on the manner in which the Government of Equatorial Guinea intended fully to implement the plan of action proposed by the United Nations and on the progress achieved to date.

1989/152. Assistance to Haiti in the field of human rights

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/73 of 8 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to extend for one year the mandate of the Expert appointed by the Secretary-General under Commission resolution 1987/13 of 2 March 1987,¹⁹⁰ with a view to assisting the Government of Haiti in the field of human rights and to provide all necessary assistance to the Expert.

1989/153. Assistance to Guatemala in the field of human rights

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/73 of 8 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the decision of the Commission to request the Secretary-General to renew for one year the mandate of the Expert appointed by the Secretary-General under Commission resolution 1987/53 of 11 March 1987,¹⁹⁰ with a view to assisting the Government of Guatemala in the field of human rights.

1989/154. Human rights situation in Romania

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/75 of 9 March 1989,¹²⁶ approved the decision of the Commission to request its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur of the Commission with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Romania. The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the special rapporteur to enable him to carry out his mandate in the best possible conditions.

1989/155. Organization of the work of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 1989/114 of 10 March 1989,¹⁸⁶ decided to authorize, if possible within existing financial resources, thirty fully serviced additional meetings, including the provision of summary records, for the Commission's forty-sixth session. The Council noted the Commission's decision to request its Chairman to make every effort to organize the work of the forty-sixth session in the

¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 1980, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI.

¹⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1987, *Supplement No. 5* (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

time normally allotted, the additional meetings to be held only if they proved to be absolutely necessary.

1989/156. Right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council, deeply concerned about the protection of human rights in Kampuchea, endorsed Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/20 of 6 March 1989¹²⁶ and reaffirmed its decisions 1981/154 of 8 May 1981, 1982/143 of 7 May 1982, 1983/155 of 27 May 1983, 1984/148 of 24 May 1984, 1985/155 of 30 May 1985, 1986/146 of 23 May 1986, 1987/155 of 29 May 1987 and 1988/143 of 27 May 1988, in which the Council reiterated its call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea in order to allow the people of Kampuchea to exercise their fundamental freedoms and human rights, including the right to self-determination as contained in the Declaration on Kampuchea adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 July 1989,¹⁹¹ and in General Assembly resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985, 41/6 of 21 October 1986, 42/3 of 14 October 1987 and 43/19 of 3 November 1988.

The Council, taking note of the announcement of the Government of Viet Nam that it would withdraw all its occupying forces by September 1989, as well as the diplomatic activities and dialogue between the parties directly involved and other countries concerned, expressed its grave concern at the unresolved problem of the approximately 350,000 Kampuchean civilians still stranded in Thailand as a result of the armed attacks by the foreign forces in Kampuchea on the Kampuchean civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border since 1984. In that connection, the Council recalled the statements made by the Secretary-General on 27 December 1984 and 13 March 1985, in which, *inter alia*, he appealed to all concerned to avoid endangering the lives of those Kampuchean civilians and adding to the misery and deprivation that already afflicted those most unfortunate people.

The Council also expressed its grave concern at the continued violations of fundamental human rights, the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations by the foreign occupying forces in Kampuchea, in particular the shelling of Khmer civilian camps along the border.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council any further violations of human rights and of humanitarian principles perpetrated against Kampuchean civilian refugees by the foreign occupying forces along the border, and also requested him to continue to monitor closely the developments in Kampuchea and to intensify efforts, including the use of his good offices, to bring about a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem and the restoration of fundamental human rights in Kampuchea.

The Council recalled the communiqués issued by the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Confer-

¹⁹¹ See *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

ence on Kampuchea on 17 January and 15 February 1985.¹⁹² The Council noted the visits undertaken by the Chairman and members of the Committee to a number of countries in 1988 in an effort to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The Council also noted with appreciation the ongoing efforts of the Committee and requested that the Committee continue its work, pending the reconvening of the Conference.

1989/157. Report of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Human Rights on its forty-fifth session.¹⁹³

1989/158. Provisional rules of procedure adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the provisional rules of procedure adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its third session;¹⁹⁴

(b) Decided to defer until its first regular session of 1990 consideration of those rules and, in the interim, requested the Committee to continue to use the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.¹⁹⁵

1989/159. Note by the Secretary-General on the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination.¹⁴²

1989/160. Elections, appointments and nominations to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council

1. At its 13th plenary meeting, on 23 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council held elections to fill the seats falling vacant on 31 December 1989 in four of its functional commissions, as follows:

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The following eight Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1990: ARGENTINA, FRANCE, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, KENYA, NETHERLANDS, TOGO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and ZAMBIA.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The following seven Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1990: BOTSWANA, CHINA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MEXICO, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of (a) one member from African States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1990; and (b) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1990.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The following fourteen Member States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1990: BRAZIL, FRANCE, GHANA, HUNGARY, IRAQ, ITALY, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SENEGAL, SOMALIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and YUGOSLAVIA.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The following twenty Member States were elected for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 1990: AUSTRALIA, BAHAMAS, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, GAMBIA, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, JAPAN, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

2. At the same meeting, the Council also held the following election postponed from a previous session:

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected BURUNDI for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

3. At its 13th and 14th plenary meetings, on 23 May 1989, the Council also held elections to fill vacancies in the following bodies: Committee on Natural Resources, Commission on Transnational Corporations, Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes and International Narcotics Control Board. The Council appointed members of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, confirmed the nominations of members of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and nominated Member States for election by the General Assembly to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the World Food Council. The details are given below:

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

The Council elected TUNISIA for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of (a) three members from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; (b) five members from Asian States, two for a term beginning on the date of

¹⁹²See A/CONF.109/9, para. 7.

¹⁹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20).*

¹⁹⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 4 (E/1989/22), annex IV.*

¹⁹⁵E/5715/Rev.1.

election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992; and (c) seven members from Western European and other States, three for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and four for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1992.

COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The following thirteen States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1990: CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, SIERRA LEONE, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, URUGUAY and ZIMBABWE.

The Council also elected ZAIRE for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of (a) one member from African States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; (b) two members from Asian States, one for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1990 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; and (c) two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1990.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected ARGENTINA, CHILE, JORDAN and PERU for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991.

The Council postponed until a future session the election of (a) three members from African States, two for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990 and one for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; (b) two members from Asian States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990; (c) one member from Eastern European States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1991; and (d) two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 1990.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following ten States for a three-year term beginning on 1 August 1989: BARBADOS, CANADA, CHINA, FINLAND, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, NETHERLANDS, PERU, POLAND, THAILAND and ZIMBABWE.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following sixteen States for a three-year term beginning on the first day of the organizational meeting of the Governing Council to be held in February 1990 and expiring on the day

preceding the organizational meeting three years later: BULGARIA, DENMARK, DJIBOUTI, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF, GUYANA, INDIA, MALAYSIA, MAURITANIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SRI LANKA, SWITZERLAND, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA.

COMMITTEE ON FOOD AID POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES¹⁹⁶

The following five States were elected for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1990: FINLAND, HUNGARY, INDIA, ITALY and SUDAN.

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD

The Council elected the following six members of the International Narcotics Control Board, as constituted under the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, for a five-year term beginning on 2 March 1990: Cai Zhi-Ji (China); Huáscar Cajas Kauffmann (Bolivia), M. Mohsen Khouk (Tunisia), Mohammed Abbas Mansour (Egypt), Maruthi Vasudev Narayan Rao (India) and Oskar Schröder (Federal Republic of Germany).

The Council also elected Manuel Quijano Narezo (Mexico) for a term beginning on the date of election and ending on 1 March 1990 to complete the term of John C. Ebie (Nigeria), deceased.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN*

The Council appointed the following three members of the Board of Trustees for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 1989: Virginia Olivo de Celli (Venezuela), Penelope Ruth Fenwick (New Zealand) and Victoria N. Okobi (Nigeria).

BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council confirmed the nominations by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session of the following members of the Board:

(a) For a four-year term beginning on 1 July 1989: Ingrid Eide (Norway) and Maureen O'Neil (Canada);

(b) For an additional term of two years beginning on 1 July 1989: Ismail Sabri Abdallah (Egypt); Sartaj Aziz (Pakistan); Vida Cok (Yugoslavia) and Louis Emmerij (Netherlands).

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND CO-ORDINATION

The Council, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the annex to its resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, nominated the following Member States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1990:

¹⁹⁶The five remaining seats are to be filled by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its session to be held in the fourth quarter of 1989.

*The Board of Trustees is composed of eleven members, serving in their individual capacities, nominated by States and appointed by the Council with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the fact that the Institute is financed by voluntary contributions.

(a) *African States* (three vacancies): ALGERIA, CAMEROON and MOROCCO;

(b) *Asian States* (three vacancies): CHINA, JAPAN and SRI LANKA;

(c) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (one vacancy): ARGENTINA.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL

The Council, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, nominated the following States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 1990:

(a) *African States* (three vacancies): BURUNDI, EGYPT and RWANDA;

(b) *Asian States* (three vacancies): DEMOCRATIC YEMEN, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) and JAPAN;

(c) *Eastern European States* (one vacancy): HUNGARY;

(d) *Latin American and Caribbean States* (two vacancies): ARGENTINA and PERU;

(e) *Western European and other States* (three vacancies): DENMARK, FRANCE and LUXEMBOURG.

1989/161. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

1. At its 5th plenary meeting, on 2 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its first regular session of 1989,¹⁹⁷ approved the organization of work in the light of the modifications and suggestions made by the Bureau¹⁹⁸ and decided:

¹⁹⁷E/1989/30. For the text of the agenda, see page 7 of the present volume.

¹⁹⁸E/1989/L.11 and Add.1.

(a) To hear a statement by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;

(b) To include a question on emergency assistance to Democratic Yemen;

(c) To approve the recommendations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations concerning the applications by non-governmental organizations to be heard under the various items of the agenda of the first regular session of the Council of 1989.¹⁹⁹

2. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 5 May 1989, the Council decided to include, under agenda item 1, a question on emergency assistance to Djibouti.

1989/162. Provisional agenda and organization of work of the second regular session of 1989 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 16th plenary meeting, on 24 May 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To approve the draft provisional agenda for the second regular session of 1989,²⁰⁰ as orally revised;

(b) To approve the draft programme of work of the second regular session of 1989,²⁰¹ as orally revised.

¹⁹⁹E/1989/30, par. 2.

²⁰⁰E/1989/L.16, sect. I.

²⁰¹See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, 36th Meeting, vol. I, 16th meeting*.

E/1989/L.16, sect. II.

