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**PROPOSED CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES OF ECLAC
FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1994**

Note by the secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

1. During the sessions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), which are held every two years, the Commission considers and adopts the calendar of intergovernmental meetings for the following biennium, bearing in mind the various mandates issued by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and ECLAC, the availability of resources and other relevant factors.
2. In August 1987, during the course of the in-depth study of the organization and structure of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, the Commission devoted a meeting of the Committee of the Whole to an analysis of the intergovernmental structure and conferences of ECLAC.
3. At the conclusion of the debate, the nineteenth session of the Committee of the Whole adopted resolution 489(PLEN.19) on this subject (see annex 1). As regards the intergovernmental structure and —more relevant for purposes of this document— the meetings of the Commission, resolution 489(PLEN.19) recommended, *inter alia*, that the current institutional structure of ECLAC and its system (which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Centre for Demography (CELADE)) should be maintained.
4. The twenty-third session of the Commission, held in Caracas from 3 to 11 May 1990, considered the document entitled "Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1990-1992, Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1614(SES.23/6)). Following the consideration of this item, the Commission adopted resolution 509(XXIII) "Calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1990-1992". In addition to the regular, statutory meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary organs, ECLAC approved the holding of a governmental expert meeting on environment, as a follow-up to the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development; and the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. These meetings were held in Santiago, Chile, from 12 to 14 September 1990 and in Mexico City, from 4 to 7 March, 1991, respectively.

I. MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES

5. Annex 2 of this document sets forth a list of the statutory meetings of ECLAC and its subsidiary bodies, together with the date of establishment and legislative authority for the founding of each body, its participating members, the intervals at which it meets and the main subjects within its area of responsibility, its legislative mandates and terms of reference. The purpose of this chart is to provide a diagrammatic list of the statutory intergovernmental meetings of ECLAC and of its meetings of a more informal nature such as seminars, symposiums, round-table discussions and other meetings of experts convened by the Executive Secretary pursuant to the work programme approved by the member Governments.

6. In addition to the statutory meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, ECLAC is frequently called upon by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to organize regional preparatory meetings for world conferences of the United Nations. During the biennium 1992-1993 the regional commissions have received the mandate to organize regional meetings in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994, and, in close coordination with the Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Conference on Human Rights.

International Conference on Population and Development

7. On 26 July 1989, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations adopted resolution 1989/91, deciding to convene an international meeting on population in 1994.¹ The principal objective of the meeting was to assess the progress made and identify the obstacles encountered in carrying out the World Population Plan of Action adopted in Bucharest in 1974 and the recommendations for its further implementation adopted by the International Conference on Population held in Mexico City in 1984. Paragraph 4 of resolution 1989/91 specifically requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure that the regional commissions, along with other organizations of the United Nations system, make a substantive contribution to the 1994 meeting.

8. At its second session of 1991, ECOSOC adopted resolution 1991/93,² further defining the subjects to be discussed and the goals of the meeting, henceforth to be called the International Conference on Population and Development. Paragraph 4 emphasizes that population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development will be the overall theme of the Conference and identifies a series of issues to be discussed. Paragraph 10 of this resolution invites the regional commissions to convene as soon as

¹ See annex 3.

² See annex 4.

possible meetings or conferences to review the experience gained in population policies and programmes in their regions, bearing in mind the relationship between such policies and programmes and development issues, and to propose future action, as part of their contribution to the preparatory activities for the Conference.

9. In response to these mandates, and in consultation and close cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Executive Secretary of ECLAC proposes to convene a meeting of Government experts to be held in late 1992 and a regional preparatory meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean, tentatively scheduled for May/June 1993. Both meetings would be co-sponsored by UNFPA.

Meeting of Government experts

10. The meeting of Government experts would be convened to examine the principal items on the agenda of the regional preparatory meeting and to make any recommendations which are felt to be appropriate. The meeting will be financed by a contribution from UNFPA and provision has been made to invite and finance the participation of one expert from each developing member and associate member country of ECLAC. Three Caribbean countries, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago have expressed an interest in hosting the meeting, which, in principal would be held in September/October 1992.

Regional preparatory meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean

11. As stated in document A/C.5/46/25, "Administrative and financial arrangements for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development", which was submitted to the Fifth Committee at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, "requirements for conference servicing of the preparatory process during the biennium 1992-1993 would be accommodated from within the provisions requested under section 32, Department of Conference Services". Thus, since no provision has been made in the ECLAC conference budget for this purpose and it is not possible for ECLAC to absorb the cost involved, the ECLAC secretariat is requesting that appropriate resources be made available from Headquarters.

12. Invitations to host the regional preparatory meeting have been received from Mexico (Note Verbale from the Embassy of Mexico in Santiago, dated 22 May 1991) and Bolivia (letter dated 26 December 1991 from the Ministry of Foreign and Religious Affairs).

Regional preparatory meeting for the United Nations Conference on Human Rights

13. The forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 45/155 in which it decided to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993.³ According to the provisions of this resolution, the principal objectives of the Conference are to review and assess the progress that has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to identify obstacles to further progress in this area, and ways in which they can

³ See annex 5.

be overcome. The Conference has also been requested to examine the relation between development and the enjoyment by everyone of economic, social and cultural rights, which puts it within the purview of the regional commissions.

14. Subparagraph IV of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 46/116⁴ decided that, "in accordance with the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/155, regional meetings be convened for each region that so desires within the institutional framework or with the assistance of the regional commissions and that these meetings be financed as part of the preparatory work for the World Conference". On 17 January 1992, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights wrote to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC requesting that ECLAC assume responsibility for the organization and servicing of the Latin American and Caribbean regional preparatory meeting and indicating that any substantive contribution by ECLAC would also be most appreciated.

15. This communication stated that a preliminary indication had been received from the Government of Costa Rica that it would be interested in hosting the regional meeting. The Secretary of the Commission of ECLAC replied by facsimile on 12 February that in accordance with the provisions of resolution 46/116, ECLAC would be pleased to organize the regional preparatory meeting and to make a substantive contribution as appropriate. This communication indicated that since the ECLAC budget does not make provision for the cost of servicing this meeting and ECLAC is not in a position to absorb this extra amount in its small conference budget, the resources would have to be obtained from United Nations Headquarters.

16. In view of the importance of the question of human rights to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the significant contribution the region will no doubt be able to make to the preparatory process for the World Conference, it is proposed that the meeting be held in San José, Costa Rica, in July 1992. Since paragraph 7 of resolution 45/155 decided that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations and in view of the fact that no provision was made for this meeting in the ECLAC budget for the biennium, the ECLAC secretariat has requested that appropriate resources be made available from Headquarters.

Third Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean

17. The Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean was initiated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as part of its regional project RLA/86/004. The first and second regional conferences on this topic were convened by UNDP in 1988 in Cartagena, Colombia, and in 1990, in Quito, Ecuador.

⁴ See annex 6.

18. During the Second Regional Conference, held in Quito from 20 to 23 November 1990, the member Governments adopted a series of decisions of both a procedural and substantive nature. Among these was an agreement to give continuity to the series of meetings dealing with poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean. It was recommended that the conference should be held biennially, under the aegis of the host Government, which would convene and organize the meeting.⁵ At the Quito meeting, it was also decided to accept the offer of the Government of Chile to host the third regional conference on poverty, to be held in 1992.

19. In January 1991, the Minister of Planning and Cooperation of Chile, in his capacity as Secretary pro tempore of the Third Regional Conference on Poverty, circulated to the member Governments a written proposal regarding future institutional arrangements for the Conference,⁶ in which he proposed, inter alia, that ECLAC act as technical secretariat of the Conference. He further stated that unless he received indications to the contrary by 31 March 1991, he would ask ECLAC to undertake the technical preparation of the Third Regional Conference.

20. In line with the above, it is proposed that the Third Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean be held in Santiago, Chile, during the second half of 1992.

⁵ Second Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean; Declaration of Quito, Quito, Ecuador, para. 12.

⁶ See annex 7.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

Venue of ECLAC meetings

21. United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/234⁷ makes certain provisions with respect to the meetings of the United Nations system and, in particular, those of the regional commissions and their subsidiary bodies.
22. The resolution reaffirms the general principle that, in drawing up their calendars of conferences and meetings, United Nations bodies should provide for such meetings to be held at their own headquarters except in the case of regular sessions of the regional commissions and the meetings of their subsidiary bodies, which may be held at other locations when the commission in question so decides, subject, in the case of regular sessions, to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly.
23. When ECLAC considers convening its next session away from its headquarters, the corresponding proposal must be accompanied by an analysis of the financial implications of such a change of location. Once approved by ECLAC, the proposal must be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly for their consideration and approval.
24. In the case of proposals to hold meetings of subsidiary bodies of the commission away from its headquarters, the Commission must previously analyse the financial implications of each meeting. It is important to note that in these instances the additional costs involved in a change of venue are not chargeable to the host country as is the case with meetings other than sessions of the Commission or of its subsidiary bodies, although host countries usually make significant contributions in kind which reduce the cost to the United Nations.
25. The principle of rotating the venue of the biennial session of the Commission, which is set forth in rule 2 of the rules of procedure of ECLAC, was discussed in depth during the twenty-first session of the Commission (Mexico City, 17-25 April 1986). After weighing the various advantages and disadvantages of rotation, including the financial aspects thereof, and taking into account that there are no physical facilities at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago for hosting a regular session, the Commission adopted by consensus resolution 480(XXI) which reaffirmed the principle of rotating the venue of the regular sessions of ECLAC. This resolution also reaffirmed the practice of the host country providing the necessary facilities and local transport, as well as document reproduction equipment, materials and supplies for the conference and local staff. In addition, the resolution recommended to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly that the regular budget of the United Nations for each biennium should include

⁷ See annex 8.

the resources needed for holding the regular sessions of ECLAC in the city in which the Commission's headquarters is located, and that any additional expenditures be absorbed by the regular budget of ECLAC through a redeployment of funds.

26. In 1990, the Government of Chile offered to host the twenty-fourth session of the Commission. By its resolution 517(XXIII), the Commission accepted this invitation and recommended its approval. In July of that same year, the Economic and Social Council took note of the Secretary-General's report on regional cooperation which indicated that the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC would be held in Santiago in 1992. It should be noted, in line with the aforementioned comments, that the session will be held in rented premises (a hotel) provided by the Government of Chile.

27. Should the Commission decide to hold the twenty-fifth session away from ECLAC headquarters, it would be necessary to submit the question to the Council for its approval.

III. CONCLUSIONS

28. Pursuant to the mandates stated above, it is incumbent upon the twenty-fourth session of the Commission to consider and approve the calendar of conferences of the Commission for the period 1992-1994. To this effect, the secretariat has prepared a table showing the proposed schedule of meetings for those years, including the statutory bodies of ECLAC and its subsidiary bodies. This table of proposed meetings for the biennium is contained in annex 9 of this document.

29. It will be noted that the next session of the Commission, which continues to be the focal point for all the other meetings of the ECLAC system, has been set for early 1994 at a venue which is yet to be determined. The twenty-first session of the Committee of the Whole will be held in 1993, probably at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and the Committee of High-level Government Experts will continue to meet once a year in fulfilment of the mandates entrusted to it.

30. In considering the calendar of conferences, the representatives of member Governments should bear in mind that it may prove necessary to add unprogrammed meetings to the calendar since ECLAC, like other regional commissions, receives mandates from superior bodies to hold meetings on specific topics. It also becomes necessary at times, owing to unforeseen circumstances, to change the date or location of a meeting; it is therefore suggested that the Executive Secretary of ECLAC be given a certain measure of flexibility in complying with the calendar which is approved.

Annex 1

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE RESOLUTION 489(PLEN.19). INTERGOVERNMENTAL
STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/237 and 41/213 on the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind decision 1987/112 of the Economic and Social Council to establish a Special Commission to carry out an in-depth study of the United Nations intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields, and in particular paragraph i) of that decision, which requests all subsidiary bodies in the economic and social sectors to submit their views and proposals on achieving the objectives envisaged in recommendation 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations,

Noting the view of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly to the effect that the suitability of the activities of the regional commissions is a matter to be determined primarily by the member States concerned and that the regional commissions should be consulted on any action to be taken in this regard,

Bearing in mind the importance of General Assembly resolution 32/197, which was adopted after an in-depth evaluation of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations and contains the most comprehensive statement of the General Assembly on the regional commissions,

Reaffirming the provisions of ECLAC resolution 431(XIX) on the implementation of the mandates embodied in resolution 32/197 and the guidelines on co-ordination between organizations and agencies of the United Nations system,

Recalling also resolution 419(PLEN.14), on the rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the ECLAC system, by which the Committee of the Whole, following a careful study, decided to "maintain the existing fundamental institutional structure of the ECLAC system", with certain adjustments,

Convinced of the effectiveness of the multidisciplinary and multisectoral regional approach which has characterized the work of the United Nations regional commissions and that in this connection, the activities and program of work of ECLAC approved by the Commission are fully consistent with the priorities of its member countries in their efforts to achieve the economic and social development of the region,

Also bearing in mind that the basic function of ECLAC is to serve as principal general economic and social development center within the United Nations system in Latin America and the Caribbean, for which purpose it is necessary to strengthen its operation as a source of concepts and guidelines which the governments of the region can use in the light of their specific situations,

Convinced that in order to raise the level of economic activity it is necessary that these concepts and guidelines be aimed at the search for alternative development strategies which permit the region to reinforce its economic and social development in the context of a changing international environment and to reaffirm its autonomy,

1. Affirms the need that the restructuring of the economic and social sectors resulting from the process initiated in response to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/213 should:

a) Intensify the regional and multidisciplinary approach within the Secretariat;

b) Strengthen the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as the principal center within the United Nations system for the general economic and social development of the region;

c) Reinforce the Commission's activities aimed at promoting effective co-ordination of the work of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system in Latin America and the Caribbean; and

d) Strengthen also its capacity to contribute to the analysis of the region's development problems and the consideration of economic and social development strategies and policy options to serve as a guide for the countries;

2. Emphasizes the important role that ECLAC is called upon to play in the search for alternative development strategies which help the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to secure a more beneficial form of participation by the region in the international economic system;

3. Recommends that the current institutional structure of ECLAC and its system (which includes ILPES and CELADE) be maintained, but decides to abolish the sessional committees on water and on human settlements —topics which will henceforth be dealt with in the same way as other aspects of the Commission's work program at each session— with a view to rationalizing still further its mechanisms, procedures and meetings;

4. Emphasizes the high priority which should be assigned in the Commission's activities to work in support of regional and interregional co-operation efforts, and to this end requests the Executive Secretary to intensify the co-operation the Secretariat has been extending to regional integration and co-operation agencies, and to continue to accord a high level of attention to collaboration with other regional economic commissions of the United Nations system in support of technical and economic co-operation between the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and those of other developing regions;

5. Emphasizes also the importance of the work performed by the Commission's divisions and units and by its joint programs with the global organizations and agencies of the system: an approach which constitutes an appropriate way of avoiding duplication and permits effective co-ordination of the activities of the Organization's various bodies;

6. Stresses the importance of maintaining close co-operation between ECLAC and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and further promoting the participation of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the regional activities carried out by the two organizations;

7. Decides to transmit this resolution, together with the relevant section of the report of the nineteenth session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC and, as a background paper, the document entitled "Intergovernmental structure and functions of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean" * to the 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, and requests the Executive Secretary of ECLAC to report to the Commission at its next session on the application of the guidelines contained in this resolution;

8. Requests the Special Commission, aside from taking appropriate measures to put the provisions of the preceding paragraphs into effect, and bearing in mind the new responsibilities of the Committee for Program and Co-ordination laid down in General Assembly resolution 41/213, to examine ways of strengthening the intergovernmental relations between the regional commissions and the Committee for Program and Co-ordination in order to ensure that the Committee considers the regional commissions' decisions and priorities in the economic and social sector transmitted by the Secretariat through its biennial work program and medium-term plan and also permits the regional commissions to provide inputs for the global policy-making processes of the competent United Nations organs and to participate fully in the implementation of the relevant policy and program decisions taken by those organs.

* LC/L.421(PLEN.19/2).

MAIN BODIES AND MEETINGS OF THE ECLAC SYSTEM

Main intergovernmental bodies and meetings	Date set up	Legislative basis	Membership	Periodicity	Main sphere of competence/aims/terms of reference
Commission, sessions	1948	Economic and Social Council Res. 106 (VI)	All ECLAC member States and associate members	Every two years	All economic and social issues in accordance with article 1 of the Commission's terms of reference. See also rule 8 of the rules of procedure relating to the provisional agenda for any session.
Committee of the Whole, regular and special sessions	1952	ECOSOC Res. 106 (VI) (para. 3)	All ECLAC member States and associate members	Meets in years in which no Commission session is held. Special sessions convened by the Executive Secretary when necessary	Since it was set up, the Committee of the Whole has held 34 sessions: 19 regular and 15 extraordinary. At the regular sessions, items similar to those dealt with at the sessions of the Commission are discussed. In accordance with the agreement adopted by the Commission in 1969, extraordinary sessions are convened by the Executive Secretary when it is necessary to deal with some question which calls for an urgent decision on the part of the Commission, in line with the procedure set forth in rule 1 (b) of the rules procedure.
ECLAC sessional committees	1948	Rule 53 of ECLAC rules of procedure	All ECLAC member States and associate members	As required during sessions of the Commission	The Commission may assign to sessional committees any matter within its sphere of competence that is not already assigned to an existing body in the system. At the 22nd session there will be 1 sessional committee on technical co-operation among developing countries and regions.
Regional inter-governmental conferences	-	Generally, resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, ECLAC or its Committee of the Whole	All ECLAC member States and associate members	As required	Specific issues. There are often preparatory meetings of a regional nature prior to world conferences of the United Nations on the issue.
Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	1977	Decision adopted by consensus in November 1977 by the Committee of the Whole at its 11th extraordinary session	All ECLAC member States and associate members	At least every three years	Regional Programme of Action on the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America.
Ad hoc meetings of government-appointed experts	-	Rule 24 of rules of procedure, ECLAC resolution 401 (XVIII) and other decisions	All ECLAC member States and associate members	As required	Specific issues stemming from the Programme of Work adopted by the Commission or programmes co-ordinated with other intergovernmental bodies.
Seminars, forums, round tables and other meetings convened by the Executive Secretary pursuant to mandates from Governments	-	Rule 24 of rules of procedure. Various ECLAC resolutions including 401 (XVIII)	Experts invited by the Secretariat according to the issue and available resources	As required	Specific issues stemming from the Programme of Work adopted by the Commission or programmes co-ordinated with other intergovernmental bodies.

Annex 2 (concl.)

Main intergovernmental bodies and meetings	Date set up	Legislative basis	Membership	Periodicity	Main sphere of competence/aims/terms of reference
Committee of High-Level Government Experts (CEGAN)	1971	Res. 310 (XIV)	Developing countries members of ECLAC	At a suitable date, at least once a year, normally before the session of the Commission or as required	To act as a forum for analysing the various aspects involved in the implementation and appraisal of the objectives of the International Development Strategy in Latin America (Res. 310 (XIV), para. 5).
CEGAN (population)			Developing countries members of ECLAC		To deal with <i>population, industrialization and science and technology</i> , at specialized meetings, in conformity with the Commission's mandates. ECLAC resolution 357 (XVI).
CEGAN (industrialization)	1975	ECLAC Res. 357 (XVI)			
CEGAN (science and technology)					
Regional Council for Planning (ILPES) ^a	1974	Res. 340 (AC.66) Eighth extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole	Countries of the Latin American region	As required	1. To act as the guiding governmental body for ILPES activities in the matters entrusted to it. 2. To serve as a consultative body of the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in planning matters. 3. To review the ILPES work programme.
Committee on Central American Economic Co-operation ^b	1951	ECLAC Res. 9 (IV)	Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua	As required	To act as co-ordinating body for activities aimed at encouraging the integration of the national economies of the member countries and serve as a consultative body for the Executive Secretary, both to write studies and to consider their conclusions.
Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee	1975	ECLAC Res. 358 (XVI), CDCC Constituent Declaration, Functions and Rules of Procedure (E/CEPAL/1022)	Countries within the sphere of action of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean and Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and other Caribbean countries attaining independence	Once a year. Special sessions may be convened by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC	CDCC rules of procedure, chapter II, para. 10: "To act as a co-ordinating body for whatever activities relating to development and co-operation may be agreed upon and to serve as an advisory and consultative body to the Executive Secretary of ECLAC in respect of Caribbean issues and circumstances".

^aE/CN.12/841/Rev.1, para. 490.^bFormerly "ILPES Technical Committee".^cPanama has also participated as an observer in some activities of the Committee.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1989/91. CONVENING
OF AN INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON POPULATION 1994

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the United Nations World Population Conference and 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1985/4 of 28 May 1985, 1986/7 of 21 May 1986 and 1987/72 of 8 July 1987 on follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population,

Recognizing the full validity of the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action,¹⁵ adopted by the United Nations World Population Conference in 1974,

Having considered the findings of the third review and appraisal of progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action,¹⁶

Noting with appreciation the efforts and achievements of many States, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations pursuant to the provisions of the World Population Plan of Action, the recommendations for the further implementation of the Plan adopted by the International Conference on Population in 1984¹⁷ and the Mexico City Declaration on Population and Development,¹⁸

Concerned about the magnitude and growing urgency of population issues in the next decade,

Aware of the evolving diversity of population issues, including the regional variations in demographic trends and population problems, as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of world population trends and policies,¹⁹

Stressing the need for continued attention to be given to population issues at a high policy level in order to ensure that population concerns are integrated into policies, priorities and programmes for social and economic development, and, in that context, recognizing the usefulness of convening periodic international meetings at a high level to address population issues,

1. *Decides*, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population that would bring together high-level governmental authorities and population experts and be open to all States as full participants, the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, in order to:

(a) Assess the progress made and identify the obstacles encountered in carrying out the World Population Plan of Action and the recommendations for its further implementation;

(b) Increase the level of awareness of population issues on the international agenda;

(c) Provide guidance at the global, regional and national levels on the treatment of population issues of the highest priority for the next decade;

(d) Adopt a consolidated and updated set of recommendations;

2. *Decides further* that the international meeting on population should be conducted effectively and efficiently and that its size, duration and other cost factors should be determined with due regard for economy;

3. *Decides*, in the light of paragraph 1 of the present resolution, to designate the Population Commission, meeting in open-ended session, with the participation of any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Commission and of any other State, as the preparatory committee for the international meeting on population, and for that purpose decides that rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council²⁰ and rule 1 (d) of the rules governing payment of travel expenses and sub-

¹⁵ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

¹⁶ E/CN.9/1989/2.

¹⁷ Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigenda), chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, sect. A.

¹⁹ E/1989/10.

²⁰ E/5975/Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.10).

sistence allowances in respect of members of organs or subsidiary organs of the United Nations²¹ shall be waived;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, other bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations make a substantive contribution to the international meeting on population;

5. *Requests* the Population Commission, utilizing, *inter alia*, the reports of the Secretary-General and in consultation with appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to consider at its twenty-sixth session and to submit recommendations to the Council on:

(a) The further elaboration and refinement of the objectives of the international meeting on population as set out in paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

(b) The issues to be discussed at the meeting;

(c) The nature of the preparatory work for the meeting, including the possibility of holding regional intergovernmental meetings;

(d) The assignment of responsibilities for the preparation of the meeting to organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the necessary organizational arrangements for the preparation of the international meeting on population, including the appointment of principal officers, and to submit to the Council, through the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session, a detailed report on the state of the preparations for the meeting, including:

(a) The financial implications of alternative preparatory options, bearing in mind paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

(b) Measures proposed to ensure the participation and co-ordination of the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to obtain resources for the international meeting on population, to report on progress to the Council at its second regular session of 1990 and to report on the results obtained to the Council, through the Population Commission at its twenty-sixth session, in 1991.

Annex 4

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1991/93. INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENTThe Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 on the United Nations World Population Conference, 37/14 B of 16 November 1982 on Secretariat organization for United Nations special conferences, 39/228 of 18 December 1984 on the International Conference on Population, 44/210 of 22 December 1989 on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance, S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, containing the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 45/199 of 21 December 1990, containing the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 45/206 of 21 December 1990 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and 45/216 of 21 December 1990 on population and development,

Recalling also its resolution 1989/91 of 26 July 1989, in which it decided to convene an international meeting on population in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the appointment of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund as Secretary-General of the 1994 international meeting on population and of the Director of the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs as the Deputy Secretary-General of the meeting,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on preparations for a 1994 international meeting on population 108/ and the progress made in the preparations for the meeting,

Emphasizing the national sovereignty of all countries in formulating, adopting and implementing their population policies, mindful of their culture, values and traditions, as well as of their social, economic and political conditions, and consistent with human rights and with the responsibilities of individuals, couples and families,

1. Decides that the meeting should henceforth be called the International Conference on Population and Development;

2. Invites the Secretary-General of the Conference and all concerned organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in carrying out the preparatory activities of the Conference, to draw on the guidelines provided in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 109/ and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 110/ as well as on the results of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, 111/ the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, 112/ and to draw on other recent major intergovernmental instruments and meetings;

3. Decides that the objectives of the Conference should be:

(a) To contribute to the review and appraisal of the progress made in reaching the objectives, goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action 113/ and to identify the obstacles encountered;

(b) To identify instruments and mechanisms in order to ensure the operational implementation of the recommendations;

(c) To maintain and strengthen the level of awareness of population issues on the international agenda and their linkage to development;

108/ E/1991/5.

109/ General Assembly resolution S-18/3.

110/ General Assembly resolution 45/199.

111/ A/45/695.

112/ See Report of the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 6-9 November 1989 (New York, United Nations Population Fund, 1989).

113/ Report of the United Nations Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

(d) To consider the desired focus of intensified action at the global, regional and national levels, as well as all necessary ways and means of treating population issues in their proper developmental perspective during the forthcoming decade and beyond;

(e) To adopt a set of recommendations for the next decade in order to respond to the population and development issues of high priority identified in paragraph 4 below;

(f) To enhance the mobilization of resources needed, especially in developing countries, for the implementation of the results of the Conference; resources should be mobilized at the international and national levels by each country according to its capacity;

4. Emphasizes that population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development will be the overall theme of the Conference and identifies within that theme the following groups of issues, which are not listed in any order of priority, as those requiring the greatest attention, during the forthcoming decade, from the international community and from the Conference:

(a) Population growth, changes in demographic structure, including ageing of population, and the regional diversity of such changes, with particular emphasis on the interaction between demographic variables and socio-economic development;

(b) Population policies and programmes, with emphasis on the mobilization of resources for developing countries, at the international and national levels by each country according to its capacity;

(c) The interrelationships between population, development, environment and related matters;

(d) Changes in the distribution of population, including socio-economic determinants of internal migration and the consequences for urban and rural development, as well as determinants and consequences of all types of international migration;

(e) Linkages between enhancing the roles and socio-economic status of women and population dynamics, including adolescent motherhood, maternal and child health, education and employment, with particular reference to the access of women to resources and the provision of services;

(f) Family-planning programmes, health and family well-being;

5. Stresses the need, in connection with foregoing issues, to take account of the particular circumstances of the least developed countries;

6. Authorizes the Secretary-General of the Conference to convene six expert group meetings corresponding to the six groups of issues identified in paragraph 4 above, in order to provide the required input for consideration by the Conference, ensuring the participation of a full range of relevant disciplines and of geographical regions;

7. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to provide overall guidance, orientation and coordination of the input from the appropriate secretariats of the United Nations system to the preparatory activities of the Conference;
8. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to make use of the substantive contribution of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned, as well as of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the preparatory activities for the Conference;
9. Also requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to make full use of the existing resources of all units of the United Nations system concerned, in particular the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Population Fund;
10. Invites the regional commissions to convene as soon as possible meetings or conferences to review the experience gained in population policies and programmes in their regions, in the light of paragraphs 3 and 4 above, bearing in mind the relationship between such policies and programmes and development issues, and to propose future action, as part of their contribution to the preparatory activities for the Conference;
11. Requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to report to the Economic and Social Council at its regular sessions of 1992, 1993 and 1994 on the progress made in all aspects of the preparatory activities for the Conference;
12. Also requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to report to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on the status of the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development;
13. Decides, in principle, to hold the second session of the Preparatory Committee in August 1993, immediately following the rescheduled twenty-seventh session of the Population Commission, to review the state of the preparatory work, including the reports of the expert groups on their meetings;
14. Also decides, in principle, to hold the third session of the Preparatory Committee early in 1994 to review the documentation for the Conference, including the draft recommendations;
15. Recommends that the General Assembly consider establishing a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting the developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and its preparatory process and that it invite Governments to contribute to such a fund;
16. Requests the Conference to report to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/155. WORLD CONFERENCE ON
HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the goal of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁵

Recognizing 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 another,

Bearing in mind that all Member States have pledged themselves to achieve the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in conformity with relevant articles of the Charter,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations towards this goal and the fact that there are areas in which further progress should be made,

Noting also that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to occur,

Considering that, in view of the progress made, the problems that remain and the new challenges that lie ahead, it would be appropriate to conduct a review of what has been accomplished through the human rights programme and what remains to be done,

Recalling its resolution 44/156 of 15 December 1989, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights on the desirability of convening a world conference on human rights for the purpose of dealing at the highest level with the crucial questions facing the United Nations in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General containing those views,²⁵⁵

Noting the expressions of support for the convening of a world conference on human rights from many Governments, specialized agencies and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights and from non-governmental organizations,

Noting also the many views concerning the importance of thorough advance preparation for the success of the conference,

Convinced that the holding of a world conference on human rights could make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the actions of the United Nations and its Member States in the promotion and protection of human rights,

1. *Decides* to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 with the following objectives:

(a) To review and assess the progress that has been made in the field of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to identify obstacles to further progress in this area, and ways in which they can be overcome;

(b) To examine the relation between development and the enjoyment by everyone of economic, social and cultural rights as well as civil and political rights, recognizing the importance of creating the conditions whereby everyone may enjoy these rights as set out in the International Covenants on Human Rights;³³

(c) To examine ways and means to improve the implementation of existing human rights standards and instruments;

(d) To evaluate the effectiveness of the methods and mechanisms used by the United Nations in the field of human rights;

(e) To formulate concrete recommendations for improving the effectiveness of United Nations activities and mechanisms in the field of human rights through programmes aimed at promoting, encouraging and monitoring respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(f) To make recommendations for ensuring the necessary financial and other resources for United Nations activities in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Decides* to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights, which shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

3. *Also decides* that the Preparatory Committee should have the mandate to make proposals for the consideration of the General Assembly regarding the agenda, date, duration, venue of and participation in the Conference, preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels, which should take place in 1992, and on desirable studies and other documentation;

²⁵⁵ A/45/564 and Add.1.

4. *Further decides* that the Preparatory Committee, at its first session, shall elect a five-member bureau composed of a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur, with due regard to equitable geographic representation;

5. *Instructs* the Preparatory Committee to deal with the substantive preparations for the Conference in accordance with the goals and objectives set out in paragraph 1 above and bearing in mind the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

6. *Decides* that the Preparatory Committee shall hold a five-day session at Geneva in September 1991;

7. *Also decides*, in accordance with its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and without prejudice to the overall level of resources adopted by the General Assembly for the biennium 1990-1991 and the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993, that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations, without any implications for the programmes provided for under section 23 of the programme budget, and invites contributions of extrabudgetary resources to meet, *inter alia*, the cost of participation of representatives of least developed countries in the preparatory meetings and the Conference itself;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to make recommendations to the Preparatory Committee on the above issues during those sessions that will take place prior to the Conference;

9. *Encourages* the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the chairmen or other designated members of human rights expert bodies as well as special rapporteurs and chairmen or designated members of working groups to take part in the work of the Preparatory Committee;

10. *Requests* Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights to assist the Preparatory Committee and to undertake reviews and submit recommendations concerning the Conference and the preparations therefor to the Preparatory Committee through the Secretary-General and to participate actively in the Conference;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Preparatory Committee a report on the contributions made pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 above;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General for the Conference from within the Secretariat and to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance;

13. *Requests* the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions on the progress of its work.

Annex 6

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 46/116. WORLD CONFERENCE
ON HUMAN RIGHTSThe General Assembly,

Mindful of the goal of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 182/

Recognizing 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 another,

Noting that violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms continue to occur,

Bearing in mind that all Member States have pledged themselves to achieve the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in conformity with relevant articles of the Charter,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations towards this goal and the fact that there are areas in which further progress should be made,

Recalling its resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990 in which it decided, inter alia, to convene at a high level a World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 and to establish a Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 of 5 March 1991 entitled "World Conference on Human Rights", 183/ and in particular the recommendations contained in the annex to that resolution,

Taking note of the views and recommendations expressed by Governments, specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 184/

Welcoming the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights as Secretary-General of the World Conference,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights on its first session; 185/
2. Expresses its appreciation to Governments, the bodies and organs of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations for their contributions to the preparatory meetings;
3. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its second session, will base the elaboration of the provisional agenda for the World Conference on Human Rights of 1993 on paragraph 1 of resolution 45/155;
4. Decides, in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Preparatory Committee:
 - I. (a) That the provisional agenda for the World Conference and the documentation related thereto be taken up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session;
 - (b) That the draft rules of procedure for the World Conference be taken up by the Preparatory Committee at its second session;

182/ Resolution 217 A (III).

183/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

184/ A/CONF.157/PC/6.

185/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/46/24).

- (c) That the World Conference be convened at Berlin, for a period of two weeks in 1993;
- (d) That the Secretary-General give the Conference and the preparatory process thereto the widest possible publicity and ensure full coordination of public information activities in the area of human rights within the United Nations system;

II. That the Preparatory Committee will meet for three further sessions at Geneva, twice in 1992 and once in 1993, the next session to last two weeks and the two further sessions one to two weeks each, if this is agreed to be necessary, and decides also that no more than two meetings take place simultaneously during the session of the Preparatory Committee and that no inter-sessional working group be established;

III. To reiterate its invitation for contributions of extrabudgetary resources to meet the costs of participation of representatives of the least developed countries in the preparatory meetings, including regional meetings and the World Conference itself, and to request the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts in this regard;

IV. That, in accordance with the objectives and provisions of General Assembly resolution 45/155, regional meetings be convened for each region that so desires within the institutional framework or with the assistance of the regional commissions and that these meetings be financed as part of the preparatory work for the World Conference, as recommended for consideration by the Commission on Human Rights in paragraph 8 of the annex to its resolution 1991/30;

V. To request the Secretary-General to prepare the following documentation as soon as possible and to report to the next session of the Preparatory Committee on the progress made on:

- (a) A limited number of short, analytical and action-oriented studies on issues referred to in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 45/155, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/30 and in particular in paragraph 2 of the annex thereto, and also bearing in mind documentation prepared for, as well as statements made at, the first session of the Preparatory Committee;
- (b) Reports of meetings that have been organized under the auspices of the United Nations human rights programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/155;
- (c) A reference guide to all United Nations studies and reports on human rights or related aspects;
- (d) An update of the publication United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights;
- (e) An update of the Compilation of International Instruments and the Status of International Instruments, including also texts of regional instruments on human rights;

To note further that the Preparatory Committee decided that the experts and consultants employed for this purpose should be selected with due regard to equitable geographical distribution;

VI. To encourage the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the chairpersons or other designated members of human rights bodies, including the chairpersons of bodies established under international human rights instruments or their designated representatives, as well as special and thematic rapporteurs and the chairpersons or designated members of working groups, to contribute as observers by taking part as appropriate in the work of the Preparatory Committee and the World Conference;

5. Renews its request to Governments, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights to assist the Preparatory Committee and to undertake reviews and submit recommendations on the World Conference and its preparation to the Preparatory Committee through the Secretary-General and to participate actively in the World Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to encourage initiatives at the national, regional and international levels designed to make the World Conference process a success;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee with all necessary assistance;

8. Requests the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on progress of its work.

PROPOSAL OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND COOPERATION OF CHILE ON THE
INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF
THE REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON POVERTY IN LATIN AMERICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN

Background

At the Second Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Quito, Ecuador, from 20 to 23 November 1990, the participating Governments adopted a set of substantive and procedural agreements. They agreed, inter alia:

"To institutionalize the Regional Conference on Poverty to be held every two years and to create a pro tem Secretariat, exercised by the country summoning and hosting the next Conference" (chap. III, para. 12).

"The Second Conference warmly welcomed the offer made by the Government of Chile to host the Third Regional Conference on Poverty to be held in 1992, and that of the Government of Mexico to organize the preparatory meeting for the Conference. For this purpose the Technical Secretariat will coordinate the respective arrangements with both Governments" (chap. IV, para. A).

"To request that Chile, as pro tem Secretariat, consult with UNDP and other relevant organizations to provide participating countries with all the necessary information dealing with the possibility of defining the tasks of the Technical Secretariat of the Conference, as well as a proposal to this effect. If consensus is not reached on this proposal, the pro tem Secretariat shall establish an interim Technical Secretariat, until such time as the Third Regional Conference reaches a final decision" (chap. IV, para. B).

"The Governments request UNDP to maintain the amount of financial contributions in the future at a level at least equal to those allocated to the Regional Project for Overcoming Poverty (UNDP-RLA/86/004) over the last three years. The pro tem secretariat was asked to communicate this request to UNDP" (chap. IV, para. C).

Establishment of the Technical Secretariat

The purpose of this memorandum is to define the functions of the Technical Secretariat. To date, and during the implementation of project RLA/86/004, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has carried out these duties. With the institutionalization of the Conference, which by definition supersedes a fixed-term regional technical cooperation project on the assumption that its activities are to continue under the aegis of the United Nations, it is proposed that the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) should act as Technical Secretariat.

Responsibilities of the Technical Secretariat¹

- a) Monitoring of compliance with agreements adopted at the previous Conference(s);
- b) Comprehensive, substantive monitoring of the evolution of poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- c) Elaboration of studies and proposals as a basis for deliberations and to facilitate decision-making at the Conference;
- d) Provision of services, especially by supplying systematic, ongoing information on the subject, acting as a channel for information exchanges between countries, and in the area of technical cooperation;
- e) Inter-agency coordination to maximize the effectiveness of support for the objectives of the Conference from the United Nations system and international cooperation in general;
- f) Promotion of cooperation, either on its own initiative or as an intermediary, to enhance horizontal cooperation among the countries of the region, with the support of the Secretariat pro tempore;
- g) Ongoing consultations and contacts with government authorities of the forum's member countries, on various topics concerning the objectives of the periodic conferences, in support of the Secretariat pro tempore;
- h) Organizational and logistical support for all intergovernmental conferences, in coordination with the Secretariat pro tempore, including convening of the conferences, contracting support services, securing appropriate facilities, etc.;
- i) Mobilization of resources:
 - i) to ensure the success of the Conference;
 - ii) to maintain and, if possible, to broaden the activities of the regional project;
 - iii) to alleviate poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Need for United Nations support

A number of agencies of the United Nations and the Secretariat pro tempore are clearly suited to collaborate in the above-mentioned tasks. This statement is based on two underlying assumptions: first, that there is a desire on the part of the Governments of the region that both the periodic conferences and the activities resulting from their decisions should receive United Nations support; secondly, that it is fitting that support should continue to be provided by various United Nations bodies, including the United

¹ The Second Conference determined the priority agenda of the Third Conference, and hence the preparatory technical responsibilities of the Secretariat. See, for example, paras. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15 and 16 of the Declaration of Quito.

Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Assuming that UNDP will continue its support for this activity, as affirmed by Mr. Anton Kruidierink, officer-in-charge of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean at the Quito Conference, no prejudgement will be made on the modalities of this support. The responsibility has been fulfilled, however, of transmitting to UNDP the desire of the Governments of the region that it should continue to provide an amount of financial resources at least equal to those allocated in the past three years to the Regional Project to Alleviate Critical Poverty.

It is felt that the most practical way of complying with the agreements reached at the Quito meeting is to designate ECLAC as the Technical Secretariat of the regional forum on poverty, with UNDP support and with the participation of PREALC and UNICEF, the terms of which have yet to be determined. The practical modality in this regard would be to designate ECLAC as executing agency of the next phase of the Regional Project on the Alleviation of Critical Poverty, and to establish clearly in the project document the functions to be carried out by ECLAC, UNDP and the other United Nations agencies. Likewise, the project document could define the way in which the Technical Secretariat would be linked with the Secretariat pro tempore, to the benefit not only of the institutionalized forum but also of the substantive regional activities. Until the definitive project has taken shape, the present regional project would continue its activities, coordinating its work with the Secretariat pro tempore and with ECLAC.

In consultations held in Santiago with UNDP and ECLAC officials, it was established that this formula would indeed be feasible. ECLAC would be in a position to earmark some of the resources within its regular budget for this activity, and could even request, in its next proposed biennial budget (1992-1993), financial allotments to cover the holding of the Conference.² With the support of UNDP, a small, permanent core of professionals could be established who would participate in the above-mentioned activities. The amount, characteristics and operational modalities of the next phase of the project remain to be determined in consultation with UNDP authorities at its headquarters in New York.

In short, the contemplated arrangement is both simple and practical. It consists in designating ECLAC as the Technical Secretariat of the Third Regional Conference on Poverty and requesting UNDP to channel its support through ECLAC, in the framework of the relevant regional project. Through the same modality, other United Nations agencies and bodies, including PREALC, could join their efforts with those of the Technical Secretariat. The division of responsibilities between the Technical Secretariat and the Secretariat pro tempore is easily discernible within the work to be carried out by the Secretariat as a whole.

² This would not, however, include resources to finance the participation of government representatives to the Conference, since, in accordance with United Nations rules, each Government must defray the cost of its representation at formal intergovernmental meetings.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 40/243.
PATTERN OF CONFERENCES

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1202 (XII) of 13 December 1957, 1851 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, 1987 (XVIII) of 17 December 1963, 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2239 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2478 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 2609 (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, 2693 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2834 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2960 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3350 (XXIX) and 3351 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, 3491 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/140, section I, of 17 December 1976, 38/32 C of 25 November 1983 and 39/68 C of 13 December 1984,

I

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Conferences;
2. Approves the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1986-1987 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences;
3. Authorizes the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1986-1987 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its fortieth session;
4. Reaffirms the general principle that, in drawing up the schedule of conferences and meetings, United Nations bodies shall plan to meet at their respective established headquarters, with the following exceptions:
 - (a) The regular sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program shall be held alternately at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Geneva;
 - (b) The sessions of the International Law Commission shall be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva;
 - (c) The sessions of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law may be held, subject to the provision in General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 6, of 17 December 1966, alternately at United Nations Headquarters and at the United Nations Office at Vienna;
 - (d) The second regular session of the Economic and Social Council may be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva provided that the closing date falls at least six weeks before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly;

(e) The functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council shall meet at their established headquarters unless the Council designates another place to achieve a more rational pattern of the work program, taking into account any recommendation of the commission concerned and in consultation with the Secretary-General;

(f) The regular sessions of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, as well as meetings of their subsidiary bodies, may be held away from their headquarters when the commission concerned so decides, subject, in the case of regular sessions of the commissions, to the approval of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(g) The International Civil Service Commission shall hold its regular annual session at United Nations Headquarters and, if more than one session is required in any one year, may accept an invitation from one of its participating organizations to hold its other session or sessions at the headquarters of that particular organization;

(h) The sessions of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space shall be held alternately at United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva;

(i) The Conference on Disarmament shall meet at the United Nations Office at Geneva;

5. Decides that United Nations bodies may hold sessions away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a session to be held within its territory has agreed to defray, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent, the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved;

6. Reaffirms its instruction to all its subsidiary organs to complete their reports for the following session of the General Assembly no later than 1 September and, where necessary, to report to the Assembly in addenda to the reports of the organs concerned any activity undertaken after the adoption of such reports;

7. Decides that no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly may meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly unless explicitly authorized by the Assembly;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide interpretation services for informal meetings on an ad hoc basis in accordance with established practice;

9. Authorizes the Secretary-General to apply maximum overprogramming of meetings whenever possible to achieve better utilization of conference resources;

10. Requests the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to take account of the following principles in drawing up the draft calendar of conferences and meetings:

(a) The biennial calendar of conferences and meetings approved by the General Assembly shall govern the meetings program during the period concerned;

(b) All United Nations meetings shall be conducted within the resources allocated by the General Assembly for that purpose;

(c) Between sessions of the General Assembly, departures from the calendar may, in special or unusual circumstances, be approved by the Committee on Conferences provided that changes affecting the subsequent year of the biennium shall be approved by the Assembly;

(d) Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly shall not, without the approval of the Assembly, create new standing bodies or ad hoc sessional or inter-sessional bodies that require additional resources, and other principal organs of the United Nations should make similar decisions with regard to their respective subsidiary bodies, if they have not already done so;

(e) An adequate interval of time, to be determined by the body concerned, shall be allowed between sessions of a body to permit Member States to derive maximum benefit from the activities and to provide sufficient time for the preparation of future activities;

(f) United Nations bodies shall meet at their respective established headquarters, subject to the exceptions to this principle approved by the General Assembly;

(g) The capacity of the documentation services of the Secretariat to process and issue in time the documentation required for the sessions of all scheduled organs should be taken into account;

(h) No more than one special conference of the United Nations shall be convened at the same time;

(i) In any given year, no more than five special conferences should be convened, unless the General Assembly specifically decides otherwise;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the most rational and effective use of all United Nations conference centers and facilities;

12. Requests the Committee on Conferences to continue its periodic examination of the rules governing conference planning;

II

1. Urges all United Nations bodies to increase their efforts to ensure that their requests for conference-servicing resources correspond accurately to their requirements;

2. Further urges those bodies to plan their work well in advance in order to make full use of the conference-servicing resources allocated to them and so that any unused conference-servicing resources can be reassigned to ensure their most effective utilization;

3. Requests subsidiary organs of the General Assembly to include in their reports to the Assembly a statement on the progress made in response to the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 39/68 B of 13 December 1984 on the rational and efficient utilization of conference-servicing resources;

4. Urges intergovernmental bodies reporting to the Second Committee of the General Assembly that have not yet adjusted their meeting cycles to conform to that Committee's biennial program of work to do so as soon as possible;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to review the composition and frequency of planning missions for meetings and conferences held away from Headquarters, in particular those sent to cities where United Nations conference facilities already exist;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Conferences at its substantive session of 1986 on the results of that review concerning planning missions sent in 1985 and, as far as possible, in 1986;

III

1. Decides that the Committee on Conferences should review the question of the provision of summary records at its substantive session in 1986;

2. Also decides that the present experimental arrangements for summary records, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, should remain in effect until the Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences, takes further action.

121st plenary meeting
18 December 1985

Annex 9

CALENDAR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1994

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of financing
1992	Eighteenth session of the Committee High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	San José 3-6 March	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Regional Council for Planning (ILPES)	Madrid 22-26 March	ECLAC resolution 340(AC.66)	ILPES budget
1992	Twenty-fourth session of ECLAC	Santiago 8-15 April	ECLAC resolution 517(XXIII)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Latin American and Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Human Rights	San José 6-10 July	General Assembly resolutions 44/228, 45/155 and 46/116	United Nations HOS regular budget
1992	Fourteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	a/	ECLAC resolution 9(IV)	ECLAC regular budget
1992	Third Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago b/	Declaration of Quito, Second Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, Quito, Ecuador, 20-23 November 1990	UNDP
1992	Meeting of Government Experts from Latin America and the Caribbean preparatory to the United Nations Conference on Population and Development	Sept/Oct c/	ECOSOC resolutions 1989/91 and 1991/93	UNFPA
1993	Fifteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget

Annex 9 (concl.)

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of financing
1993	Nineteenth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	United Nations Headquarters, New York, April/May b/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1993	Twenty-first session of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole	United Nations Headquarters, New York, April/May b/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1993	Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Population and Development	May/June c/	ECOSOC resolution 1989/91 and 1991/93	United Nations Headquarters, regular budget
1994	Twentieth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1994	Twenty-fifth session of ECLAC	a/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1994	Fifteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	a/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI), 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget

a/ Place and date to be decided.

b/ Date to be decided.

c/ Place to be decided

d/ Subject to approval by ECOSOC, recommendation of the Committee on Conferences. Requires further action.