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ACTION TAKEN ON CDCC RESOLUTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF ECLAC
 AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES
 WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR CDCC

Resolutions and Decisions
of ECLAC, ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly
with implications for CDCC



UNITED NATIONS
 ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
 Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

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PREFACE

This paper is an addendum to document LC/CAR/G.176 "Action Taken On CDCC Resolutions and Resolutions of ECLAC and other United Nations Bodies with Implications for CDCC". The original paper was intended for the planned tenth session of CDCC scheduled for April 1986 in Havana, Cuba and is updated by this addendum.

As such the paper covers resolutions adopted at the 21st session of ECLAC held from 17-25 April 1986 in Mexico City, Mexico, at ECOSOC meetings held in 1986 and 1987 and at the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS
OF ECLAC, ECOSOC AND THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR CDCC

The resolutions and decisions listed below will be of interest to the Committee inasmuch as they are related to previous actions of the Committee or have some direct bearing on the work of the CDCC Secretariat.

I. Resolutions adopted at the Twenty-first Session of ECLAC which was convened in Mexico City, Mexico from 17-25 April 1986.

(a) Resolution of ECLAC 476(XXI) "Technical Support by ECLAC to the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for the Proposed Multilateral Trade Negotiations".

(b) Resolution 481(XXI) "Programme of Work of ECLAC"; and

(c) Resolution of ECLAC 486(XXI) "Technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and regions".

As a matter of record the following member countries of CDCC were represented: Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Republic of Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia, Republic of Suriname and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

II. Resolution and decision of the Economic and Social Council.

(a) Resolution 1986/61 "Strengthening United Nations Technical Co-operation in the Caribbean Region"; and

(b) Decision 1987/112 "In-depth Study of the United Nations Inter-governmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields".

III. Resolutions of the General Assembly.

(a) General Assembly Resolutions 40/237 and 41/213 "Review of the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations"; and

(b) Resolution 41/200: Recalling resolution 39/196 on Economic assistance to Haiti.

Resolutions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

Resolution of ECLAC 476(XXI)

This resolution adopted at the Twenty-first Session of ECLAC is a follow-up to Resolution 326(XV), adopted at the Fifteenth Session of the Commission. While noting ECLAC's participation in the project "Support for the External Sector" operative paragraph 1 of the resolution 476(XXI) requested that the ECLAC's Secretariat prepare, in consultation with regional governments and in collaboration with regional and subregional bodies, a regional project to support the effective participation of countries of the region in the implementation of any relevant decisions of GATT originating from its meeting at Punta del Este in September 1986.

Operative paragraph 2 of this resolution urges the governments of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to promote and support a request to the United Nations Development Programme to assist in funding such a project, within the available regional allocations.

The complete text of the Resolution is reproduced in Annex I.

Resolution of ECLAC 481(XXI)

In its operative paragraph 1 the resolution "approves the draft programme of work of the ECLAC System for the period 1988-1989". This resolution is reproduced in its entirety in the attached Annex II.

The Committee may wish to take note of the fact that the draft subprogramme of work relating to the Caribbean was included in the approved draft work programme. This subject will be discussed in more detail under Agenda Item 8. See document (LC/CAR/G.231).

Resolution of ECLAC 486(XXI)

This resolution recalled Resolution 33/134 adopted by the General Assembly pertaining to the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

In essence the resolution called for the regional commissions to strongly support activities related to technical co-operation among developing countries.

Operative paragraph 4 of Resolution 486(XXI) requested that there should be efforts "to continue to strengthen the links maintained by the ECLAC System with national focal points designated by the respective governments to co-ordinate co-operation among developing countries" and that the Executive Secretary of ECLAC should "facilitate the implementation of initiatives and activities to achieve the above objective".

This resolution is reproduced in Annex III.

The Secretariat's activities in the area of TCDC are discussed under Agenda Item 10.

Resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council

(a) Resolution 1986/61

This resolution noted the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) entitled "United Nations Technical Co-operation in Central America and the Caribbean", Volume II, 'The Caribbean'.

Operative paragraph 2 of the resolution urged organizations and bodies of the United Nations System to take into account the "conclusions and recommendations contained in the report with respect to the provision of technical co-operation to the Caribbean region".

One important recommendation of the JIU Report was the need for the UNDP Governing Council to take into account considerations of unemployment and other socio-economic factors in their criteria for determining the country indicative planning figures (IPFs).

This resolution is reproduced in Annex IV.

A summary of the JIU's report is presented in Annex V.

(b) Decision 1987/112

This decision called for action to be taken on the General Assembly resolution 41/213 (See (a) below) and more specifically to recommendation 8 of the Report of a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations.

Under the terms of this decision, a Special Commission was established "to analyse, inter alia, the adoption of measures to rationalize and simplify the intergovernmental structure and was empowered to formulate criteria on the establishment and duration of subsidiary bodies and to define their fields of responsibility". ^{1/}

This decision is attached as Annex VI.

Resolutions of the General Assembly.

(a) Resolution 41/213 recalled resolution 40/237 by which the General Assembly decided, in view of the financial crisis affecting the organization, to establish a "Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations".

Resolution 41/213 adopted the report of the group and in operative paragraph 1 "decides that the recommendations as agreed upon and contained in the report of the group ... should be implemented by the Secretary General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations...".

Four of the main actions taken so far by the United Nations are the reduction of the regular budget for 1986-87, the freeze in recruitment, the phased reduction of staff by 15 percent over three years and the reduction of the number of meetings convened by the United Nations System.

The question of reducing the frequency of CDCC meetings to one every two years was discussed at the 21st session of ECLAC in April 1986 and at the 19th session of the Committee of the Whole in August 1987. This matter is the subject of a paper to be presented by the secretariat to the Committee at its tenth session.

(b) Resolution 41/200. Assistance to Haiti et al.

This resolution recalled Resolution 39/196 "Economic Assistance to Haiti". The attention of the Committee is directed to operative paragraph 3 of Resolution 39/196 which, "urges governments of member states and international, regional, interregional and intergovernmental organizations to increase and intensify their assistance to Haiti substantially to help it to cope with its economic and financial difficulties and to implement successfully its development plan for the biennium 1985-1986".

^{1/} See LC/L.421(PLEN.19/2).

The attention of the Committee is also directed to operative paragraph 8 of Resolution 41/200 which "urgently appeals to all international organizations, in particular the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations System, regional organizations, humanitarian organizations and voluntary agencies to continue and increase, in so far as possible, their assistance in response to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of those countries". That is, the list of developing countries mentioned in the resolution, including Haiti.

The Committee may wish to endorse and respond to the appeal contained in this General Assembly resolution. In this connection, member governments may wish to implement programmes of assistance to Haiti (or to increase the level of any such assistance being given currently) on a bilateral basis. Member governments may also wish to assist Haiti on a multilateral basis, particularly in the area of technical co-operation among developing countries. The services of the secretariat will be available to assist in this regard.

Annex I

476 (XXI) TECHNICAL SUPPORT BY ECLAC TO THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN FOR THE PROPOSED MULTILATERAL
TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering that at the forty-first session of the Contracting Parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade a Preparatory Committee was set up to establish the objectives, subject matter and modalities of multilateral trade negotiations, as well as the participation in the same, bearing in mind the elements of the 1982 Ministerial Programme of Work and the opinions expressed within the Group of High-level Officials,

Bearing in mind, moreover, that the Preparatory Committee will prepare by mid-July 1986 recommendations relating to the programme of negotiations, for adoption by a Ministerial Meeting to be held in September 1986,

Recognizing the importance of promoting confidence in the multilateral trade system, strengthening it, and combating protectionist pressures,

Considering the urgent need to improve the conditions under which the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean participate in the multilateral trade system,

Taking note of resolution 326 (XV), adopted at the fifteenth session of the Commission,

Also taking note of Decision 224, on multilateral trade negotiations, adopted by the eleventh ordinary session of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System,

Noting ECLAC's participation in the project "Support for the External Sector",*/ which is being carried out in conjunction with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme and with the co-operation of SELA, and which provides for preliminary technical support for the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean and regional and subregional bodies with regard to their preparation for an eventual round of multilateral negotiations,

*/ RLA/82/012/F/01/40.

Recognizing the desirability that the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean should be provided with additional technical elements to enable them to tackle more effectively negotiations in multilateral trade forms,

1. Requests the Secretariat of ECLAC, in consultation with the governments of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and with the collaboration of regional bodies such as the Latin American Economic System, subregional bodies such as the Permanent Secretariat of the Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, the Caribbean Community and the Board of the Cartagena Agreement, and international bodies such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as appropriate, to prepare a regional project to support the effective participation of those countries in the implementation of any relevant decisions taken at the Ministerial Meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Punta del Este in September 1986

2. Urges the governments of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to promote and support a request to the United Nations Development Programme to assist in funding such a project, within the available regional allocations;

3. Requests the ECLAC Secretariat, in implementation of the above project, to provide the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean with the necessary assistance to identify options and modalities of negotiation in those areas of interest for the region;

4. Also requests the ECLAC Secretariat to provide, at the request of interested governments, statistical data and analyses relating to products of high export potential and interest; and

5. Recommends the ECLAC Secretariat, in implementing this resolution, to ensure proper co-ordination with regional bodies, especially the Latin American Economic System and other regional or subregional institutions, as well as with international organizations.

230th meeting
25 April 1986

Annex II

481 (XXI) PROGRAMME OF WORK OF ECLAC

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind article 8 and rule 24 of the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure of ECLAC, together with the relevant mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system,

Having considered the draft programme of work for the different areas of activity of the ECLAC system for the period 1988-1989, which covers also the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Latin American Demographic Centre,

Taking full account of the views expressed, including the adjustments to the programme proposed by representatives of member governments, as recorded in the final report of the twenty-first session, and the changes deriving from the resolutions adopted at that session,

1. Approves the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system for the period 1988-1989 */ (including the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning and the Latin American Demographic Centre), with the adjustments arising from the resolutions and decisions adopted at the twenty-first session of the Commission and reflected in the final report thereof, and adopts it as the legislative base of the Commission for the execution of the programmes and projects included in it;

2. Takes note that the allocation of resources necessary for carrying out the activities described in this programme will require the prior approval of the pertinent bodies of the United Nations;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the pertinent bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the programme of work thus approved to be carried out;

4. Instructs the Executive Secretary to report to the twenty-second session of ECLAC on the fulfilment of this resolution.

*/ LC/G.1393 and Corr.1.

Annex III

486 (XXI) TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan for Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, which, in various recommendations, entrusts the regional commissions with specific tasks with the objective of supporting the activities relating to technical co-operation among developing countries carried out by governments at the subregional, regional and interregional levels,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 39/216 of 18 December 1984, in which bodies and organizations of the United Nations system are urged to provide and to intensify support and assistance in accordance to their mandates to economic co-operation among developing countries, giving due regard to the Caracas Programme of Action adopted at the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981,

Also bearing in mind the appraisals of the progress made under the Caracas Programme of Action, carried out at the third and fourth meetings of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee of the Group of 77 for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Cartagena de Indias from 3 to 8 September 1984 and at Jakarta from 19 to 22 August 1985,

Taking into account the decisions adopted at the fourth meeting of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, convened by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in New York from 28 to 31 May 1985, in which inter alia, an appeal was made to organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to define more clearly the dimension of technical co-operation among developing countries in their projects and activities,

Recalling its resolutions 459 (XX) on technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and 460 (XX) on technical and economic co-operation between the Caribbean countries and the other countries in the region, both adopted on 6 April 1984,

Recalling also that there exist several initiatives and studies that permit the financing of activities in the field of technical co-operation among developing countries with the use of local currencies in respect of subjects of priority interest for the countries of the region, such as the proposal included in Decision 226 of the Eleventh Ordinary Session of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System and a study on the matter recently concluded by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning,

Taking note of the agreements reached by ECLAC, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, to establish schemes for ongoing consultation and co-ordination with the Latin American Economic System and the Latin American Integration Association in respect of common projects carried out by these organizations in matters of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries,

Recalling Decisions 154, 155, 156, 196, 197, 226 and 227 of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System, which deal with technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and which represent an advance in organization at the regional level,

Concerned at the duration and intensity of the international economic crisis, which had led to a deterioration of the economic, social and financial situation of the countries of the region,

1. Reaffirms that the intensification of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries is a viable means of strengthening national efforts to surmount the crisis and to take care of the development needs of the countries of the region;

2. Reaffirms also the importance of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the promotion and support of technical and economic co-operation among developing countries, at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, within the framework of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and giving due regard to the Caracas Programme of Action and the Quito Plan of Action;

3. Further reaffirms the need to pursue and intensify the efforts deployed by the Secretariat, in accordance with its mandates, to promote and support co-operation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in sectors of interest to them and to support the co-operation networks which already exist in the region to that end;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the relevant mandates:

a) to continue to strengthen the links maintained by the ECLAC system with national focal points designated by the respective governments to co-ordinate co-operation among developing countries, so that the activities of the Secretariat designed to promote and support co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels continue to respond directly to the needs of the developing countries in sectors which they consider to be of priority;

b) to facilitate the implementation of initiatives and activities which help to strengthen the links among national focal points for co-ordinating co-operation among developing countries, for the purpose of improving the dissemination of information on the capabilities and requirements of the countries to carry out such co-operation and, in particular, concerning the operational arrangements which exist in them in respect of the preparation and execution of activities relating to co-operation among developing countries, at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

c) to support the participation of all agents with a relevant role to play in co-operation among developing countries in activities which the Secretariat undertakes to promote such co-operation in sectors of interest to the countries, including non-governmental organizations and entities which, in the opinion of the governments concerned, might help to initiate effective exchanges within the framework of co-operation among developing countries;

d) to propose mechanisms to increase the use of local currencies in the financing and implementation of technical and economic co-operation projects among countries of the region, taking into account, on the one hand, existing national regulations on the use of their currencies and, on the other, the operational instruments available and the studies already carried out at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

e) to explore the possibility of promoting, among the national development finance institutions of the countries of the region, mechanisms and financial agreements for economic and technical co-operation, similar to those existing among central banks, with a view to opening additional lines of credit;

f) to collaborate with the United Nations Development Programme in supplying up-to-date information to countries concerning the availability of funds from the Special Programme Resources and the way in which these resources can be utilized, to help the countries draw up proposals for the use of such resources, and to seek that, whenever necessary, such resources can be used as supplementary financing of the hard currency components of the economic and technical co-operation projects of the countries of the region;

g) to promote exchange and co-operation programmes in the area of export credit guarantees and insurance, under the auspices of national export credit finance institutions, and to recommend the establishment of new regional mechanisms in this field and the setting-up of this type of institution in interested countries;

h) to intensify the activities carried out in conjunction with the other regional commissions, in consultation and co-ordination with the appropriate agencies of the United Nations, relating to the initiation of projects to promote technical and economic co-operation among developing countries of different regions, within the framework of the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, and, in particular, to continue to support the initiatives taken in respect of co-operation among developing countries, giving due regard to the Caracas Programme of Action;

5. Urges the governments of the member countries of the Commission to examine ways and means to sustain and, if possible, increase the support provided by the ECLAC system to Latin American and Caribbean countries in the identification and promotion of actions to expand technical and economic co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

6. Likewise urges the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system and other sources of financing to support the Secretariat's programmes and projects to promote and support co-operation among developing countries and regions, in compliance with the mandates issued in this respect;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit reports, at the next session of the Committee of the Whole, concerning the progress made in the tasks entrusted to him in this resolution.

Annex IV

1986/61. STRENGTHENING UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL
CO-OPERATION IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION

The Economic and Social Council,

Having reviewed the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations technical co-operation in Central America and the Caribbean", volume II, "The Caribbean",^{1/} and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon,^{2/}

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations technical co-operation in Central America and the Caribbean", volume II, "The Caribbean", and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon;

2. *Urges* organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account, as far as possible and as necessary, in consultation with States members of the Commission in the region, the main conclusions and recommendations contained in the report with respect to the provision of technical co-operation to the Caribbean region.

38th plenary meeting

22 July 1986

^{1/} See E/1985/3/Add.2.

^{2/} E/1985/3/Add.3.

Annex V

SUMMARY OF JIU REPORT^{1/}

United Nations technical co-operation in Central America and the Caribbean: volume II - the Caribbean (JIU/REP/85/6)

The report is the second in a series devoted to assessing the impact of United Nations technical co-operation in Central America and the Caribbean, in particular, the assistance given to the region by the United Nations system in institutional development and other sectors in support of the development strategies of the individual countries of the Caribbean region.

Support to institution building has taken various forms, such as strengthening legal and policy frameworks, reforming or developing existing government agencies or creating new ones, expansion of services, provision of equipment and materials, and the training of professional and technical personnel. However, while the effort in those areas has assisted some countries of the region to attain some short-term goals, the difficulties pointed out in the first report on Central America (vol. I), such as the mechanisms that should be developed to identify priorities and set targets for resources, call into question the feasibility of achieving the necessary impact in an orderly manner. Another obstacle brought out in the report is the scarcity of resources that has limited achievements somewhat and, concomitantly, the impact of technical co-operation in the overall development picture.

The report deals with the main development issues and constraints, including physical, of the region, such as lack of communication, rough tropical seas, limited resources, loss of productive lands through soil erosion etc. The region is a net importer of food primarily because of limitations imposed by small land areas, inadequate resource inputs into agricultural production and the dependence on a few traditional food crops. The economies of the countries in the region are highly dependent on traditional cash crops and light industrial products that are exported mainly to markets in the former colonial powers of Europe and in North America. Main export commodities such as sugar, bananas and bauxite are subject to price fluctuations in international markets. These obstacles joined to a severe recessive trend in the Caribbean have also seriously affected intraregional trade.

Aware of their economic vulnerability and their scarce natural economic resources, as well as other geopolitical problems common in the area, the Caribbean countries, with the support of the international community, have reacted by establishing institutions and undertaking joint programmes and activities in areas

^{1/} See report of the Joint Inspection Unit. Supplement No. 34 (A/41/34).

of mutual interest. Although these institutions provide the basic framework and mechanisms for channelling external assistance at subregional and regional levels, their influence in many of the countries is weak and they are unable to respond fully to national socio-economic developments needs and goals.

In the light of these findings, the report offers recommendations directed essentially to the United Nations development system and the governments, asking them to give more attention to the institution-building process, to the need for monitoring closely personnel trained in the areas of human resource development, and to the proper use of the capabilities of those so trained by the respective Member States. Further recommended is the proper identification of priorities, carrying them forward when a project is targeted with the commitment of appropriate financial resources. Other recommended measures include the rational acquisition of equipment provided as a project input and lastly, but very important, the need for the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to review the criteria and methods utilized in determining indicative planning figures (IPFs), which would take into consideration unemployment and other socio-economic factors that, up to the preparation of the report, have not been fully considered.

The report was sent on 13 September 1985 to the executive heads of all participating organizations of JIU for action.

Annex VI

1987/112. In-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 6 February 1987, the Economic and Social Council, in order to carry out the in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields and its Secretariat support structures, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, decided:

(a) To establish a Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields, which would be open to the full participation of all States Members of the United Nations on an equal basis and whose proceedings would be governed in all other respects by the relevant rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council;

(b) That in undertaking its task, the Special Commission should establish, as appropriate, drafting or working groups;

(c) To invite Governments to participate at the highest possible level in the work of the Special Commission;

(d) To request the Special Commission to consider, in the context of the in-depth study, the relevant provisions of recommendation 2 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations;^{1/}

(e) That the Bureau of the Special Commission should be composed of five members, one from each regional group, who should serve for the entire duration of the work of the Special Commission;

(f) To appoint Ambassador Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt) Chairman of the Special Commission and to convene an organizational meeting of the Special Commission on 13 February 1987 for the purpose of electing, following consultations, the other members of the Bureau;

(g) To convene the first and second sessions of the Special Commission from 2 to 6 and from 18 to 20 March 1987;

(h) That the Special Commission should inform the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1987 and at subsequent regular sessions, of the progress of its work and should make recommendations to the Council on its future programme of work and its calendar of meetings;

^{1/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

(i) To request all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly in the economic and social sectors and all subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council to submit to the Special Commission, within thirty days of the conclusion of their forthcoming sessions, their views and proposals on achieving the objectives envisaged in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts regarding their functioning and that of their subsidiary machinery;

(j) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the Special Commission:

(i) Information on the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations in the economic and social fields and its Secretariat support structures, including information concerning terms of reference, programmes of work, agenda, reporting procedures and periodicity of meetings, that information to be submitted to the Special Commission at its first session;

(ii) A list of available United Nations studies on the functioning and restructuring of the intergovernmental bodies in the economic and social sectors, as well as legislative decisions taken in that regard;

(iii) Other studies and analyses as required by the Special Commission;

(k) Also to request the Secretary-General, to the extent possible within existing resources, to provide conference services, facilities and other necessary support on a preferential basis to the Special Commission to enable it to operate with sufficient frequency as from the first half of 1987 to fulfil its mandate in the limited time available;

(l) To request the Special Commission to make its final report available in time for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session for 1988;

(m) That the Special Commission should approach its work with a view to strengthening the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with economic and social issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the objectives agreed upon by the General Assembly.

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